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1890

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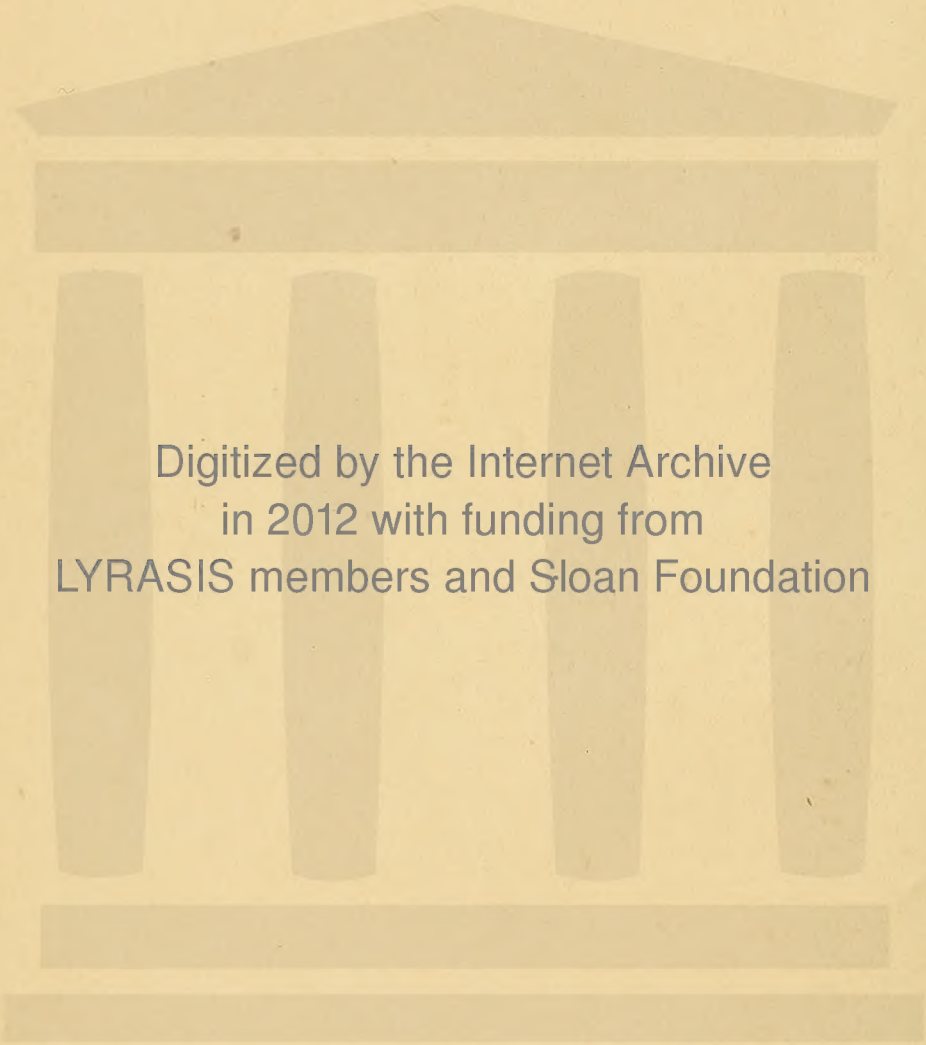
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HISTORY

OF THE

UPPER OHIO VALLEY,

WITH FAMILY HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.
A STATEMENT OF ITS RESOURCES, INDUSTRIAL
GROWTH AND COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES.

VOL. II.

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MADISON, WIS.:
BRANT & FULLER,
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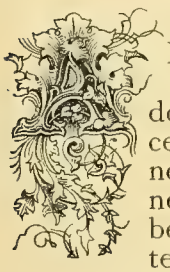
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HISTORY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO.

CHAPTER I.

By J. H. S. Trainer and W. M. Trainer.

THE INDIAN OCCUPATION — THE RESIDENT TRIBES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS — NOTED CHIEFS — EARLY TREATIES, ETC.



NY reliable data that can be obtained as to the race of people inhabiting what now constitutes the state of Ohio, does not go back earlier than the middle of the seventeenth century. Then the territory between Lake Erie on the north, and the Ohio river on the south, was a great wilderness covered with deep and trackless forests. So far as can be learned no Indian villages dotted this region. Tradition tells us of a powerful Indian nation now spoken of in history as the Eries. Their permanent location was along the northern and southern shores of Lake Erie. They enjoyed absolute possession of the territory as far south as the Ohio river. In 1655, the arrogant Five Nations of northern New York, after successively driving the Hurons or Wyandots and the Neutral Nation, as far west as Lake Superior, fell upon the Eries on the shores of Lake Erie, and the Andantes in the Allegheny and upper Ohio valley, completely routed and defeated each, and thus by conquest became the rulers of what is now eastern Ohio. And so by the year 1700, we find bands of the Iroquois or Five Nations roaming over its territory, hunting and fishing, and ever ready to engage in fierce dispute and warfare with any invading bands in the possession they had so hardly won. What finally became of the once powerful Eries is unknown, but their unity as a great Indian nation was destroyed by the Iroquois invasion of 1655, and doubtless those who escaped united with the Catawbas, to the south and the Kickapoos and Shawnees to the west. However, the land lying along the western banks of the Ohio was never occupied permanently by any one tribe to the exclusion of all others. Taylor says: "In Ohio, the Indian was a temporary sojourner — not linked to the soil as the Six Nations to the Long House, between Niagara and the Hudson."

Thus the upper Ohio valley was the scene of many Indian battles between bands from different tribes. And these contests, unrecorded, have left no trace behind them except the story of fierce combat

which is told by the finding at many places throughout this region of many flint arrow and spear heads. Many years ago the writer of this found on a farm directly west of Steubenville, over 200 flint arrow and spear heads. Bands of fierce Iroquois would descend the Ohio, and without a moment's warning, destroy any bands that had dared to locate on its pleasant shores. Sometimes to these shores would come the Catawbas, from the river of that name in North Carolina. The Catawbas were known as being very adventurous and courageous. Withers, in his Border Warfare, speaks of tradition that existed among the Delawares, which shows with what cunning and stratagem some of these conflicts were carried on. A party of Catawbas had traversed the valleys of Virginia, and proceeded north of the Ohio river. Coming near a Delaware village without their presence being known, they skillfully arranged an ambush. During the night they had sent some of their warriors around the Delaware camp with Buffalo hoofs fixed to their feet. In the morning, the Delawares seeing the tracks started in pursuit of the supposed game. The Catawbas, from their hiding place, rushed upon them, killing some and putting the rest to flight. The Delawares collected a large number and started in pursuit of the Catawbas. But they had brought with them rattle snake poison corked up in a piece of cane stalk. Into this they had dipped small reed splinters and set them up along their path of retreat. Many Delawares became poisoned by treading and they turned in retreat to their camp again. The Catawbas then turned upon their former pursuers and killed and scalped many of them.

No one tribe has left its impress or acted its history for any length of time upon this region. To its forests would come in the summer months bands of Indian hunters, for the most part from the Five Nations, who would return to their substantial and permanent habitation as winter came on, along the Allegheny river and in New York. Nor would they return empty-handed, for the forests were full of game of all kinds and the river and creeks were teeming with fish. And so along the banks of the Ohio the early white explorers failed to find traces of rude attempts at Indian agriculture. No sites of old Indian towns are found along its shores with the exception of Logstown and the Indian villages at Mingo. This region was once a great hunting ground, the next a battle field. Here were fought battles more sanguinary than any told in the old world's history. For the sun of victory went down upon one side utterly annihilated — those escaping death in the fierce conflict meeting it at the torture stake or in running the gauntlet. Throughout the valley the only sounds of human habitation were the weird chant and savage war-whoop, the din and tumult of battle and the song of victory. Though the Iroquois were possessors of this region by conquest, they never took actual permanent possession of it, nor did the tribes west of the Ohio concede their claim to the land west of the Ohio. By their invasion in 16[illegible] they had conquered and subjugated the tribes along Lake Erie's shores and the Allegheny valley, but west of the Ohio and the Miami rivers they were acknowledged as conquerors.

The Five Nations in 1712 became the Six Nations by taking in the Tuscarawas tribes.

The warring tribes, occupying all of the eastern half of Ohio at least, finally concluded a mutual peace in 1755 by the burying of the hatchet by the Senecas and Wyandots at the Seneca capital in the Tuscarawas river. The story of this event is as follows: From each tribe twenty braves were selected to contend in single combat. The fierce struggle took place with all the members of each tribe as spectators. It lasted from morning until evening when but one warrior out of the forty was living. He was a Seneca. His father, the grand sachem of the tribe, stepped up to his side and buried his tomahawk in his brain. The forty warriors were buried in one grave, and peace was declared between all the warring tribes. Doubtless the knowledge of the approach of one to whom all were hostile, was influential in bringing this about. Settlers from Virginia and eastern Pennsylvania were encroaching upon their hunting grounds. The different tribes had fought side by side with the French when Braddock had been repulsed on his march to Fort Du Quesne. The French had doubtless been influential in bringing the different tribes together. They were friendly always to them.

De Clown had descended in 1749 on an exploring expedition down the Ohio river burying at different points leaden plates with inscriptions on them taking and claiming possession of the Ohio and its tributaries in the name of his sovereign Louis XV. of France.

They based their claims on their being the discoverers of the Mississippi river and their assumption of possession over all the land whose waters emptied into that river. Thus they claimed that vast region lying between the St. Lawrence river and the lakes on the north and the Mississippi and Louisiana on the south. When the treaty of peace, 1748, was signed, at Aix La Chapelle, between France, England and Spain, it was strangely silent on the matter of dispute in the colonies, namely, the claim of France to this region between Lake Erie and the Ohio river.

Virginia's claim to the northwest territory was based on charters granted it by James I. of England, bearing date of April 1, 1606, May 23, 1609, and March 12, 1611.

In 1748 a number of gentlemen of Virginia and Maryland formed the Ohio Company which petitioned the king of England to grant them 500,000 acres of land principally on the south side of the Ohio river. This petition was approved and the governor of Virginia was ordered to grant the same to the new company. The grant, however, seemed to have contained permission for the company to take territory north of the Ohio river if expedient.

Chistopher Gist, a surveyor, and one familiar with the woods, in behalf of the company, made a journey, 1750, which extended over much of eastern Ohio lying between the Muskingum and the Ohio river. In 1753, Gist and George Washington, then a colonel in the Virginia militia, made a trip down the Ohio river to Logstown and from there to Venango and other French forts. These remonstrances

of Washington against the French erecting a chain of forts from the Canadian lakes to the Ohio river were in the main unsatisfactory as to results. This trip of Washington doubtless included a survey by him of some of the territory gone over by Gist in 1750 as well as for the purpose of inquiring into the occupancy of land by the French which Virginia claimed.

From this time until the treaty made by Col. Bouquet with the Indians at the Muskingum capital, 1764, no settlements were made along the Ohio. Those years were years of privation, terror, and death to the settlers west of the Allegheny mountains. But the French had abandoned Fort Du Quesne, in 1758, on the approach of the English under Col. Forbes. A new fort was erected and named Fort Pitt in honor of the great English statesman and minister. The French had also been driven or had abandoned all of the remaining forts which had been erected for the purpose of enforcing their claims over this section, and now the English were actual possessors of the Ohio valley. The Indians did not cease hostilities until Col. Bouquet made his brilliant campaign against them, punishing them with great slaughter at the battle of Bushy Run, and forcing them to sue for peace by his aggressive march into their own land and stronghold along the Muskingum. Thus comparative peace reigned along the Ohio until the breaking out of Lord Dunmore's war in 1774.

It might be well to trace the various treaties relating directly and indirectly to eastern Ohio's occupancy from that at Lancaster in 1744 to the final purchasing treaty by the United States in 1795 at Greenville, Ohio.

At Lancaster, Penn., in 1744, a treaty was made with the Iroquois and Delaware Indians by which they ceded all their lands in Virginia to the king of England. This was the first treaty relating to the cession of land in Ohio, as Virginia, as mentioned before, claimed said territory to be within its boundaries according to royal grants.

At Logstown, Christopher Gist, as agent of the Ohio Company, Col. Frye and two other commissioners, in behalf of Virginia, entered into a treaty with the Delaware Indians there in which the Indians agreed not to molest any English settlements on the southeast bank of the Ohio. At this conference, however, one of the old chiefs present claimed that the Lancaster treaty did not cede any land west of the first range of hills east of the Allegheny mountains for the reason that the Indians at the Lancaster treaty did not know that Virginia's claims extended west of the mountains. This treaty bore no fruit. Braddock's war soon followed, as spoken of before, then came the abandonment of the French forts, and by the year 1760 the French had given up all claims to the Ohio valley. In this year Gen. Monckton made a treaty at Fort Pitt in which the Indians again agreed to allow the English to build posts in the land west of the Ohio.

The English though in possession of the northwest region, failed to treat the Indians with the tact and diplomacy shown by the French in their intercourses with them. Indian discontent culminated in the Pontiac conspiracy in 1763, the history of which is well known. The

Indians of the Ohio valley who took part in the ravages extending along from 1754 to 1764, were finally subdued and awed into peace by the decisive actions of Col. Bouquet. By the Bouquet treaty of 1764, eighty-one men and 125 women and children who had been held as prisoners by the Indians, were returned to their homes, and the first armed invasion of Ohio territory was so ably conducted as to produce peace and quietude along the Ohio border for ten years.

The wanton massacres at Captina creek in Belmont county, and that at Baker's house, opposite Yellow creek, in Jefferson county, if not the main causes, had much to do undoubtedly in inciting the Indians to engage in what was called Dunmore's war. This war was terminated by the treaty of Camp Charlotte, in what is now Pickaway county, in November, 1774. All that the colonists obtained by it was a cessation of hostilities and the return of prisoners. And it has been urged by historians that the agreement relating to the return of prisoners was not faithfully performed. Justly has Lord Dunmore been accused of treachery in this war and in this treaty, for by his action as seen now, his course seems to have been shaped looking to an alliance with the Indians against the colonists in the war, the mutterings of which were already heard through the colonies even to the borders.

During the first years of the Revolutionary war, the Indians along the western border were for the most part neutral, although the British agents were using every effort to stir up the tribes against the colonists. Fortunate, indeed, was this for the infant government, for all the troops were needed in the east to give battle with the legions sent over by England.

The Oneida and Tuscarawas Indians in New York, were induced to remain passive through the influence of the missionaries Samuel Kirkland and James Dean. Zeisberger, by his timely colonizations on the Muskingum river, in Ohio, in 1772, was very influential three years after in removing the keystone of a hostile league of all the tribes from the Cherokees to the Chippewas against the struggling colonies. Through his efforts the Delawares were friendly to the colonies until a later period when the colonies were more able to withstand them. The espousal of the American cause by France, was also a potent factor in restraining for a time general hostilities on the part of the western tribes. In April, 1776, Col. George Morgan was appointed an Indian agent by the new government, with headquarters at Fort Pitt. To his judicious and conciliatory course towards the Indians, much of the credit is due that a general outbreak did not occur along the border sooner than it did.

But the atrocious murder of Cornstalk, who was friendly to the colonists, while on a friendly visit to the fort at Point Pleasant, in 1777, so enraged the Shawnees that the western border once more became the scene of blood and carnage. Many of the scenes of the Border war of the Revolution will be found in another chapter. Throughout all that dark period, the British were the active agents in stirring up the fires of hatred and revenge in the Indian heart. The provisional peace negotiations at Paris in 1782, was the means of withdrawing this

influence, and from that time Indian ravages along the Ohio valley gradually ceased.

The treaty of peace of Paris was finally proclaimed in 1783, and by it the claim of the English monarchs to the northwest territory was ceded to the United States. Most of the land was still claimed by different states under old charters and grants. Jefferson county comprised part of what was claimed by Virginia. That state, in 1784, ceded to the United States all her rights and title to that district lying northwest of the Ohio river.

The general government now possessed the northwest territory, both by right of conquest and by right of grant. This land was justly the property of the government, but rather than enforce the possession of it with the sword, the policy of extinguishing by treaty the Indian claims, was adopted.

October 27, 1784, at Fort Stanwix, in New York, a treaty was made with the sachems and chiefs of the Six Nations, by which the western boundary of the Six Nations was located so as to extend along the west boundary of Pennsylvania, from the Oyounayea to the Ohio river.

At Fort McIntosh, which was at the mouth of the Beaver river, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1785, a treaty was made with the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawas, by which the boundary line between the United States and the Wyandots, and Delaware nations was declared to begin "at the mouth of the river Cuyahoga, and to extend up said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Laurens; then westerly to the portages of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in 1752; then along said portage to the Great Miami and down the south side of the same to its mouth, then along the south shore of Lake Erie, to the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, where it began." The treaty at Fort Finney, at the mouth of the Great Miami, in 1786, was with the Shawnees, and related to their relinquishment of lands in the southwestern part of Ohio.

The treaty at Greenville, Ohio, in 1795, between Gen. Anthony Wayne, and eleven of the most powerful of the northwestern tribes, confirmed the boundary line of the Fort McIntosh treaty, and extended it westward from Laramie's store to Fort Recovery, in Mercer county. By this treaty the United States gave to these tribes $20,000 in presents, and an annual allowance of $9,500.

The grants of reservations in these different treaties to the Indians were extinguished by subsequent purchase by the United States. Other treaties, also, during the Revolutionary period, were made, but none of them brought about any definite result, and it is unnecessary to cite any of them in this chapter.

The Indians who occupied the upper Ohio valley after the Senecas and Wyandots buried the hatchet in 1755, were Senecas, Wyandots, Delawares and Shawnees, though the Delawares and Senecas were

more numerous in this region than any others. They were all either portions or allies of the Six Nations or Iroquois. The name "Mingo" is often applied to them, and is the word by which they are generally designated now. This word as thus often applied, is to a certain extent misleading. There never was a tribe known as the "Mingoes," as in distinctions to the Senecas or some other tribe. The term Mingo was given to any of the Six Nations who had left their permanent homes and hunting grounds of their forefathers in New York, and were roaming at will over the region west of the Allegheny mountains. The English word corresponding to it is emigrant. The Mingoes were, therefore, members of the Iroquois nation who had left home. Logan, the Mingo chief, was a Cayuga, according to tribal name. Around the name of this striking and illustrious chief, most of the Indian history of this valley centers. In another part of this work will be found a full history of his life and death. Traditions and story have served to tell us much of the habits and nature of the Indian of the earlier days. Their chief aim was to become great warriors, and to that fulfillment the early training of the youth was the practice of those arts that would make them strong and skillful in the use of weapons.

What excites our greatest admiration in the Indian character was his stolid indifference to torture. While meeting his death at the stake or when suffering torture previous to it, no amount of physical pain could force a groan from his lips, but his last breath would carry a sneering taunt to his persecutors. Early history is full of examples of their eloquence and oratory, persuasive and effective. Before going on the war-path, they would hold their war feast and after singing the war songs and dancing their war dance they would depart from the villages in single or Indian file as it was called, the chief leading the way. They would generally step in one another's tracks, so that an enemy crossing their trail could not tell how many were in the war party. Their conflicts were carried on not in open combat, but from behind trees and logs, exposing as little of their body as possible. The ambush and sudden attack from cover was their favorite method of attacking the enemy. They showed a high degree of cunning and strategy in misleading the enemy. In their movements through the trackless forests, they moved with a silence equalling that of the stealthy panther, avoiding the breaking of a twig or the turning of a leaf. Equally skillful were they in tracking the foe by means of these marks.

Imitating with wonderful skill the cries and calls of the beasts and birds of the forest, they signalled to one another at great distances. As a nation the American Indian is perhaps the truest example of open-handed hospitality that can be found in the pages of history. They would deprive themselves of food and clothing to feed and clothe the hungry and naked. To them this was a duty of humanity, not to be shown to friends and relatives alone, but to whoever stood in need of succor and aid. But let them look upon one as an enemy, and they looked upon them without mercy. They never forgot an

injury and the desire for revenge once aroused in their breast, never from lapse of time lost any of its fierceness or malignity.

Though all the drudgery of the domestic life fell to the lot of the squaw, since it was unbecoming in a warrior to engage in such labor, yet they respected the marriage relations; and many incidents could be cited showing the deep-seated affections of the warrior to his wife. Unusual respect and deferences were shown to the opinions and desires of the aged, and in all their social and political relations the Indian warrior gave precedence to his elder. In this direction the present age might cull a valuable lesson from the untutored savage. Their religious belief consisted for the most part of a heaven which was called "The Happy Hunting Grounds," where they would go after death. At the burial of a warrior his arms and weapons were placed beside his form. The God of their creation was the Great Spirit, who ruled their destiny in this life, punishing the wicked and rewarding the deserving. That there was a strong religious bent in their mind, is fully proven by the success of the early missionaries among them. Their governing power that decided any question of moment was the council of the sachems and chiefs, and the inflexible rule was the will of the majority. One peculiar feature of their civil polity, was the adoption of captives. Many a white prisoner's life was saved by this means; and after being formally adopted, and faith in the adopted being established in the Indian mind, he enjoyed all the rights and privileges of a member of the tribe. The Indian character was full of superstition and great faith was placed in omens and dreams.

Such, to a great extent, were the marked characteristics of the Indians before the influence of the white man on him began to assert itself. Would we not be harsh in our judgment if we criticised too severely his warfare on the pale face. Were there not strong motives in his breast to actuate him to deeds of cruelty, revenge and treachery, when too often under the influence of "the strong drink of the stranger" he bartered away his ancestral possessions for a mere bauble, a string of beads or a copper ring? Did the pale face universally show him that kindness and honest dealing, that the Indian would expect naturally from the followers of religion, such as was preached to him by the Jesuit and Moravian missionary? In all that constitutes that dark and bloody picture called "Border Warfare," there was too much of treachery and deceit on each side. We think both Indian and settler were too much to blame in one respect especially. The revenge for the murder of an Indian by a white man was visited on all whites alike irrespective of responsibility, and the same was true of the murder of a white by an Indian.

Let us take a rapid survey of the tribes identified with eastern Ohio and the part some of them took in the Indian and Revolutionary war.

The Senecas were the most numerous, warlike and powerful of the Iroquois nation. They were looked upon by the other Iroquois tribes as the defenders against hostile tribes coming into the domains of the Great Confederacy from the east. They were proud and arrogant, claiming superiority over all other tribes, especially the Delawares,

whom they claimed to have subdued to the state of "women" by conquering them by force of arms. In the upper Ohio valley the Delawares were the most numerous. Their principal settlements were along the Muskingum river, and they were the first Ohio Indians to embrace Christianity. In their own tongue they were called Lenni-Lenape and were looked upon as the original tribe whence sprung all others. The Monsey branch of this tribe was the one that occupied Ohio along the latter half of the eighteenth century. During Dunmore's war they remained neutral and used all their influence to avert it. For the greater part of the Revolutionary war they were neutral and rendered the colonies valuable service by checking for some time a general outbreak on the western border. Netawatues, at the time of the Revolutionary war, was an aged Delaware sachem, was always friendly to the colonists, and on his death in 1776, he urged his tribe to remain neutral. Gelelemena or Killbuck became temporary chief of the Delawares after the death of Netawatues, and he and White-Eyes, one of his principal advisers, were friendly to the Americans and were very influential in their opposition to the designs of Captain Pipe, another Delaware chief, who was at the head of the war party. So the Delawares remained friendly and neutral until 1780. Gelelemena, during his career, received the rank of colonel from the Americans.

The Wyandots that inhabited eastern Ohio in the eighteenth century were doubtless descended from the powerful tribes which had been driven off by the Iroquois invasion, 1655. They claimed the sovereignty over the territory from Lake Erie to the Ohio river. They were at war nearly all the early half of the eighteenth century with the Senecas until these two tribes buried the hatchet in 1755. They were on the war path most of the time, and were very active in stirring up the other tribes against the colonies in the Revolutionary war. They were the bravest of the Indian tribes. To them flight in battle, no matter how large was the opposing force, was a disgrace. It is related that Gen. Wayne at one time asked Capt. Wells who had lived a long time among the Wyandots, if he could bring him a Wyandot prisoner, as he wished to obtain some information. Wells answered that he could not take a prisoner from Sandusky, because Wyandots would not be taken alive.

The Shawnees, according to Gen. Harrison, were originally natives of Alabama, but were driven north by a powerful enemy. This tribe has been styled the Bedouins of the American Wilderness. They were brave and warlike, showing these marked characteristics in a degree similar to the Wyandots. They were the Spartans of the western tribes. Some of their tribe occupied the Muskingum valley, but they were more numerous along the Scioto. They were among the earliest to ally themselves with the British against the Americans. Four of their villages were destroyed in the attack on Waketameki, in Muskingum county, in Lord Dunmore's war. They took part with the Wyandots and Mingoes in the attack on Fort Laurens, in Tuscarawas county, in 1777. But to their credit be it said that during the famine

in the winter of 1781-2, the Shawnees of the Scioto rendered valuable aid and assistance to the Moravians on the banks of the Sandusky in remembrance of similar kindness done them thirty years before in the Wyoming valley.

The Shawnees, Wyandots and Mingoes, fought side by side in many battles. They formed the greater part of those at the battle of Sandusky plains, when Crawford was so disastrously beaten.

One of the most noted of the Shawnees, whose history is connected with border warfare along the Ohio, is Cornstalk. He was then sachem and chief. It was mainly due to his fertile mind that the plan of the battle of Point Pleasant was adopted. By the method of alternately advancing and retreating the great loss of life to the whites was mainly occasioned. At that battle Cornstalk was always at the head of his warriors animating and encouraging them by voice and action. Logan was equal with Cornstalk in command at this battle and was his fitting equal in daring and bravery. Cornstalk was endowed with more than ordinary intellectual sagacity and talents. At first he opposed the battle at Point Pleasant, but as a majority of the council favored war, he lent all his energy and talents toward victory. He, with his son Ellinipsico, and Red Hawk, one who had battled by his side at Point Pleasant, and some other Indians were wantonly murdered at the fort in the summer of 1777. He had voluntarily gone there to announce his opposition to the alliance then forming between the western tribes and the British. When the murderers came to the door where the Indians were, Cornstalk's son showed signs of fear. Observing this, Cornstalk said, "Don't be afraid my son, the Great Spirit sent you here to die with me, and we must submit to His will—it is all for the best." Thus perished Cornstalk, a man of noble and commanding presence, of true nobility of soul, a chief among chiefs, dignified and royal in his bearing, an eloquent orator, one who may truly be called "great."

CHAPTER II.

By J. H. S. Trainer and W. M. Trainer.

SETTLEMENT — THE FIRST WHITE VISITORS — BORDER WARFARE — ACCOUNT OF JAMES MAXWELL — THE WHITE WATER LILY — GOVERNMENTAL INTERFERENCE WITH SETTLERS WEST OF THE OHIO — LIFE OF JOSEPH ROSS — BRAVE EXPLOIT OF THE TWO JOHNSON BOYS — FIRST BLOCK HOUSE ERECTED BY JOHN CARPENTER — FRONTIER REMINISCENCES — MIKE MYERS — BUSKIRK'S BATTLE — PERILS AND PRIVATIONS OF PIONEERS — INFLUENCE OF WAYNE'S VICTORY ON JEFFERSON COUNTY SETTLEMENT — SURVEY OF FIRST SEVEN RANGES.

THOUGH the treaty of Col. Bouquet in 1764 opened up an immense tract of fine land west of the Allegheny mountains to the adventurous residents of Virginia and Maryland, yet the Ohio river formed a line beyond which they did not pass until after the war of the Revolution. Long and ably did the Indian assert his claim that this the "Warriors' pathway," should form the western boundary of the white man's approach. This claim by the government was admitted always and the purchase by treaty of the land west of the Ohio shows that our forefathers considered it just and right. Yet there were those who were hardy and venturesome enough to attempt this, and in 1779 Gen. Broadhead, who was in command of the American troops at Fort Pitt, wrote to Gen. Washington informing him of the fact that persons had crossed the Ohio and settled all along from the Muskingum river as far up as Fort McIntosh. From Capt. Clarke's report, who was sent out to warn these settlers and to destroy their buildings, we find that no settlers were found on the land, but that he destroyed some huts. We are very much inclined to believe that very few of the cases at this time were so much attempts at actual settlement as the planting of corn fields and other tilling of some of the rich bottom land by permanent settlers on the eastern banks of the Ohio, whose eyes looked longingly at these rich fields yielding no return.

But there was one who even dared to settle west of the Ohio before the Revolution. This was James Maxwell, who left his home in Virginia about 1772 to avoid prosecution for a murder of which he was innocent. He first came to the home of Col. Ebenezer Zane, to whom he was related, and who had settled on Wheeling creek in 1769. Here he did not meet with a very warm welcome and the colonel ordered him to return home to Virginia. Maxwell instead of following the colonel's orders, ascended the Ohio river and built a

rude hut near the mouth of Rush run. Here he lived like a hermit until the Indians became so thoroughly aroused on account of the massacres immediately preceding Dunmore's war, and he was compelled to seek refuge in one of the block houses at Wheeling. He was met here with joyful news — he had been proven innocent of the charge of murder in Virginia. He then returned to his father's home. In 1780 he again appeared in the Ohio valley bringing with him a young bride. Erecting a larger cabin not far from the site of his old hut, he made a little clearing for the planting of corn and potatoes. Rude and primitive indeed was the life of this couple. By their kindness to the Indians, they dwelt for some years in peace and quiet. To them a child had been born whom they called Sally. For Maxwell and "Wild Rose," the name by which the Indians called his wife, life was now assuming a rosier aspect. But his life was soon to be changed. One day he and his wife left the baby in charge of a young man visiting them, and went to Fort Finncastle near Wheeling. Their intended stay of two days at this place was shortened by the alarming news of Indian outrages along the border, and they hurried home for the purpose of bringing the visitor and baby back to the fort where they could all stay until hostilities would cease, and where Maxwell might be of efficient aid should the Indians attack the fort. Reaching their home, all that greeted their eyes was its burning ruins, the charred remains of their late visitor and traces of fresh blood. Little baby Sally had doubtless been thrown into the flames and her body entirely consumed. Crazed with grief, the mother seized the hunting knife from Maxwell's belt, and with one stroke almost severed her head from her body. Broken-hearted by this double affliction, Maxwell hurried back to Fort Finncastle, and soon a band was gathered together to pursue the perpetrators and to wreak a terrible revenge. But rain had obliterated the tracks of the savages, and the band had to return again without accomplishing their purpose. Full of hatred and revenge, Maxwell then started on a career of death and destruction to the red murderers, that made his name a terror to them all.

When Fort Steuben was completed in 1787, Col. Zane recommended Maxwell to Capt. Hamtranck, as a most efficient scout, and for some time he acted in such capacity. Many stories of his prowess and escapes could be related, but we think some we have gathered have grown with years. He was captured once by the Indians, who decided to burn the "Soft Stepper," as they called him, as a more speedy death would not do for one who was such a terror to their race. In some manner Maxwell contrived to loosen the thongs with which he was bound during the night, and leaping upon one of their horses, he escaped and arrived safely at Wheeling. It is related that at another time, he was pursued by a band of six Indians. Like Lewis Wetzel, he had acquired the habit of loading his gun while running at full speed, and three of his pursuers lay dead as the victims of his skill before the rest of the band gave up the pursuit. He was employed as a spy by Gen. Harmar, in 1790, during the Indian

troubles of that year. Mad Anthony Wayne also employed him as scout and spy in the Indian war that was terminated by the treaty of Greenville. During this time he learned that his little baby Sally had not been killed when his cabin had been so ruthlessly destroyed, but that she had been carried away captive and adopted by Conestego, grand sachem of the Wyandots, by whom she was called the White Water Lily. He started for the lands of the Wyandots, and in about a year returned with a beautiful girl of about sixteen years of age. Her parting with her dusky friends must have been as sad and heart-rending as that of daughter from mother, for she had been treated kindly and lovingly and taught many useful accomplishments by him whom she had always looked upon as her father. She was finally weaned from her inclination for an Indian life, and soon became a belle for miles around. At this time as near as we can learn Maxwell made his home near Wheeling. It is said that two rival lovers fought a duel on her account near the mouth of Short creek. She married neither, however, but became the wife of a trader from Detroit, and left this section of the country. Maxwell, in his last years, was a very hard drinker, and one day his body was found floating in the river near his old cabin at Rush run. As no marks of violence were found on his body, it was generally believed that he had committed suicide.

Shortly after peace was declared with England, the attention of congress was called to the fact that setlers were again locating west of the Ohio; and fearing serious complications might arise from this fact in the settlement of land claims with the western tribes, congress took immediate action to arrest it. This was along about 1785, and congress was anxious to extinguish all the old Indian titles, previous to the occupation of the lands by the whites. Many of these were along the river front of Jefferson county. The settlers made some show of resistance to these orders of congress, and eventually means were adopted to force the settlers south and east of the Ohio. In the spring of 1785, Ensign Armstrong was sent down the Ohio from Fort McIntosh, with a detachment of soldiers with instructions to remove all settlers on the west side of the Ohio, and to destroy whatever improvements they had placed upon the land. From the official report of this trip made by Ensign Armstrong, it is learned that there was a small settlement at Yellow creek, consisting of two families, which he, acting under instructions, dispossessed and destroyed their buildings. Between that point and Mingo Bottoms, he served eight more families in the same way. At Mingo Bottoms he found Joseph Ross, and quite a number of settlers. Ross resisted the ensign's orders, and was arrested and taken to Wheeling. Eleven miles below Mingo Bottoms, Armstrong came to what was called Norristown, in honor of the head man of the settlement. Here about forty men in arms were waiting to oppose Armstrong's proceeding further. By the influence of Norris, they finally laid down their arms and agreed to the orders of the government. Ensign Armstrong granted to all who agreed to move over to the Virginia shore

a certain length of time to do so. In the fall of the same year, Gen. Richard Butler made a trip over the same route. His objective point was the Miami, to assist in the treaty with the Indians at Fort Finney. His instructions also included the duty of warning off settlers from west of the Ohio. From his carefully kept journal we glean the following: "October 1, 1785 — Passed Yellow creek * * * Put up at one Jesse Penniman's, on the north side, five miles below Yellow creek — Warned him off. Called on one Pry, whom I warned off also. * * * At Mingo towns found a number of people, among whom one Ross seemed to be the principal on the north side. Warned him and the others away. * * * Cross creek, October 2nd, eight miles below Mingo towns. Called at settlement of Chas. Norris. * * * At this place found one Walter Kean. Called at settlement of one Captain Hoglan. * * * Warned these all off. * * *" From these two reports we see that most of the settlers who abandoned their lands on the west banks of the Ohio, did so only temporarily. After the survey made by the government in the following year, many of them returned and secured by purchase from the government, a legal title to the land on which they had originally squatted. It is also probable that the erection of Fort Steuben, in 1786, which was established to prevent Indian depredations, and also to prevent whites from settling on the lands, served as a menace against the squatters, and deterred more from settling before the government had surveyed the territory and was ready to sell.

Joseph Ross, mentioned in both Armstrong's and Butler's reports, stood out most strenuously in opposition to the orders of congress. He was born in New York state about the year 1730, and his whole life was spent on the frontier. He was of gigantic mould, standing six feet five inches, and weighing nearly 300 pounds. He was captured when a youth by the Indians and brought with them to one of their villages in Ohio. He was well treated by them, who made him one of their chiefs, especially on account of his great physical strength. Under pretense of going to join the French, at Fort Du Quesne, along about 1755, he left his Indian friends and returned to his home in New York. He then joined the troops under Gen. Putnam, setting out against Fort Edward. He was captured in the attack on this fort and the Indians heaped many cruelties upon him and finally resolved to burn him at the stake. It is said he escaped through the friendly aid of a French officer. He now became an Indian hunter of the type of James Maxwell and others. After the Revolutionary war, in which he served with distinction, he came west and became identified with the Wetzels and others. Possessed of intimate knowledge of Indians and their methods of warfare, he gave much valuable aid and advice to the frontiersmen. His nature could not brook restraint or control, and he was continually at variance with the different post commanders along the frontier. While on a trip to Kentucky, where he hunted with Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton, he married his third white wife. Returning to Fort Henry, he took a brave and active part in its defense in the attack on it in September of 1782. As soon as the

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Indians abandoned the siege, he and Lewis Wetzel started on their trail intent on killing any stragglers. It is said that the two became separated, and that Ross seeing four Indians starting to swim across the river, killed two of them with his rifle before they could return to shore, and grappled and killed the other two who got on shore, after a fearful struggle, having no other weapons but his hands. In 1783 Ross left Fort Henry on account of some trouble he had with Col. Zane. He settled with his wife and one child on what is known now as the Wells' farm, on Mingo Bottom. Here Ross and his family lived for two years in the hollow trunk of an immense sycamore tree. During this time there was born the first white child in Jefferson county. This child was Absalom Ross. Soon after this birth, Ross, with his family, moved into a log cabin newly erected, and laid claim to much of the surrounding territory. It is said that for quite a while he collected rent from several settlers who took up their abode. Ensign Armstrong took him prisoner in 1785, while on his trip down the Ohio, mentioned above. Ross was taken to Wheeling, but was soon set at liberty, and Gen. Butler found him again at Mingo Bottom, when he made his trip down the Ohio in the fall of the same year. All the attempts to remove him from his claim were ineffectual, and his bold defiance encouraged others to do the same. Just previous to his departure to join Gen. St. Clair's command in 1791, he had a personal encounter with Capt. Hamtranck, commandant at Fort Steuben, and it is said, gave the captain a terrible beating. It would have fared badly with him, had he not immediately left this vicinity to engage in combat with his old enemies. The disastrous effects of the St. Clair campaign were felt in the Ohio valley, and it once more became the scene of Indian raid and slaughter until Mad Anthony Wayne dealt a terrible and lasting blow to the defiant horde of red men. Wayne appointed Ross a captain of rangers, and he was of great service in bringing about victory. During his absence, Capt. Hamtranck, acting under orders from the government, had ejected his tenants and destroyed his cabin and crops. Ross, on his return, seeing resistance to the government was useless, bought a small tract of land near the site of his old cabin. He became quite a friend of Bazabel Wells and James Ross, the founders of Steubenville. He met his death by a tree falling on him during a storm in 1806. He was returning home from a visit to Mr. Wells. Up to the day of his death, he was vigorous and active. "He was one of the boldest men that ever lived in this region, where cowards were unknown." After his death, his son, Absalom, moved to Fishing Creek, where he died in 1867.

The affair of the two Johnson boys in what is now Jefferson county, forms an interesting and stirring page in the history of its warfare with the Indians. Accounts of this event differ somewhat as to date. A. S. Withers, in his Border Warfare, places it in the year 1793, and he was a very careful and painstaking author in all such matters. Doddridge uses the same date in his account, while later accounts make the date as early as 1788. This last date rests on the claim of

a statement made by Henry Johnson, the younger of the two boys. The exploit is as follows: The two boys were named John and Henry Johnson, aged about thirteen and eleven respectively. Their father had settled about 1785 about four miles north of Short creek and about two and one-half miles back from the river. While engaged in cracking nuts one day in the woods, they saw two men approaching them. At first they thought they were neighbors. When the strangers approached nearer, they discovered their mistake, but it was too late to fly. The strangers were Indians and they made the boys depart with them. After a circuitous march, as the Indians were looking for horses, they finally halted in a hollow for the night. John, in order to keep the Indians from killing them, had skillfully impressed on their minds that they were ill-treated at home and that he and his brother were very willing and happy to become hunters in the woods. During the evening, before they lay down to sleep, John guardedly told his younger brother that they would kill the Indians in the night time, and by other means managed to allay his fears and to quiet his crying in order that the Indians might not become suspicious and thus thwart the brave design that his young mind was planning. After the Indians had tied the two boys and they themselves had fallen asleep, John, who had kept awake, managed to loosen his hands and soon he and his brother were free. Instead of fleeing, they resolved on the death of their former captors. Henry took his position with cocked gun resting almost against one of the Indian's heads, John with uplifted tomahawk stood over the other. At a given signal, Henry pulled the trigger and John struck with his tomahawk. The Indian who was shot did not move, but the one whom John struck uttered a fearful yell and attempted to rise. The brave lad struck and struck again until he was victor. The boys now hurried away, fearful of other Indians. Coming near Fort Carpenter in the early morning, they saw some men getting ready to go in search of them and heard their mother exclaim, "Poor little fellows, they are killed or taken prisoners." "No mother," cried out John, "we are here again." The story of their killing the Indians was doubted by the men at first, but getting up a party, John conducted them to the spot where the struggle had occurred. The dead body of the Indian whom John had tomahawked was found, but the other Indian had crawled away with the gun. His body was found some time afterwards. Doddridge says that "at the treaty with Wayne, a friend of the Indians who were killed asked what had become of the boys who killed the Indians on Short creek? He was told that they lived at the same place with their parents. The Indian replied: "You have not done right, you should have made kings of those boys." The two Indians killed were of the Delaware tribes, and one of them a chief. The place where these boys performed their brave act, is located in Wells township, and it is said the government donated section 9 in that township to them in honor of their brave deed.

The First Block House Erected in Jefferson County.—John Carpenter was one of Washington's servants in 1753, when he made his trip

of remonstrance to the French forts. He was a Virginia rifleman in Braddock's war, and was made captain of one of the garrisons along the Virginia border by Washington. While on an expediton with some of his men against a band of marauding Indians, they came upon a burning house which the Indians were just leaving, loaded down with plunder. Rushing upon them, his men after a severe conflict overcame them and killed almost all. Carpenter had rushed into the burning house and found a young woman lying on a bed, with her face covered with blood from a tomahawk wound. This young woman whose husband had been killed, recovered, and became the wife of her deliverer. This couple engaged in trading with the Indians along the Ohio soon after this event. But his history only has a bearing on Jefferson county, as he was the man who erected the first block house within its present boundaries. About 1780, Carpenter and his family came from the eastern side of the Ohio, and settled on the bottom land near where Warrenton now is. The following summer he and his neighbors erected a log house, which was afterward known as Carpenter's fort. This was the first fortification of this kind erected within the boundaries of Jefferson county. Its exact location can not be determined, but it was doubtless near the river bank and north of Short creek. Carpenter took part in Crawford's retreat, and also in St. Clair's expedition in 1791. He was a friend of the Wetzels, Sam Brady, and other pioneer heroes of the upper Ohio, and was of the same stamp of manhood.

In 1787, near Croxton's run, just above where Toronto now stands, there was a bloody battle between fourteen hunters, some of them from Fort Steuben, and a band of prowling Shawnees. The hunters had encamped on this run for the night, and the Indians fired upon them in the early morning. Four of the hunters were killed, the rest managed to reach their canoes and escaped to Fort Steuben, and soon a party started to the scene of the conflict. But arriving there, they found only the mutilated bodies of the dead hunters; the Indians had departed carrying their dead and wounded with them.

Another frontier reminiscence was the sad fate of the Riley family. Along about 1784, this family consisting of father, mother, three sons and two daughters, located on a piece of land about four miles west of Mingo. One day the father and two boys were massacred while working in the field, by the Indians. The murderers then fell upon the defenseless cabin, pursuing the remaining son until they lost trace of him in the forest. The mother was tied by a grape vine, but while the Indians were after the boy she managed to escape and reach a small block house on Battle run. One of the girls was tomahawked, and the other taken to Detroit and sold to a French trader. Mr. Smiley Johnson, who now owns the land where this occurred, has for long years preserved the graves of four of this unfortunate family.

Another character whose history is closely related to Jefferson county, is that of "Auver" Mike Myers. A stoppage in his speech which caused him to begin every sentence with the exclamation "auver," gave him this nickname, by which he was universally known

along the Ohio valley. While yet a youth he left his home in Virginia and settled at Pigeon Creek, Penn. His associates were such men as the Poes, the Wetzels, Sam Brady and other frontier heroes. He was said to have been one of the strongest men on the western frontier. He took part in most of the stirring events of his day, and a volume could be written of his personal reminiscences. He imitated the red men of the forest very much in their dress. He was present at the battle of Point Pleasant, and on the breaking out of the Revolution refused what was then a princely offer to join with the British against the colonists. During the Revolutionary war he spent his time as a hunter and a warrior. In Crawford's expedition to the Sandusky towns, he acted as a scout, and rendered valuable service. He next appears as a scout located at Fort Henry, and was one of the defenders of it in 1782. While acting as scout in this vicinity, his beat was from the mouth of Yellow creek to Mingo Bottom. One time while on his march, he saw an Indian drinking at what was called Poplar spring, below where Toronto now stands. He raised his rifle and fired, and the Indian fell over dead. The report of his gun brought a band of howling red skins in pursuit. They pursued him as far up the river as Black's island; but he was so fleet of foot that he distanced them, and Capt. Brady, who was waiting for him, conveyed him safely across. Subsequently he made a number of trips down the Ohio to New Orleans on a flat-boat; but on one of these occasions he lost a large sum of money while lying sick in New Orleans, and from that time he confined his trips south to Louisville, Ky. Along about 1795, he located on section 25, township 4, range 1 of the original seven range survey by the government, and built himself a log cabin near the mouth of Croxton's run. Here he ran a grist-mill for a number of years. He died in 1852 at the extreme age of one hundred and seven years, and lies buried in Sugar Grove church yard. Many people are still living whose chief delight in childhood was to gather within hearing of his peculiar speech, and listen to his stories of adventures with the Indians.

The last blood shed in battle between the whites and Indians in Jefferson county, was what is known as Buskirk's battle, which took place on Battle run, about a mile or so west of Mingo, on a farm now owned by Mr. John Adams. During the summer of 1793, the Indians had committed a number of outrages along the Ohio valley in what is Jefferson county, and had crossed the river into Virginia. Capt. Lawson Van Buskirk, whose wife had been murdered by the Indians the summer previous on the Virginia side of the river, was mainly instrumental in enlisting a number of brave followers to make an expedition into the territory west of the Ohio and to attempt to teach the marauding Indians a severe and lasting lesson. This band crossed the Ohio near Mingo, and having ascertained information from a scout of the presence of Indians to the west, started in that direction. The whites marched in Indian file with Buskirk in the lead. Unsuspiciously they marched in this style into an Indian ambush, and the first intimation they had of the Indians' presence, was the loud report

of their guns. Buskirk fell dead instantly, pierced with the bullets from the rifles of the concealed Indians. The Indians had each fired at the leader, Buskirk, and it is by reason of this circumstance, that the whole party was not massacred. The Indians and whites now treed and the battle lasted for some time. Finally the Indians retreated with the loss of many killed. The number could not be definitely ascertained as they carried the dead away with them. The whites, with the exception of Buskirk, had none killed and but three wounded.

Many other stories of border warfare, in what is now Jefferson county, might be given but space will not permit. It can easily be seen that not only the western shore of the upper Ohio, but that the eastern also was the scene of many thrilling Indian adventures after the Revolutionary war, and up to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Not only were the lives of the early settlers in danger from attacks from the wild beasts of the forest, but they were in greater danger from the destroying hand of the red men. On every hand the hardy adventurer met hardships and peril. After selecting a spot in the wilderness where he would locate, the settler had to build his log hut and make a little clearing for the planting of corn and potatoes. The men and women of that day were of a stamp unknown to the present. They possessed the qualities necessary and essential to redeem the wilderness. The log hut or cabin was of the most primitive nature, built out of rough hewn logs, without the use of nails and with no windows. The crevices between the logs was filled up with mortar of a crude kind. The furniture of the interior was in keeping, pegs for hanging clothing on the wall, logs for benches, and three legged stools for chairs. The food consisted mainly of hog and hominy. Corn and potatoes after the clearing had been made were often on the table. The forests supplied the settler with game in abundance, but in the earlier stages of pioneer life these meats had to be eaten fresh, as the scarcity of salt and the high price of the same, rendered it impossible to cure any considerable amount of meat. Johnny cake and pone answered for bread. In fact, plain and simple diet was the order of the day, and to this and their rugged out-door life was mainly due the great strength and longevity that they enjoyed. The agricultural implements of the early settlers were few and of the crudest kind, the hoe, shovel and shovel-plough often comprising the whole list.

Clothing in those days consisted of the linsey petticoat and bedgown for women, and the men to a great degree followed the fashion-plate of the Indian.

In the first pages of this chapter we have made mention of some settlements made in Jefferson county, shortly after the Revolution. Strictly speaking there were no legal settlements made in this county until after Wayne's victories in 1793. Whoever had taken up their residence here before that time were "squatters," and we use that term with no meaning of disparagement. The government after

obtaining the northwest territory by cession from some of the old colonial states, had determined on a different mode of settlement from that which obtained and was in force in western Pennsylvania and Virginia. The government had determined on a survey of land in the northwest territory and settlement by purchase. One striking peculiarity of this is the fact that it is the first known case in the history of the world where unexplored (to a certain extent) and unsettled land was to be sold by governmental survey. We have shown where the squatters had been warned off of what afterward consisted the first seven ranges; and this order was obeyed reluctatly it is sure. Those who returned after being warned and immediately after the survey, never acquired their title by pre-emption but by subsequent purchase. And we think many of the so-called settlements previous to Wayne's campaign, were simply improvements made by settlers from across the river. One of the battle cries of the Indians whom Wayne finally conquered was, "No white shall occupy land west of the Ohio." Research failed to discover any block houses of any size and safety west of the Ohio, previous to the treaty of Greenville, though by former treaties the United States had become possessed of much of the northwest territory, yet in actual fact the Ohio was yet the boundary line of the western tribes. Once on the west of the Ohio, the marauding bands of red men had quite a start of any pursuing force, for such a force was drawn from east of the Ohio. The party that engaged in Buskirk's battle, was made up of Virginians. For these reasons, we think Wayne's treaty at Greenville was the decisive treaty with the Indians as regards securing peace and tranquility along the western shore of the Ohio, obtaining purchases in considerable numbers to land in the seven ranges, and in transferring warfare with the Indians much farther west. A short account of this seven range survey can well be inserted here:

An act of congress passed May 20, 1785, authorized a survey of seven ranges of land, forty-two miles in length and running due west from the point where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses the Ohio river, thence due south to the Ohio river at the southeast corner of Marietta township in Washington county; thence up said river to the place of beginning. Congress after selecting one surveyor from each of the thirteen states, placed them all under Thomas Hutchins, geographer then of the United States.

Major Erkuries Beatty, father of the late Rev. Charles C. Beatty, of Steubenville, was paymaster of the western army at this time and he kept a diary of the different tours and transactions of this survey. John Matthews, a nephew of Gen. Putnam, assisted in the survey, and he also kept a diary of the different events. Both of these accounts show the settled hostility of the Indians on the western side of the river. Each refer to the western side of the river as the Indian side. This survey was partially completed in 1786. Sales of part of these ranges, were made in New York City in 1787, which amounted to $72,974. The next sales were made at Pittsburg and Philadelphia in

1796. No further sales were made until the opening of a United States land office at Steubenville, July 1st, 1801, and David Hoge was made register at this place.

He who will look at the map of these seven ranges will notice two facts in regard to Jefferson county. The big bend in the Ohio river north of Steubenville divides the first range so as to be in two separate tracts of land, and that Brilliant, in this county, has the distinction of being situated in section 1 of range 1 of this historical range of land.

CHAPTER III.

By R. H. Taneyhill.

LOGAN, THE MINGO CHIEFTAIN — HIS PARENTAGE AND EARLY LIFE — LORD DUNMORE'S WAR — MASSACRES AT CAPTINA AND YELLOW CREEK — LOGAN ON THE WAR PATH — HIS FAMOUS SPEECH — LAST ACTS IN THE LIFE OF A GREAT INDIAN.



HEN the spring of 1774 opened, we find the Briton firmly established to the Ohio. The red man, always weak and impotent before the power of the intruder and having "no rights that the white man was bound to respect," had been steadily pushed back toward the center of the continent. His villages and hunting grounds, with the home of his family, kindred and people, were now west of the Ohio river. Only wretched fragments of once powerful tribes lingered in the valleys and gorges of the mountains, while here and there up against the settlements or among the settlers a solitary warrior with his family had his cabin. There, linked to the spot of his birth by the holiest affections that move the human heart, he brooded in hopelessness over his wasted heritage and vanquished tribe. Such had been the treatment of the Indian and such was the situation of the races in the spring of 1774. That year had begun with every prospect that peace would be continued, but another act in the bloody drama of settlement had to be played. In its opening scene there appears to view one of the most remarkable men that history furnishes for the esteem and admiration of mankind — Logan the "Mingo Chief."

An obscurity that cannot be penetrated covers his youth and early manhood. All that is known about them with certainty, is, that he was born at Shamokin on the Susquehanna in the east central part of Pennsylvania about the year 1730; that he was the second son of Shikellemus, a Cayuga chief; that his father was greatly attache

to James Logan, a Christian missionary and government agent at Shamokin, and named his second son after him.

The Cayuga tribe, of which Shikellemus was a chief, was one of the Six Nations so famous in American annals. The "Six Nations" was composed of the following tribes: Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas and Tuscarawas. They were in a state of confederation, and in all their movements and intercourse with the rest of mankind, they acted as a unit. The Indians used the words Iroquois and Mingo to designate the Six Nations—meaning a united people. Mingo was seldom used unless persons belonging to those tribes had fixed residences on the Scioto river, it was then the name universally applied to them. It was in this way that Logan came to be called a Mingo chief.

A little before the old French and Indian war, Logan built a cabin on the Kishaquoqullus creek, a branch of the Juniata river, in what is now Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and took up his residence there. This is the cabin in which he remained an advocate for peace during that terrific struggle between the red and white men, commencing at Fort Necessity and ending at the overthrow of Pontiac. We find him then to be swift in the chase and of powerful endurance—honest, honorable, hospitable and brave, tender of the feelings of others, loving the white people as of his own race, and determined for peace at the suffering of everything but what a good man will meet with indignation and force. It was here that the principal incidents in the life of Logan took place that have been preserved to indicate his character.

Soon after Logan had settled on the Juniata, Judge William Brown and some others came to the valley to explore the country. This Judge Brown was for some years a justice of the peace. He afterward represented the people several terms in the legislature and was for many years an associate judge for Mifflin county. He tells us that "one day while exploring he started a bear and separated to get a shot at him. I was going along looking for the bear when I came suddenly upon a large spring, and being dry, was more rejoiced to find a spring than to have shot a dozen bears. I sat my gun against a bush and went down the bank and laid down to drink. Upon putting my head down, I saw reflected in the water on the opposite side the form of a tall man. I sprang to my rifle when the Indian gave a yell, whether for peace or war, I was not just then sufficient master of my faculties to determine. On seizing my rifle and facing him, he knocked up the pan of his gun, threw out the priming, and extended his open palm toward me in token of friendship. After putting down our guns, we met at the spring and shook hands. This man was Logan, the best specimen of humanity I ever met with, either white or red."

The valley of the Juniata abounded with game and Logan supported himself by dressing skins and bartering or selling them to traders or settlers. As the settlements thickened up, tailors made their advent and drove a lively trade in buckskin breeches. One of those "knights

of the needle" and Logan had quite a trouble about some wheat. The wheat Logan got from the tailor for some skins was worthless. The miller would not grind it, and the tailor would not make the matter right. So Logan went to his friend, Judge Brown, who was then a justice. He told the justice that the "stuff looked like wheat but it wasn't wheat." "Then it certainly must be cheat," said the justice. "Yes," replied Logan, "that's a very good name for it." Suit was brought and Logan was victor. The Indian has no law in his civil government to enforce the performance of contracts or a remedy for their breach. Honor, and honor only, binds him to fulfill his engagements. So when an execution was formally made out and handed to Logan to give to a constable, he was perplexed. "How will this bit of paper get my money," he asked the justice. Brown explained. Logan laughed and exclaimed "Law good; law make rogues pay."

To Logan everything noble in human nature was concentrated in the word gentlemen. See his nice sense of honor and his appreciation of a gentleman in the following incident: "Judge Brown and his friend, Samuel Maclay, one day visited Logan at his cabin. The greater part of the afternoon was spent by Logan and Maclay shooting at a mark at a dollar a shot. Logan was beaten four or five shots. When his guest was about to leave he went into his cabin and brought as many dear-skins as he had lost shots and offered them to Maclay. 'No, John,' said Maclay, 'we only shot for fun.' Logan drew himself up to his full height, and exclaimed as he struck his breast: 'Me gentlemen, me bet to make you shoot your best—me take your dollar if me beat.' Maclay took the skins, and they parted in the utmost good humor."

Another incident in Logan's life occurred while he lived on the Juniata, which illustrates the nobleness of his nature very finely. Judge Brown was away from home and Logan happened to go over to his cabin. Mrs. Brown had a little daughter just beginning to walk, and she remarked in Logan's presence that she wished she had a pair of shoes for her. When he was about to leave he asked Mrs. Brown to let the little girl go and spend the day with him. It was a strange request, and coming from a savage, it was apalling to the mother. But she feared to refuse. Tediously, indeed, did the hours of that day pass away, and the feelings of the mother can not be described. Many times she looked up the path to Logan's cabin to see if her little girl was coming, but no one was to be seen. Just as the sun was setting, Logan came in sight, bearing his precious charge on his shoulders. Soon the little girl trotted across the floor to its mother's arms, having on a pair of neat fitting mocasins made by Logan.

Shikellemus died just after the close of Pontiac's war and Logan succeeded him as a chief of the Cayugas. The civil polity of the Indian does not require a chief to live with his tribe, but he may reside wherever it suits him. By so doing, he forfeits none of the dignities of his station, nor does it lessen him in the respect and confidence of his people. Logan never lived with his tribe and was never married.

In 1769 Logan left his cabin on the Juniata and settled on the Alle-

gheny. He stayed here only a short time and then moved to Mingo Bottom, a few miles below the present city of Steubenville. However, hunting-camps were kept up by him at several points on the Ohio and its tributary streams. While he lived at Mingo Bottom an Indian council determined on war. Logan hearing of it, by a speech of great eloquence and wisdom led them to bury the hatchet. The chief points of his speech were that the war would be wrong and that they now had the best hunting grounds in the world, and, if they went to war, they would lose them.

In 1772, he fixed his home on the Scioto, on the present site of the village of Westfall, Pickaway Co., Ohio. That spot was his home until death, and it was there that he delivered his speech to Gen. Gibson at the close of the Dunmore war. He continued his hunting camps at the points previously used by him for that purpose, the principal one at Mingo Botton.

In 1772 the Rev. John Heckewelder had a long conversation with Logan at his camp on Beaver river. He told that gentleman that he intended to fix his permanent home on the Ohio, and live among the white people; that whisky was his curse and that of his people, and faulted the whites for bringing it among them. He expressed great admiration for the better class of white men, but said: "Unfortunately we have only a few of them for neighbors."

Dunmore's War.—Cornstalk, the great Shawnee chief, told the exact truth when he said: "It was forced on the Indians for the whites began it, and that the red men would have deserved the contempt of mankind if he had not tried to avenge the murders of Captina and Yellow creek." But what caused those murders to be committed? What are the facts? Let us see. Dunmore, then governor of Virginia, was a warm royalist, and was fully apprised of the state of the border. He knew, moreover, that the impending struggle between the colonies and the mother country was rapidly approaching a crisis. And it is charged that he projected a plot to embitter the Indians against the whites as much as possible, and thereby to do service for his king. And all the facts seem to justify the charge. But whether he be guilty or not, it is certain that in January, 1774, he appointed one Dr. John Connelly, commandant general of Wagusta, which that part of Virginia west of the mountains and north of the Kanawha, was then called. That shortly after the doctor had assumed the duties of his office he, by agents, circulated throughout Wagusta, hideous stories of murders, massacres, burnings and robberies committed by the Indians along the Ohio border. That Capt. Michael Cresap and Gen. George Rogers Clarke, who were at the mouth of the Kanawha ready to start with a colony to Kentucky, heard these stories and believing them, abandoned their expedition and moved up the river to Wheeling for safety. That the doctor, having stirred the whites of Wagusta up to the greatest excitement, invited some Indian chiefs to visit him at Pittsburgh. That they came and he entertained them with generous hospitality, but while so doing he sends a letter to Capt. Cresap at Wheeling, telling him that the Indians

meant war, that they were not to be trusted, that he would know about matters in a few days, and that he wanted Cresap in the interval to be on the alert and watch and guard that part of the country. That the doctor loads the chiefs with presents, fills two canoes with stores, ammunition and guns, and the chiefs depart down the Ohio to their homes. Early in the morning the next day after Cresap had received Connelly's letter, the canoes were seen approaching Wheeling island. Unfortunately they take the west channel. The Cresap party make instant pursuit. A life and death chase takes place. The Indians are overtaken at the mouth of Captina, murdered, and their scalps brought back to Wheeling in triumph. The next morning the Cresap party start for Yellow creek. But after going a few miles stop to take refreshments. Here Cresap tells his men that it would be nothing but murder to kill the Indians at Yellow creek as they were surely peaceable, as they had their women and children with them. Following Cresap's advice the party returned to Wheeling. The next morning Cresap and Gen. George Rogers Clarke, with some others of the party, started for Brownsville. On that very day Logan's kin were murdered at Yellow creek, so that Cresap was fully thirty miles away at the very moment that slaughter was going on. Logan's kindred were murdered on the 24th day of May, 1774, and the second day after the affair at Captina.

Mingo Bottom is about thirty miles above Wheeling and on the Ohio side. At this spot Logan and his people were camped. On the opposite side of the river Joshua Baker kept a tavern, a regular backwoods grog shop. The notorious Daniel Greathouse lived in the vicinity of this tavern. He was a blood-thirsty, heartless man, and had been one of Connelly's prime agents in arousing the passions of the whites. For several days he had been collecting men to attack Logan's camp. Having heard of the massacre at Captina, he secreted his men about the tavern, while he himself crossed the river to ascertain the strength of the camp. A squaw, said to be Logan's sister, told him to go away as the men were mad about Captina, and would kill him if they saw him. Being so warned and finding the number of warriors too great for assault he returns.

It was the habit of the Indians to come over every day for their whisky, so Greathouse arranges with Baker that he should furnish them with all the liquor they could drink and he would foot the bill, and when the men were well drunken to give him the signal. Greathouse then secretes himself with his comrades. In a short time a number of warriors come over bringing women and children with them. Soon the men are reeling and tumbling about in drunkenness, Baker gives the signal and the work of death begins. Rifles crack, tomahawks crash into the brains of drunken red men, scalping knives drip with the blood of women and children and indiscriminate slaughter dashes out the lives of all the Indians but a little girl. A brother of Logan fell and his sister, whose motherly condition adds horror to the deed, is ripped open and her body stuck up on a pole. The red men at the camp made efforts several times to come to the

aid of their friends but are driven back by a deadly fire from the whites, and they leave their dead with their murderers. Logan was on the other side of the river and saw the slaughter of his people, he heard their screams and cries for help but he was powerless. But the spirit of revenge filled his soul. The camp at Mingo Bottom broke up, and the Indians departed for their villages on the Muskingum.

Nothing is again known of Logan until the prejudices and habits of a lifetime are dissipated and he changed from a man of love and peace to one of vengeance and war — vengeance and war against the whole white race. Putting himself on the war-path he strikes his first blow no one knows where. On the 12th of July he strikes his second at the house of one Robinson, with Robinson and other prisoners and thirteen scalps, Logan and his band hurry back to the Muskingum. Logan saves the life of Robinson by having him adopted into one of the Indian families. He then makes Robinson his secretary. On the 21st of July, Robinson writes the following note at the dictation of Logan:

"Captain Cresap: What did you kill my people on Yellow creek for? The white people killed my kin at Conestoga a great while ago, and I thought nothing of that, but you killed my kin again on Yellow creek and took my cousin prisoner. Then I thought I must kill too; and I have been three times to war since; but the Indians are not mad, only myself.

"Captain John Logan."

Logan and his band once more set out from their village, and massacre a family by the name of Roberts, on the Holston, sparing none. Here the above note was left tied to a war-club. It was found by the whites a few days afterward, and this memorable writing went into history. From this note we learn that he charged Capt. Cresap the son, and not Col. Cresap the father, with the murder at Yellow creek.

The speech charges the Colonel, but that is only a printer's mistake. From this note we also got these facts, that he knew nothing of the excitement that was stirring the red nations of the west to war, and that he had no part in raising the storm that burst on the settlements soon after. Logan was carrying on a war of his own — with his own hands and those of his faithful band, he was glutting with the blood of the white race, that revenge, which atrocities to his kin had roused in his heart. With this stroke of vengeance his revenge is glutted, and while the Indian warriors are gathering about the Ohio to meet the army of the white men approaching it, he is wandering the woods, absorbed in a struggle with his feelings.

A few days before the battle of Point Pleasant, a Mr. Poole, who lived near Wheeling, encountered Logan in the woods seated on a log near his cabin. Logan asked him: "Brother, do you know me, me John Logan." Poole replied "that he did not." Logan then asked, "You our brother." "Yes," said Poole. Logan arose and catching Poole in his arms hugged him warmly. Poole asked him why he was so sad. He said, "Your white brothers killed my kin at Yellow creek and me sorry," then burst into tears. Poole took him to his cabin and

gave him something to eat. As Logan was about to leave he gave Poole a pipe and a flint, and then started for Captina. This incident is of priceless value to the good name of Logan, he was about to face the greatest trial of his life, the warriors of his people who had risen to avenge his wrongs, were about to meet the whites in battle. How should Logan act? He was at peace himself with the white man, for his revenge was satisfied, but to fail to act with his people would have been dishonorable and mean. He strikes the line of honor and pursues it. He embraces Poole with the affection of a brother, and then gives him the symbol of his love and then throws the hazard of his life with his people.

At the battle of Point Pleasant he was in joint command with Cornstalk. And that deadliest, fiercest and hardest contested field ever struggled for between the white and red man, fully vindicates his genius as a captain. The Indians were defeated and fled in confusion to their towns on the Scioto, followed closely by the army of Dunmore. The Indians sue for peace, and the treaty at Camp Charlotte soon followed. Logan did not attend the council of his people and refused to have anything to do with the treaty. Why Logan pursued the course he did is obvious from what has been said. He had done nothing toward waging the war. He had not aided to arouse the tribes to arms, or assisted to combine them for battle, and he had taken a part at Point Pleasant only to save himself from dishonor. The deeds he had done were personal acts, and for them he took the responsibility entirely on himself. What he had done he had done, and the whites might make the most of them.

Dunmore, however, not knowing the character of this wonderful man, or the motives that moved him, or pretending, for a purpose, to doubt the stability of a treaty with which so great a chief would have nothing to do, to give a show of sincerity to his own desires, sends three of his officers to find out if possible the feelings of Logan. They find him at his cabin, but he refuses to converse with them. He surveys them for a few minutes and then asks Gen. Gibson, who was one of the three, to walk to the woods with him. They seat themselves on a log and there, after rehearsing his wrongs and what he had done to avenge them — sometimes crying as if his heart would break — Logan delivers to Gen. Gibson, the manuscript of the speech that has given immortality to his name.

Over a hundred years have passed since this speech was translated into every leading language in Christendom, and now it is everywhere regarded as a gem of oratory. But the speech as so translated and as so highly esteemed for its oratory, is not after all the speech of Logan — it is simply Mr. Jefferson's version of it. That great man in his effort to add to its beauty, has broken its fair proportions, and in trying to purify its diction, has lessened its sublimity and force. And if we had only his version of the speech, criticism and candor would force us to say, too much polish for an Indian orator. Mr. Jefferson should have kept in mind what he well knew, that oratory is a native product, and cannot be tampered with. True oratory comes only

from one whose feelings are stirred to their profoundest depths by the subject he is discussing, and when it does come it is like lava bursting from the crater, hot and glowing with the fires that are burning at its source.

Fortunately, however, the first printed copy ever made of the speech has been preserved, and as the original manuscript has been lost, this copy is the next best evidence of the speech. It is as follows:

"I appeal to any white man to say that he ever entered Logan's cabin, but I gave him meat; that he ever came naked but I clothed him. In the course of the last war Logan remained in his cabin an advocate for peace. I had such affection for the white people, that I was pointed at by the rest of my nation. I should have even lived with them, had it not been for Col. Cresap, who last spring cut off — in cold blood all the relations of Logan, not sparing women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many and fully glutted my revenge. I am glad that there is a prospect of peace on account of the nation; but I beg you will not entertain a thought that anything I have said proceeds from fear. Logan disdains the thought. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan. No one."

The following is Mr. Jefferson's version: "I appeal to any white man to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war Logan remained idle in his cabin an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites that my countrymen pointed as they passed and said 'Logan is the friend of white men.' I had even thought to have lived with you but for the injuries of one man. Col. Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There is not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace — but do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

By comparing these two versions, we find that every sentence of the original has been altered in the common version, except three; that one sentence has been added which does not appear in the original; and that every change has injured the speech. Some of the sentences in Mr. Jefferson's version are made stiff and unwieldy by a too rigid adherence to old-time grammatical nicety. Take this sentence as an instance: "I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man." Does not that smack too much of the school for Logan? The grammar kills the eloquence of the expression. It also changes the address from the third to the second person without any reason for it and thus breaks the harmony that runs through the whole of the original. Then again, he takes out the word revenge

and inserts the word vengeance in the expression "and fully glutted my revenge." He is trying to show that "raw head and bloody bones," called tautology, so horrible to university men, and a pretty mess he has made of it. The word vengeance in that place does not express Logan's thought at all. Logan meant that his desire to do hurt to the whites was "fully glutted." Vengeance represents an act induced by a passion and not the passion itself. It is sometimes so used, but it is an error of language. Again: "For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace." Logan had no country, but he had a nation. The figure "beams of peace" is elegant but entirely too gossamer for an orator gushing forth his overcharged feelings. Besides, Logan at the time he delivered his speech to Gibson did not know that a treaty of peace had been signed. Peace was only in prospect so far as he knew, and that prospective peace made him glad for the sake of the nation. "Never felt fear." Logan never used those words or even expressed such a thought. It is not like him. His whole life controverts its use for it is bombastical and egotistical. Under the circumstances it were nothing more than silly bravado. It moreover mars the grandeur and sublimity of the concluding sentences in which he reveals with such pathos the hopeless wretchedness that had settled on his life.

There is not a doubt that Logan could speak English well, but it is as equally certain that he did not usually do so. Nor could he read or write a single word. These facts raise quite an interesting question — how did his speech get composed? The reader will remember that the note tied to a war club and addressed to Capt. Cresap, was written by Robinson at Logan's dictation. Robinson also tells us that he had to write it over three times before it suited Logan. The similarity in the construction of the sentences and the sameness of style in that note and in the speech, if we had no other evidence, are sufficient to prove that they are the product of the same mind. But fortunately for the speech we have the testimony of an eye witness to the fact. Mr. Jacob Davis, late of Bartholomew Co., Ind., tells us that he was with his father on a trading expedition at Logans-town when the speech was delivered to Gibson, and that he saw a trader there write it for Logan, and at his dictation. So the author of the speech is placed beyond doubt or cavil.

Logan's life after the Dunmore war was one of sorrow and gloom. All the objects of his love had passed away by the murders that brought it on, and having no one to love or to share his troubles with him, life became a burden. He sought to lessen that burden by intoxicating drinks, and much of his subsequent life was spent under their influence.

In the year 1775 the celebrated Simon Kenton built his last cabin for him. Logan in return, in 1778, when Kenton was a prisoner in the hands of the Shawnees, and had been condemned to be burnt at a stake, saved the life of that great borderer by the interposition of his powerful influence in his behalf.

During the Revolutionary war there was a reign of terror through-

out the pioneer border. Logan took no part in any of its bloody scenes, but remained at home and whenever opportunity offered he never failed to save the lives of the prisoners that were being constantly brought in.

Logan was tall of stature and of great muscular development. His appearance at once attracted attention and commanded respect. He talked but little, but when he did it was right to the point and carried conviction by its force and candor. His religious opinions were the same as those universally entertained by the red man. But we might be sure that so profound a thinker as he was, would produce some new thought concerning spiritual being, and he did. He believed that he had two souls, the one good and the other bad; that when his good soul was in the ascendant he could do nothing but good; but when his bad soul had the control he wished to do nothing but kill. These ideas of a dualism of souls in each individual, and referring all acts according to their quality to the one or the other of these souls, are both new and strange.

In 1779 Logan visited Detroit, and while there indulged in some terrible fits of intoxication, and in them did many things he would not have done had he been sober. As he was returning homeward, and only a little way from Detroit, he was murdered by an Indian, whom he had insulted at that place. Logan was seated at a camp fire with his blanket thrown over his head and his elbows resting on his knees. The Indian approached him stealthily and buried his tomahawk in his brains. And so perished John Logan the Mingo Chief.

CHAPTER IV.

By Joseph B. Doyle.

JEFFERSON COUNTY'S RESOURCES — MINERAL WEALTH — MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL GROWTH — COMMERCE AND BANKING — COAL — NATURAL GAS AND OILS — FIRE CLAYS — LIMESTONE, IRON ORES, ETC. — MANUFACTURES — COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION — BANKS AND BANKING — WEALTH AND TAXATION.

HIGH hills and deep ravines form the topographical outline of Jefferson county. The Ohio river following the whole length of its eastern border is at Steubenville 640½ feet above the sea at low water mark. The hills immediately adjacent rise 400 to 500 feet above the river, increasing to 700 and 800 feet towards the western boundary of the county. The principal streams rising at or west of the county line make their way to the river through these hills, and with their feeders, form deep and generally narrow ravines. While this has of course given a broken surface to this entire section it has exposed and made more accessible the vast stores of mineral wealth which have built up the manufacturing industries of the county, and made this part of the Ohio valley noted for its solid prosperity and for the extent of its great industrial interests. So far the latter have chiefly developed along the river until from Yellow creek to the Belmont county line there is now almost one continuous city, but with the completion of the cross lines of railroad now under construction, the interior will be able in a few years to make no mean showing. Geologically, the county's strata embrace the carboniferous or coal measures, and among the mineral resources of the county three stand out prominently as the basis of its trade and industry, namely, coal, fire-clay and limestone, to which may be added an inexhaustible supply of building stone, red brick clay and shale, with salt, iron ore and building sand occupying a less conspicuous position, to say nothing of natural gas or petroleum.

Coal.—Coal naturally occupies the first place in Jefferson county's natural resources both as to quantity and value, and although the introduction of natural gas for fuel has affected the mining industry, especially the output along the river the last few years, yet signs are not wanting of a return to its old-time importance. This is due both to the opening of new markets and increase of transportation facilities, railroads being extended into sections hitherto inaccessible, except by wagon road, preventing coal from being mined at a profit for transportation. The output of Jefferson county mines for the last fif-

teen years is given by the state mine inspector as follows, although the actual output far exceeds these figures: 1874, 92,309 tons; 1875, 108,226 tons; 1876, 166,582 tons; 1877, 145,646 tons; 1878, estimated, 125,000 tons; 1879, 99,492 tons; 1880, 389,679 tons; 1881, 198,220 tons; 1882, 309,214 tons; 1883, 202,022 tons; 1884, 316,777 tons; 1885, 271,329 tons; 1886, 275,666 tons; 1887, 293,875 tons; 1888, 243,178 tons; total, 3,237,215 tons.

The figures for 1889 are not yet at hand, but they will no doubt exhibit a very material increase over those of the last few years, and this increase will be continued through 1890.

The coal veins of principal economic value in the county are No. 3, as classified by Newberry, or "Creek vein"; No. 4 or "Strip vein"; No. 5 or "Rogers"; No. 6 or "Big vein"; No. 7 and No. 8 or "Pittsburg vein." Of these, Nos. 6 and 8 are by far the most important, the former predominating in the northern portion of the county, both in the central part, and No. 8 in the southern end. It is estimated that it would require two centuries of mining at the rate of 60,000,000 bushels annually to exhaust the accessible portion of vein No. 6. Along Yellow creek, at the north end of the county, it is four to eight feet thick, although it feathers out to an edge just north of the creek. In the neighborhood of Steubenville it is about four and one-half feet thick on an average. Concerning this vein in general, Vol. II. of the Ohio Geological Survey, page 146, says:

"This is probably the most interesting and important of all our coal seams. It attains greater thickness, occupies a wider area, and in different outcrops and phases supplies a larger amount of fuel than any other. It also seems destined to make in the future still more important contributions to the wealth of the state. * * * At Steubenville it is about four feet in thickness, a partially open burning coal of great excellence. It has been considerably used in the raw state for the manufacture of iron, but is now more generally coked."

The most northern mine in Jefferson county is the old Groff or Diamond mine at the mouth of Yellow creek, where has been found the most remarkable series of fossil fishes which the coal measures have produced, some of the species being confined to this locality alone. This mine is a drift originally worked in No. 6, which is exposed on the hillside about seventy-five feet above the C. & P. railroad track. As the part of the vein owned by S. N. & W. G. McCullough, the proprietors of the Diamond, was worked out, it ascended toward a plateau over the mine, back of which was a higher hill containing a vein of No. 7, fifty-two feet above No. 6, and four to five feet in thickness. The firm excavated up to daylight, coming out on the plateau, and then built an incline through the opening to No. 7, which they are now working. The coal is conducted via the incline out through the old mine to the railroad. The firm does a large business in supplying coal to the C. & P. and Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railroads.

At Hammondsville, a couple of miles up Yellow creek, a new drift

has been opened in the Rogers vein, thirty inches thick, by R. G. Wallace. The fuel here is largely used at home in the production of brick. At Irondale, a mile farther up, Wallace, Barnfield & Co., are making a liberal output from the Strip vein, which is here six feet thick. They use the coal in their mills. Along up the creek for twenty-five miles are local banks, until we come to Nebo, or Bergholy, the present southern terminus of the Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern railroad. No. 5, or "Rogers" vein, thirty-four to thirty-six inches thick, is profitably worked by the Yellow Creek Coal company, and shipped to the northern part of the state. No. 6 is also accessible here. The Co-operative Coal company has opened a second mine at this point.

From the mouth of Yellow creek, down the Ohio river to Alikanna, a distance of seventeen miles, are numerous banks worked to supply the various establishments engaged in manufacturing in the neighborhood. The leading ones will be found enumerated below. Few or none are operated to their full capacity at present, owing to the use of natural gas. This is only another evidence of the superabundance of Jefferson county's wealth in the fuel line, giving the manufacturing interests a choice of fuel, either on the ground of economy or convenience, with the assurance that if the gaseous fuel is exhausted they can fall back on the practically unlimited supply of the other in the earth beneath them, an advantage by no means shared by occupants of other natural gas regions.

The Steubenville mining district has long been considered one of the most important in the state, embracing as it does both Nos. 6 and 8 coals. At Alikanna, or mouth of Wills creek, a mile above the Steubenville city limits, No. 6 is exposed in the river bed at extreme low water, and is reached by shaft at a depth of sixty-six feet. It supplies fuel for the large iron works of the Steubenville Iron and Steel company, and although the fact that there was but a single opening, has heretofore prevented the employment of more than ten men on a shift, yet the completion of a second opening, lately made, has allowed this force to be materially increased. The shaft of the Jefferson Coal and Iron company, just inside the Steubenville corporation line, is 76 feet deep. Most of the output of this shaft is sold to the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, for locomotive use. Half a mile further down is the shaft of the Riverside Iron company, 96 feet deep. To the south and west of this lies the property of the Steubenville Coal and Mining company, the pioneer shaft of this city. The main or high shaft was begun in 1857, at the head of Market street, and for a long time the work met with many discouragements. James Wallace and others, pushed the project to completion, but it was not until 1865, that the mine was worked successfully. Since then the quantity of coal taken out has been enormous, sometimes reaching 7,000 bushels per day. The coal vein is four and one-half feet thick at a depth of 221 feet, 4 inches from the mouth of the shaft, with a six feet vein further down. Details of the workings will be found further on. Attached to this shaft are 100 coke ovens, capable of

turning out 3,500 bushels of coke per day. In 1871, a second shaft was sunk a mile to the north, at Stony Hollow, affording a second outlet. This concern finds a local market for its coal, which has been greatly curtailed by the introduction of natural gas, and also sells to the P. C. & St. L. Ry.

To the south are the coal lands of the Jefferson Iron Works, and Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal company, embracing over 1,000 acres. A good deal of this has been worked out, and of the three shafts originally penetrating this field, one has been abandoned, and little is done at the others.

We have already referred to the qualities of vein No. 6 in general. As to its comparative value at Steubenville and other points, there are given on page 149 of Vol. II. of the Ohio Geological Survey, thirteen analyses of coals taken from this vein in as many different sections of the state with the following results:

Location of Vein.	Specific gravity.	Moisture.	Volatile combustible.	Fixed carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur.
New Lisbon, Col. Co	1.260	3.45	35.56	56.36	4.63	2.50
Camp Run, Col. Co	1.270	1.525	38.425	57.925	2.125	1.22
Salineville, Col. Co	1.280	1.40	34.60	59.55	4.45	2.11
Linton	1.276	2.60	35.17	55.80	6.43	2.63
Carbon Hill	1.280	1.60	29.29	64.50	4.00	2.80
Millersburg	1.369	5.10	39.00	51.70	4.20	2.26
Uhrichsville	1.244	3.20	34.20	58.00	4.60	1.54
Steubenville Shaft	1.305	1.40	30.90	65.90	1.80	0.98
Waynesburg	1.273	3.30	33.30	60.00	3.40	0.66
Keith's, Coshocton Co	1.339	4.00	36.20	54.70	5.10	2.69
Rock Run, Musk. Co	1.293	3.47	37.88	53.30	5.35	2.235
N. Straitsville	1.269	6.90	30.25	58.19	4.66	0.79
Nelsonville	1.280	5.95	32.38	57.12	4.55	0.77

It will be seen by the above table that the fixed carbon, the most valuable element for manufacturing purposes, attains a larger percentage in the Steubenville shaft coal than in any other specimen given, and in fact reaches the highest of any in the state, so far as is manifest from the analyses of the geological survey. Hence a ton of Steubenville shaft coal contains a greater capacity for raising steam or doing any other work measured by heat power, than any coal in Ohio. As to ash, it also stands superior to any other coal given in the table, and ranks among the very best as regards incombustible mineral products generally. Vol. III. of the Geological Survey adds concerning this vein:

"Coal No. 6—the 'big vein' of the northern part of Jefferson county,

the 'shaft coal' of Steubenville and Rush run, is the thickest and most valuable coal found in this region. * * * At Steubenville it is a very pure, partially open burning coal, largely used, when coked, for the manufacture of iron."

The following additional testimony is found in another place:

"At Steubenville numerous shafts have been sunk to coal No. 6, and it is extensively worked, both for home consumption and for exportation. Several furnaces and rolling mills have been located here, and these with the other manufactories, attracted by the abundance and excellence of the coal have made Steubenville the industrial center of the county, as well as the center of population."

"The shaft of the Steubenville Furnace & Iron company, known as the gravel shaft, is ninety-two feet deep, the coal is three feet ten inches thick, and of superior quality. It is coked for use in the new furnace of the company, and an analysis of the coke made by Otto Wirth, of Pittsburgh, gave the following for its composition: Water and hydrogen, 0.72; fixed carbon, 90.63; sulphur, .27; ash, 8.38; total, 100. This indicates a quality superior to that of the Connellsville coke, in which there is usually one per cent. of sulphur, and ten to fourteen per cent. of ash."

As will be seen by this the famous Connellsville coke contains more sulphur, the bane of the iron maker, than Steubenville raw coal. It may be asked if Steubenville coal and coke are so superior why do they not displace the Connellsville product in the manufacture of iron? At one time they did so, but with the enormous increase in the size and capacity of blast furnaces during the past few years and consequent increase of weight in the contents of the furnace, a new and important factor has been introduced, namely the hardness of the coke, or in other words its ability to resist the crushing weight of ore and limestone contained in the furnace above it. In this respect Connellsville coke has no equal as far as known. At a meeting of Ohio mining engineers held in Steubenville a few years ago the subject was fully discussed, and able experts maintained that by certain changes in the method of manufacturing, the resisting powers of Ohio coke could be made equal to that of Connellsville, but the idea has as yet not been carried out so as to yield any practical results.

In addition to the light thrown on the value and manner of working the Steubenville shaft coal, by the geological survey, the state mine inspector's office furnishes equally valuable information. Late Mine Inspector Roy, on pages 46 and 47 of his report for 1874, says:

"The two mines of the Steubenville Coal & Mining company, at Steubenville, are worked through on each other. The workings of the old mine, the Market street shaft, are very extensive, and are carried forward on the same system as that prevalent in the county of Durham, in England, the other mines of the district being also worked on the same plan, all the mine superintendents around Steubenville being originally miners from that coal district of England. The Market street shaft and the Stony Hollow shaft are about a mile apart, the former being the downcast and the latter upcast. Both

mines are under a thorough and perfect system of ventilation. There are no complaints of bad air from these mines. The amount of current discharging itself at the furnace was measured and summed up thirty-nine thousand cubic feet per minute. The air-ways are all large and admit of the easy flow of air. There are nine shaft mines in this district, all well ventilated and superintended. The coal lies very flat in the ground, admitting of square and tasteful work."

On page 8, of the report of 1875, he adds concerning the same mines:

"They range from 180 to 261 feet of perpendicular depth, and are the deepest coal mines in the state. A single visit to this district is sufficient to know that they are well and skillfully managed. The underground workings are modeled after those of the Newcastle district of England—a coal-field in which the art and science of coal mining is better understood than in any other coal region of the globe. The mines of Steubenville make fire-damp, but so perfect are the ventilating arrangements that the gas is diffused through the atmospheric air and swept away as rapidly as it is evolved from the coal strata, and its presence is seldom seen in any of the working places of the miners. The mines are, however, examined every morning by a corps of experienced fire-viewers before any of the miners are allowed to descend, and nothing is left to miscalculation or to accident. Timely and elaborate arrangements are made for the creation and maintenance of an abundant supply of air to all the ramifications of the mines. The furnaces, air passages, upcast and downcast arrangements, all are roomy, and bear proper proportion to each other, so that the best results are attained. The miners never complain of bad air in this district. The underground manager of the Boreland shaft reported 46,000 cubic feet of air per minute as circulating through the mine, the underground force being less than 100, making a column of air of 250 cubic feet per man per minute. * *

"The manager of the Stony Hollow shaft and the Market street shaft has sent me a monthly report of the amount of air in circulation. These two mines, belonging to one firm and managed by one engineer, are three-fourths of a mile apart, and are holed through on each other, one serving as a downcast and the other as an upcast shaft." The following is the monthly statement, being equal to 500 cubic feet per minute per person employed:

January, cubic feet per minute	65,000
February, cubic feet per minute	62,824
March, cubic feet per minute	55,940
April, cubic feet per minute	59,070
May, cubic feet per minute	50,060
June, cubic feet per minute	48,640
July, cubic feet per minute	50,456
August, cubic feet per minute	56,570
September, cubic feet per minute	62,990
October, cubic feet per minute	67,212
November, cubic feet per minute	68,925
December, cubic feet per minute	52,250

The report of 1876, page 5, says:

"I have in former reports alluded to the superior ventilation prevailing in this region, surpassing any other district in the state. I have never received a single complaint of bad air, but all the miners have united in bearing willing testimony to the salubrious condition of the mines. Entries and rooms alike are well and thoroughly aired, and the moving columns of wind are strong and vigorous. There are no strikes in this region; there is no fault-finding with the bosses. Many mine owners and bosses in other regions curse and traduce their miners for their chronic spirit of grumbling and complaining; but when the interiors of their mines are examined it is no wonder miners grumble and complain. In many of the working places a light will scarcely burn, and the miners are enveloped in thick and suffocating clouds of smoke. Such mine owners and their bossses, to a man, can see no necessity for a mining law, and regard it as an unwarranted interference with their business.

"The Market street mine, one of the oldest of the series of shaft openings, has been worked continuously since the pit was sunk. The Stony Hollow pit is sunk at the advance workings on the north side of the old pit, and the two shafts form one colliery, the entries being ten feet wide, the rooms eighteen feet wide, the pillars twenty-four feet thick by seventy-five feet long. If gas appears in the heads of the rooms before the seventy-five-foot pillar is won, an air-crossing is cut, so that there is not always regularity as to the length of the pillars. There are five stations in the mine, three on the north side, and two on the south side. In these stations, owing to the thinness of the seam, the hauling mules can not enter the rooms, and the cars, which hold twelve bushels each, are pushed out to the hauling roads by "putters," three putters being usually employed in a station of fourteen or fifteen rooms. The stations where the mules haul are located as near the center room as practicable, being generally from three to four pillars behind the working faces. These centres are moved forward as the workings advance. By this arrangement the putting roads are made shorter, and have equal men on each side of the mule road.

"Some years ago a panel or square of work was laid on the long-wall system, all the coal being cut away as the workings advanced forward, after the usual practice in long-wall mining, but the result was deemed unsatisfactory, and the practice was abandoned. There is an abundant ventilation prevailing in every division of the mine, the amount of air in circulation reaching 50,000 cubic feet per minute. The air is split at the bottom of the shaft into two nearly equal parts, one split going north and the other south. The south split is again split into two parts a short distance from the bottom of the shaft, one-half going east. Six hundred feet ahead the eastern split is again divided, the northern division ventilating the 'east arm' on the north side of the pit; thence it passes to the Stony Hollow pit, traversing a series of rooms there, and returns to the upcast. The south part of the east split travels south, ventilating a series of rooms, then uniting with the part it split from, airs the workings on the south-

west, then moves north to the pillar workings, passing which it returns to the upcast at the old pit furnace."

On page fourteen of the report of 1877, the inspector says:

"The plan of laying out the workings, which prevails at all the Steubenville mines, is modeled after the practice followed in the collieries in the north of England. The pillars left in the English mines are larger and stronger than those in Steubenville, because the pits are so much deeper in the old country, some of them reaching 1,800 to 2,500 feet of perpendicular depth. In Steubenville the rooms are eighteen feet wide, the walls and cross-cuts twelve feet wide, the pillars twenty-four feet in thickness and seventy-two feet in length. The walls and rooms cross each other like latitude and longitude lines, the walls being driven on the butts, and the rooms on the face of the coal. The main entries are ten feet wide. The miners get 75 cents per yard, besides the tonnage price for driving entry, but nothing is allowed for wall driving. The mine cars hold twelve and one-half to fifteen bushels, and are pushed out from the room faces to the stations on the hauling roads by putters or pushers. In the galleries and hauling roads a foot or more of the fire-clay floor is taken up to make height for the hauling mules. These roads are made five feet two inches high above the rail, and the track is laid with "T" iron. The coal hewers dig and load the coal, the deputies laying track and setting props in the rooms. Every digger works by candle light, instead of the ordinary miner's lamp. The candles are made very small, there being twenty to the pound; they are fastened to the pillar side with a piece of soft clay. Three to three and a half of these candles are consumed per day by each miner. The candles give less light than the miner's lamp, but they make no smoke, and miners who are in the habit of using them prefer them to the lamp. The deputies and drivers use lamps. In mining the coal powder is used to knock it down, each digger firing three shots per day on an average, two in the top and one in the bottom coal. The workmen fire at all hours of the day; but a few inches of powder suffices for a "shot," and not more than three pounds of powder per man per week is needed for blasting purposes. No blasting is done in the solid coal; a shot is undercut to the depth of four feet, if the miner is a skillful workman. The mine mules are kept day and night under ground; the stables are hewn out of the solid coal pillars at the bottom of the pit, and are dry, well aired, and comfortable. The mules are fed at four o'clock in the morning by the fire viewers. Work commencing at six o'clock, an hour is allowed at noon for dinner, and work ceases at five in the evening. The miners are paid every two weeks in cash, and there are no store orders forced upon them, as is done in many other districts of the state. As the Bustard, the Gravel, the Stony Hollow, the Market street, the Rolling Mill, the Averick, and Boreland shafts are all situated in Steubenville or its immediate vicinity, the miners live in town, and a large number of them own the houses and lots in which they live, and have, in many cases, other property. Fully one-half of them take daily newspapers, though it must be confessed that

here, as well as everywhere else in the Union, not a few spend much of their hard earnings in the saloons in soul-debasing pleasures."

The Pittsburgh coal or No. 8, at this point, is found near the tops of the hills, and though worked industriously for many years still yields a large supply. Southwest of the city are five drift mines in steady operation conducted by Messrs. Lawson, Bates, Tweed & Hardy, with several others, which run with more or less regularity. They are worked in a five foot vein, with inclines to the wagon roads, and supply quite a large local trade. The coal from these banks weighed on the city scales during the last ten months, the dull season of the year, footed up 8,000 tons. This does not embrace the entire output of these banks, and is, in addition to the footings for the county, given elsewhere. This coal is harder than No. 6, coming out in nice clean blocks, making a desirable domestic fuel, but not so hot a fire as the other coal. Vein No. 6, has by some authorities, been classified with the Kittanning coal of western Pennsylvania, which would place it here as No. 7, but for convenience we retain the old Newberry classification in this article as more familiar, and because the identity of the Kittanning coal and No. 6 has by no means been conclusively demonstrated.

At Mingo, two miles below the Steubenville line, No. 6 becomes too thin for profitable working, but improves further down the river.

Just above Brilliant, the mine of A. Gilchrist, a drift into the Pittsburgh coal, with an incline to the river, does a good trade, largely in supplying fuel to the river steamers. At the southern end of the town of Brilliant, is the shaft sunk to No. 6, by the La Grange Coal company, now the property of the Spaulding Iron Works. It is 261 feet deep, beginning 87.56 feet above low water mark in the Ohio river. The vein here is five feet three inches thick, with two slate partings. According to the measurements, the Pittsburgh seam at Brilliant is about five feet thick, with a parting of slate, sometimes two, near the middle. The coal works in large cubical blocks, resembling in appearance that mined at Pittsburgh, similar in character, and containing a little more sulphur.

Three miles below, at Rush Run, No. 6, is nine feet thick in spots; although it sometimes comes down to two feet, making the average about seven to eight feet. The coal is divided by partings, and is less uniform than at Steubenville. A shaft 225 feet deep was operated successfully for a number of years, but the upper works were destroyed by fire, and the mine's territory was too nearly worked out to induce their reconstruction. It is thought by some geologists that the Rush Run coal is identical with the great vein of the Hocking valley, but their identity has not been demonstrated.

At Shannon's run, near Portland Station, the Kelley Coal and Coke company does a good business from No. 8, or the Pittsburgh vein.

Three miles below Portland are the Walnut Hill mines of the Ohio & Pennsylvania coal company. They have a drift into vein No. 8, 185 feet above the C. & P. railroad. It is five and one-half feet in thickness with a roof vein of two feet more not mined. The Steu-

benville coal has been found here at a depth of 100 feet, but is only one foot in thickness.

Scattered all through the western portion of the county and in the center from north to south are local banks working principally in the Pittsburgh seam. They supply the demand in their immediate neighborhood, and are sometimes worked for the benefit of a particular mill, farm or other property. Their output does not figure in the official reports, but is considerable in the aggregate. With the opening up of new mines and the recovery of markets lost by the introduction of natural gas, it is safe to predict that the total coal output of Jefferson county for 1890 will closely approximate 500,000 tons. Through the courtesy of State Mine Inspector Haseltine, we are enabled in advance of his annual report, to give the following list of the principal mines of the county returned to him as working during the present year:

Name.	Township.	Firm.	Address.
High Shaft		Steubenville Coal & Mining Co.	Steubenville.
Jefferson No. 1		Jefferson Iron Works	Steubenville.
Bustard		Jefferson Coal Co	Steubenville.
Diamond No. 2		S. N. & W. G. McCullough	Linton.
Brilliant		Spaulding Iron Co	Brilliant.
La Grange		A. Gilchrist	Brilliant.
Kelly		Kelly Coal & Coke Co	Portland Station.
Nebo		Yellow Creek Coal Co.	Bergholz.
Strip Vein		Wallace, Banfield & Co.	Irondale.
Great Western		Great Western Fire Clay Co.	Toronto.
Forest City		John Francy's Sons & Co	Toronto.
Hammondsville		R. G. Wallace	Hammondsville.
Gravel Shaft		Riverside Iron Co.	Steubenville.
Alikanna	Steubenville	Steubenville Iron Co.	Steubenville.
Dillon	Mt. Pleasant	Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Co.	Norwalk.
Laurelton	Warren	Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Co.	Norwalk.
Long Run No. 1	Mt. Pleasant	Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Co.	Norwalk.
Long Run	Mt. Pleasant.	Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Co.	Norwalk.
Cooperative	Springfield	Cooperative Coal Co.	Bergholz.
Lacey		Wm. Lacey	Irondale.
Calumet		Calumet Fire Clay Co.	Calumet.
Wallace		Rodney Wallace	Hammondsville.
Coal Run		Alliance Banking Co.	Alliance.
Toronto	Knox	Wm. Mann	Toronto.
Findlay	Island Creek	D. O. Findlay	Jeddo P. O.
Connor	Knox	P. Connor	Calumet.
Moreland	Island Creek	D. A. Mooreland.	Jeddo P. O.
Ohio Valley	Knox	Ohio Valley Fire Clay Co	Toronto.
Forest City	Knox	Forest City Fire Clay Co.	Toronto.

The largest coal field in the county has recently been opened in Mt. Pleasant and Warren townships, a few miles back from the river in Short creek valley and its intersecting streams, principally Long run. The building of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad into this region has brought within reach of market a large section heretofore isolated. Upwards of 6,000 acres of coal lands have been leased by the Wheeling & Lake Erie coal company, which has begun mining operations on an extensive scale. Four entries have been made, one

at Dillon, in Mt. Pleasant township, where a new town has sprung up, two at Long Run, in the same township, and one at Laurelton, two miles below in Warren township. The vein is No. 8, from five to five feet four inches thick, coming out in handsome blocks and remarkably free from sulphur. It is mostly shipped to northwestern Ohio and beyond, some of it going to Lake Huron. A large trade has already been built up, the tonnage at times reaching 150 cars per day.

We will conclude this branch of the subject with the following analysis by Prof. Wormley:

No. of Vein and Location.	Specific gravity.	Moisture.	Ash.	Volatile matter.	Fixed carbon.	Sulphur.	Sulphur in coke.
No. 3, Sloane's Station, bottom.	1.283	2.00	5.75	34.20	58.05	5.71	2.22
No. 3, Sloane's Station, middle..	1.302	1.55	5.85	36.45	56.15	1.97	1.14
No. 3, Sloane's Station, top.....	1.328	1.25	9.45	32.25	57.05	1.93	.49
No. 4, Strip vein, Irondale.....	1.320	1.20	12.20	31.60	55.00	2.36	1.20
No. 4, Hammondsville	1.333	.90	13.00	30.70	55.40	2.03	1.18
No. 5, Croxton's run.....	1.294	1.40	8.10	32.60	57.90	2.50	1.26
No. 5, Elliottsville	1.300	1.00	7.00	31.60	60.40	2.60	1.37
No. 6, Lower bench, Rush run..	1.373	1.90	4.60	31.30	62.20	2.06	.96
No. 6, Upper bench, Rush run...	1.315	1.40	4.80	32.20	60.60	2.08	1.12
No. 6, Lower, Linton.....	1.283	1.50	3.90	32.30	62.30	1.23	.69
No. 6, Upper, Linton.....	1.283	1.00	3.70	35.60	59.70	2.29	1.13
No. 6, Steubenville, shaft.....	1.308	1.40	1.80	30.90	65.90	.98	.38
No. 6, Lower bench, La Grange.	1.284	1.81	3.76	39.21	53.96	1.26	....
No. 6, Upper bench, La Grange..	1.284	1.77	1.65	38.73	57.21	.64	....
No. 7, Sloane's.....	1.323	1.70	6.70	32.30	59.30	3.90	2.08
No. 7, H. Fleming, I. Creek.....	1.363	1.50	7.50	31.90	59.10	5.35	3.40
No. 7, Elliottsville	1.323	.90	7.20	31.10	60.80	5.49	2.60
No. 8, La Grange, lower bench..	1.301	1.50	4.00	37.10	57.40	2.99	1.10
No. 8, La Grange, upper bench..	1.305	1.40	4.50	35.60	58.50	2.44	1.36
No. 8, Wintersville, lower bench	1.373	1.90	8.40	32.50	57.20	4.42	1.86
No. 8, Wintersville, upper bench	1.338	1.60	6.40	34.60	57.40	3.35	1.75
No. 8, Richmond, lower bench..	1.409	1.30	14.70	30.30	53.70	3.95	2.08
No. 8, Richmond, upper bench..	1.342	1.60	6.10	33.80	58.50	4.06	2.06
No. 7, Twenty ft. shaft, I. C. Tp.	1.282	2.85	7.80	30.35	59.00	4.31	2.67

Natural Gas and Oil.—Closely allied to coal as a fuel is natural gas, whose discovery has revolutionized manufacturing and domestic operations in the Ohio valley. It is extensively used in Jefferson county, especially from Steubenville to Empire, inclusive, but the county's place as a producer of the article has not yet been fully determined. A number of wells have been sunk at Steubenville with varied results. Some of them yielded nothing worth speaking of,

others furnished a good supply for a while and then gave out. Two wells were sunk by the Jefferson Iron Works in the southern end of town, the first in September, 1884, and the other some months later, both of which struck gas at a depth of about 1,250 feet. The first was light, but the second developed considerable pressure. They were short-lived, however, and within a year had ceased to flow in any appreciable quantity. No. 1 was afterward drilled to a depth of 2,500 feet without finding any more gas. A well sunk in 1885 on the Stokely property, immediately north of these, struck a moderate flow, which has kept up without diminution ever since, and has been utilized for manufacturing and domestic purposes. Lacking in an adequate supply directly at home, Jefferson county fortunately is sufficiently close to the great gas fields of western Pennsylvania to derive from them about the same advantage, minus the cost of piping, as though they had been within the county limits. In 1886 the Royal Gas company was formed by Philadelphia capitalists, with the object of supplying Steubenville and suburbs with natural gas. This company secured a large field in the Hickory district, in Washington county, Penn., where a series of heavy yielding wells were sunk. Two eight-inch mains, with a ten-inch part of the way, were laid to Steubenville, a distance of eighteen miles, passing under the river and coming in at the lower end of the city. The present supply is derived from a collection of nine wells yielding a pressure of 420 to 500 lbs. to the square inch. The pressure in the pipes at the well is about 250 lbs. The manufacturing district of the city is completely circled with a high pressure main, carrying from seventy-five to 125 lbs., while inside is a network of low pressure pipes carrying but a few ounces for private dwellings, stores, etc. It is estimated that the consumption of gas in Steubenville alone is at least 10,800,000 cubic feet every twenty-four hours, displacing over 600 tons of coal. Such has been the completeness of this system, and steadiness in the source of supply, that not fifteen minutes interruption has occurred to the flow of gas in the city since it was first turned into the pipes, nor has there been any serious accident from the gas, a record which we believe is unprecedented in the history of cities using natural gas. The same corporation also supplies Mingo and Wellsburg, and is now developing a new field at the latter point. A small flow of gas was struck at Mingo, but too light to be of any practical use. The Spaulding Iron Works at Brilliant, completed a well in May, 1883, which showed up an excellent pressure, but salt water entered from the Berea grit and choked off the gas. Numerous wells were sunk along the river bottom from Steubenville northward, which for awhile made a moderate show of gas, but they were evanescent, and are not now depended upon for fuel. The towns of Toronto and Empire, with adjacent sections, have been supplied by the Ohio Valley and Bridgewater gas companies, which have their wells in Hancock county, W. Va., and the adjacent territory in Pennsylvania. The former company is about withdrawing its service from this side of the river, at least in this county.

While Jefferson county has figured as a shipper of petroleum yet

it cannot be said to be a producer. The famous Turkey Foot region is located in the West Virginia Pan Handle, about a mile east of the Ohio river, and will be found fully described in the paper on the resources of that section. From there a pipe line extends to Toronto, in this county, through which considerable oil has been shipped during the past year. The county, however, lies directly in the oil belt, and operators have had sufficient confidence in the outcome to lease large tracts in almost every quarter, and to begin the sinking of test wells. At this writing several of these wells are going down. One at Rush Run, where there is sufficient natural gas to supply the boiler furnace; one at Fernwood, and several at other points. There have been some oil developments about Smithfield, Island creek, and Yellow creek, and by the time these pages have passed through the press the matter will doubtless be settled.

Fire Clays.— Scarcely less important than coal as a part of Jefferson county's natural resources in the way of mineral wealth, are the different veins of fire clay. The entire county is underlaid with these veins of greater or less value or accessibility, they being generally found close to the coal veins. They have attained their greatest development, however, along the river, north of Steubenville, where a large industry has been built up. The clay is shipped in its raw state, and also in the form of sewer pipe, terra cotta ware, tiling, flue lining, fire brick, vitrified paving brick, etc. A word concerning the paving brick may not be out of place here. Some six years ago it was discovered that the hard burned fire clay of the upper Ohio valley made a material for street paving that was at once cheap, durable, clean and easy to be removed for the purpose of laying gas and water pipe, sewers, etc. Experiments were made in Wheeling, Steubenville and other cities, with such success that the pavement at once came into general favor, and from present appearances, it seems to be the street pavement of the future. Five years ago the first block of fire brick pavement was laid in Steubenville, and to-day the wear under reasonably heavy traffic is scarcely perceptible. The city has now about twelve miles of this pavement, and consequently has probbly the best paved streets of any city of its size in the United States. The brick used here are 8½x4x2½ inches, thoroughly vitrified, experience having demonstrated this to be the best size for all purposes. The soil in most instances, makes a sufficient foundation, and the bricks are laid on a bed of sand and gravel. In a few cities boards or soft brick are used as a foundation, but as a rule this is not necessary. When brought to a grade with a crown of about six inches for a forty-foot road, the bricks being laid on edge, a heavy roller is passed over them. A temporary covering of sand for the purpose of filling the interstices completes the work. In some places a top dressing of coal tar is used, which undoubtedly contributes to the preservation of the brick.

Opinions differ as to the durability of these pavements, but it appears to be generally conceded that a fire brick pavement, if properly laid on a good foundation, will last, under ordinarily heavy use,

at least fifteen years, and in communities that are not extensively engaged in manufactures, where the traffic is confined to ordinary town use, it will last thirty or forty years at least. Its cost is less than half that of asphalt or wood, while its durability is far greater, and there is practically no expense for repairs. It is also cheaper than granite, smoother and not so noisy, and while it is not claimed to be as durable, yet it shows up stronger under a hydraulic pressure than either granite or oak, as witness the following experiments made September 2, 1886, at the Pittsburgh testing laboratory. Tests made on pieces about two inches square: No. 1 spalled at 32,200 pounds, not crushed. No. 2 cracked at 36,700 pound; spalled at 42,200 pounds. No. 3 spalled at 27,400 pounds, not crushed. No. 4 spalled at 32,600 pounds, not crushed. No. 5 spalled at 44,200 pounds, not crushed. No. 2 cracked very slightly at 36,700 pounds, but did not begin to spall until the load reached 42,200 pounds, not crushed.

Granite test: Made at Cincinnati, August 7, 1886, before the board of public affairs. The pieces used were two inches square. Virginia granite: No. 1 cracked and crushed at 30,200; No. 2 spalled at 22,000 and crushed at 30,100; No. 3 cracked at 28,600, crushed at 45,280. New Hampshire granite: No. 1 spalled at 13,850, crushed at 21,900; No. 2 cracked at 18,290, crushed at 19,530; No. 3 cracked and crushed at 20,130. Maine granite: No. 1 cracked at 16,880, crushed at 20,000; No. 2 cracked at 17,130, crushed at 19,140. Georgia granite: No. 1 cracked at 18,590, crushed at 20,200; No. 2 spalled and cracked at 14,870, crushed at 18,320; No. 3 spalled at 17,370, crushed at 19,520; No. 4 cracked at 16,320, crushed at 17,500; No. 5 spalled at 15,700, cracked and crushed at 20,080 pounds.

Oak test: A two-inch square cube of well seasoned oak cracked at 10,900 and spread and went to pieces at 12,540 pounds.

Following is a list of the fire clay mines of the county as reported to the state mine inspector:

Name.	Owners.	Post-office.
Great Western, Knox	Great Western Fire Clay Co	Toronto.
Wallace	Rodney Wallace	Hammondsville.
Hammondsville	W. H. Wallace & Son	Hammondsville.
Calumet	Calumet Fire Clay Co	Calumet.
P. Conner	Excelsior Sewer Pipe Co	Calumet.
Ohio Valley	Ohio Valley Fire Clay Co.	Toronto.
Jefferson	Penn. Mfg. & Mining Supply Co	Toronto.
New Cumberland	New Cumberland Brick Co	New Cumberland, W. Va.
Freeman, No. 1	Freeman Fire Clay Co	Freeman Station.
Freeman, No. 2	Freeman Fire Clay Co	Freeman Station.
Enterprise	Porter, Minor & Co	Empire.
Empire	Empire Fire Clay Co	Empire.
Nonesuch	Stratton, Hinkle & Stratton	Empire.
Congo	Congo Fire Clay Co	Empire.

Notwithstanding the fact that the first fire brick street pavement was laid only six years ago, the annual shipments now amount to millions to a dozen different states and forty to fifty different cities.

All fire brick cannot be used to advantage for street paving, and the superiority of the Ohio valley brick lies first in the large percentage of iron in their composition, rendering them tough and durable, and second to the experience in their manufacture, which has succeeded in imparting the requisite hardness without accompanying brittleness. As has been said, "fire brick at $10 per thousand at the kiln will make the cheapest pavement in the world." This pavement on the streets of Steubenville costs from 90 cents to $1.04 per square yard, including excavations. Experiments are now projected with a view of substituting fire brick instead of the Macadam pike for country roads, as it is believed it will be cheaper, more durable, and will certainly cost less for repairs. If it is a success in this respect it will solve the problem of good country roads at moderate cost, and open an illimitable field for this product. The following analyses of different county clays will be of interest in this connection:

Location.	Water.	Silicic acid.	Iron.	Alumina.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Fixed alkalies.
McFadden's Drift under coal No. 3,* Sloane's	5.30	70.00	2.22	19.38	.15	.34	2.90
McF. & Carlisle under coal No.3	9.35	57.25	1.94	28.66	.15	.24	2.55
Under coal No. 3, Elliottsville	4.10	77.65	3.32	12.78	.55	.45	1.30
Under coal No. 3, Elliottsville	8.55	59.20	2.70	26.10	1.05	.75	1.53
Silica clay, Elliottsville	5.40	66.75	4.25	19.35	.65	1.00	2.05
Clay No. 13, Elliottsville	12.70	44.75	6.30	16.62	11.65	3.87	3.17
Bottom under coal 3, Sloane's	6.40	62.90	trace	25.90	.55	.53	3.50
Top under coal 3, Sloane's	8.60	56.60	trace	29.00	.95	.78	3.67
Under coal No. 3, Empire	4.50	65.40	2.00	24.20	.80	.54	2.30
Between coals 6 and 7, Elliottsville	6.70	63.80	.80	26.60	.80	.36	.60
Under coal No. 3, Croxton's run	8.70	58.10	1.20	29.60	.40	.54	1.75

* Sloane's is the old name for Toronto. Elliottsville and Calumet are the same.

There has been a steady increase in the amount of fire clay mined in Jefferson county, during the last six years, as shown by the following figures: 1883, 15,600 tons; 1884, 21,300 tons; 1885, 61,750 tons; 1886, 115,024 tons; 1887, 149,095 tons; 1888, 144,090 tons.

The output will no doubt be still larger the present year.

At Hammondsville the fire clay is utilized for brick-making alone, but, after coming out on the river, the product is varied. There are several veins four feet in thickness and of good quality. At Linton three veins of fire clay are reported, two of four and one of five feet in thickness. A vein eight feet thick occurs at Port Homer, a couple

of miles below, and at Empire. Twelve miles above Steubenville, the workable vein under coal No. 3 is eight to nine feet thick. Here is where the fire brick and sewer pipe industry properly begins, which is further noticed under the head of manufactures. Four mines are in operation here. At Calumet, just below, the vein varies from seven to eleven feet, and is reached by two openings. It is about the same at Freeman's, where there are two mines, while the thriving town of Toronto, a little further down, has four. The clay here is of excellent quality, and is upwards of thirteen feet in thickness at the Great Western mine. Four miles below Toronto is a mine, which includes all above Steubenville. At Rush Run is a shaft sunk sixty feet to a clay which burns to a bright red. It will be sunk 100 feet further to a regular fire clay.

Limestone, Iron Ore, etc.—Limestone abounds throughout every portion of the county, adding to the fertility of the soil, as well as occupying an important place in manufacturing. The strata are from ten to twenty feet thick, containing in some instances as high as eighty to ninety per cent. of carbonate of lime, and very little phosphorous, making them especially valuable as a flux for smelting iron, for which they have been extensively used. Lime made from the veins about Steubenville is remarkably free from magnesia, making it superior for use in cement at places exposed to the weather. The stone has been little used for building purposes, but utilized to a considerable extent in piking local roads. The following analyses by the geological survey may be of interest:

Vein and Location.	Silicious matter.	Lime carbonate.	Magnesia carbonate.	Slumina and iron.
Under coal No. 8, near Pekin	6.60	89.30	1.59	2.40
Breceiated under coal No. 8, Steubenville	40.20	45.70	3.12	10.40
Over coal No. 8, Steubenville	9.10	88.00	1.22	1.60
Under Rogers' vein, Elliottsville	10.10	83.80	2.12	3.00

Some excellent beds of iron ore have been found in the county, but of too restricted capacity to be of much commercial importance. On Island creek pockets of hematite have been found yielding 50 to 60 per cent. of iron, and local ores have been successfully used experimentally in one of the Steubenville furnaces. Fourteen specimens of ore from Collinwood near the mouth of Yellow creek have yielded from 54.6 per cent. down to a trace of metallic iron. A specimen from Irondale gave 31.2 per cent., two from Toronto gave 27.24 and 4.9 per cent., respectively, two at Steubenville gave 62.69 and 11.03, one at Brilliant 23.85, and one from Island creek, 20.96. However, as long as we can secure Lake Superior ores at present prices the

local veins are likely to remain undisturbed, although the time may come when they will be found to be a valuable acquisition.

Light sandstone admirably adapted for building purposes is found in abundance throughout the county, and quarries in the neighborhood of Steubenville especially have been drawn upon for important works. The piers of the Pan Handle railroad bridge across the Ohio at this point, St. Paul's church deanery, and numerous business houses and private dwellings furnish fine examples of its use. It is particularly durable, retaining sharp outlines after exposure to the weather for years. A limited quantity of brown sandstone is found in the neighborhood, but it is not much used.

A bed of shale rock has come into use at Steubenville and one or two other points, which makes a superior class of red brick, harder, more durable and heavier than the ordinary red brick. As for the common red brick clays they can be found ad infinitum, so that within the limits of the county may be obtained any kind of building material from almost every class of wood, stone, brick or terra-cotta.

Salt wells were operated on Yellow creek and elsewhere in the early history of the county, but the industry is a past one for the present at least. Mineral springs abound.

Clean, sharp building sand is found in abundance at Steubenville, along the river and in the numerous creek beds.

Manufactures.—The pioneer manufactory of Jefferson county was the tannery started by Benjamin Doyle in 1798, on what is now Highland avenue, in the city of Steubenville, long afterward known as the Spencer tannery. A grist- and saw-mill erected by Bezaleel Wells, on Wells' run, south of the limits of the newly laid out town in 1802, stood for many years. Robert Thompson built the pioneer nail factory in 1811,* turning out nails by hand. The introduction of fine wooled sheep into this section by Wells & Dickinson, early made it a center of woolen manufacturing. A mill was built at the head of Market street, in Steubenville, which burned down in 1867, exactly fifty-two years from the date its engine started. Other woolen mills were erected in both city and country. Mt. Pleasant manifested its enterprise by the erection of a silk factory in 1842, producing the first figured silk ever made in this country, and also we believe the first American flag from native silk. This interesting establishment ceased operations in 1846. During late years, owing partly to natural causes, the character of manufacturing in the county has generally changed. Outside of the direct production of coal and fire clay, iron, glass, brick, pottery, terra cotta and kindred articles, are now the leading products, while flouring, paper making and some of the old industries continue to hold their own.

Among the early manufactories of the city (Steubenville), were the Clinton paper mills, built in 1813, which have since passed through numerous vicissitudes, having been once destroyed by fire. They are now operated by Hartje Bros., of Pittsburgh, and run night and day, turning out heavy glazed hardware wrapping paper. The largest roll

* See prosecution of Kelly, page 85, this volume.

of paper in the world was recently turned out here, being fourteen miles in length and weighing over 2,700 pounds. The mill at present employs forty hands with a capacity of 24,000 pounds per day.

Arthur M. Phillips and Robert Carroll started an iron foundry here in 1816, which establishment, of course greatly enlarged, is still operated by James Means & Co., who employ forty men and manufacture steam engines and all kinds of machinery. Another early foundry and machine shop was that of William Kenyon on Water street, now operated by George L. Conn & Co. The Ohio foundry started in 1848, now conducted by W. L. Sharp & Son, does a large business in the manufacture of stoves, fire fronts, etc.

The Jefferson Iron Works have long been one of Steubenville's most important manufacturing enterprises. They were erected by Frazier, Kilgore & Co., in 1856, but passed into a partnership in 1859, which was merged into the present corporation. Enlargements and improvements have been made continually, the concern now including a blast furnace of the latest improved type, eighty feet high by seventeen feet bosh, with a capacity of 1,200 tons of Bessemer iron per week, steel works and a nail factory containing 160 machines, which turn out 8,500 kegs of steel nails per week, the product having reached as high as 10,000. The coal field connected with this institution has been noticed elsewhere. The capital stock of this corporation is $800,000, and 550 men are employed here. What is known as the "upper" furnace is located in the Fifth ward, with its accompanying coal shaft and coke ovens. This furnace is seventy-five feet in height and 15 feet in diameter of bosh, and turns out 800 tons of Bessemer pig per week, giving employment to 120 men. It was constructed in 1872, by the Steubenville Furnace and Iron company, but is now the property of the Riverside Iron company, of Wheeling, by whom it has been greatly enlarged and improved. About a mile above the Steubenville corporation limits are the Alikanna works, built in 1873, now the property of the Steubenville Iron and Steel company, whose coal works are referred to above. These works are being constantly enlarged, and now have twenty-three boiling furnaces in full operation. The product is muck iron, which is shipped to the McKeesport tube works, the quantity turned out being sixty tons and over per day, and giving employment to upwards of 300 hands.

Five miles above Alikanna are the Cloverdale plow works, completed about a year ago, manufacturing an improved form of plow. At Ironwood are located the works of Wallace, Barnfield & Co., formerly the Irondale Rolling mill, making a good output of galvanized iron. A blast furnace not now in operation is standing here. The Junction Iron and Steel works, at Mingo, are the largest manufacturing establishment in the county. Beginning with a blast furnace, in 1873, they now have two furnaces seventy-five feet in height and seventeen foot bosh, each with a capacity for producing 160 tons of Bessemer pig per day. The flowing capacity being only sufficient for one furnace, they are operated alternately. The steel plant contains three

cupolas, two five-ton converters and blooming mill, turning out 275 tons of steel per day. In the nail factory are 126 machines producing 6,000 kegs of nails weekly. The entire concern employs 750 hands, and the business dependent on this industry has built Mingo Junction up from nothing to one of the important shipping points of the county.

The Spaulding Iron Works at Brilliant, erected in 1883, have seventy-eight nail machines, with a weekly output of 4,500 kegs of steel nails. The forge department, with twenty furnaces, produces fifty tons of muck iron per day for shipment, the whole giving employment to 350 hands.

The sum of the iron and steel products of the county, exclusive of the foundries, machine shops, galvanized works, etc., is 3,120 tons of Bessemer per week, 770 tons of muck bar, 1,925 tons of steel blooms, and 19,000 kegs of steel nails.

Among the minor iron works of Steubenville, may be mentioned the Robinson, Irwin & Co. machine shop and Cady Boiler Works.

Steubenville has long been an important center of glass manufacturing. Kilgore & Hanna were the pioneers in this direction, starting a factory in 1830. Beatty & Steelman followed in 1846 with a tumbler factory, which in time grew to be not only the largest in the United States, but made more tumblers than all the balance of the country combined. The largest glass establishment now in the city is the Acme, operated by Gill Bros., and engaged in the manufacture of lamp chimneys and reflectors. They have the largest glass making stock in the world, built in 1887, with two smaller ones, and each week turn out about 350,000 lamp chimneys of all sizes, which go to every part of the globe. They employ 550 hands, and their large pay roll is quite an item in Steubenville's prosperity. Among the improvements lately made at these works is a handsome office building erected at a cost of $10,000.

The Sumner Glass Works are devoted to the manufacture of prescription bottles, turning out 120 gross per day, giving employment to 100 men and boys. The Humphrey Glass Works make a specialty of novelties in glassware, such as vault lights, bowls for bird cages, lamp bowls, and everything imaginable in the line of small goods, also goblets and some larger ware. Their employes number about fifty.

Closely allied to the manufacture of glass is that of glass melting pots. This is carried on by the Ohio Valley Clay company, an organization recently formed for the purpose more especially of supplying the glass factories in this neighborhood. The process of making these pots is very slow, each vessel being built up layer by layer, and consuming several months in its construction. These works occupy a large establishment at the foot of Washington street, formerly the Arkwright cotton mills, and employ forty men.

As indicated above, the pioneer grist-mill at Steubenville was that of Bezaleel Wells, south of the city. A large steam flouring mill built at the foot of Market street in 1813, was burned in 1856. It has two vigorous successors, however, large establishments with roller

process and all modern improvements. The Ætna mills of Raney, Sheal & Co., employ nine men and have a capacity of 150 barrels of flour per day. The Pearl mills of F. M. Mooney, turn out 100 to 125 barrels per day, giving employment to five men.

In the early days of the county every stream with sufficient force to turn a water wheel had along its banks one or more mills, to which the farmers of the surrounding country brought their grain to be ground into meal, or their wool to be converted into cloth. Changes of time and methods have resulted in the discontinuance of most of the country mills, which now stand as picturesque objects in the landscape, and monuments of departed industry, while their trade has sought the larger establishments in the cities. Some of them, however, have survived, and with the introduction of steam and improved machinery continue to do a large and profitable business. Principal among these are Bowers's flour mill at Toronto, Barr's mill at Portland, with a capacity of fifty to sixty barrels per day, the famous Tunnel mill in Ross township, run by Alexander Hale, where the water power is supplied through a tunnel under a high hill, the Moore mill on Yellow creek; Pittinger's, at Knoxville; Darius Davidson's mill on Island creek; Richmond mill, operated by Stevenson & Simpson; John Henderson's, at East Springfield; Boop's, at Bloomfield; Ralston Bros. with roller process, at Smithfield; J. W. Sutherland's on McIntyre, in Wells township; John Barkhurst's, on Piney fork in Smithfield township, and C. W. Harbout's at Mt. Pleasant. The aggregate output of these mills is considerable.

In the line of woodwork, the furniture manufactory of Caswell & Pearce, Steubenville, has built up a large trade in artistic and substantial household furniture. Wagener & Heuser's saw-mill annually cut up a large amount of walnut and other hard woods, chiefly from the forests of West Virginia, into convenient sizes for exportation to Europe, to be used in the manufacture of furniture and veneering. A good local trade is done by the planing mills of Massey & Son, Anderson & Sons, Robert Hyde, Goodwin & Cooper, of Toronto, and by the portable mills and smaller concerns attached to the different flouring mills throughout the county. The keg factories which supply the Jefferson Junction and Spaulding nail mills also do a good business.

The pottery business of the county is growing. In 1879 a movement was inaugurated for the establishment of a white-ware pottery in Steubenville, which made its first kiln of glass ware in February, 1880. It now has seven biscuit and glass kilns and six decorating kilns, employing 225 hands, engaged in turning out white and decorated ware of all varieties. A pottery was built at Toronto in 1889, with six large and four decorating kilns, turning out an excellent grade of white and decorated ware.

Among the most important of the county's manufacturing interests, if indeed it does not stand first, is the fire clay industry already referred to at some length. From a point six miles above Steubenville, to the upper end of the county, there is almost an unbroken line

of these establishments on both sides of the river. It has been said that there are more steam whistles and engines in the thickly settled portion of this territory than in any other similar area in the United States. Our present concern is of course only with those located in Jefferson county, which center mainly around Toronto and Empire. Thomas Freeman may be considered as the pioneer of this industry, he having made the first fire brick in this section upwards of forty years ago, and George Carlyle soon followed with the first sewer pipe at Toronto. Going up the river the first works encountered are those of the New Cumberland Fire Clay company, located near Brown's station, employing about twenty men and having a capacity of 10,000 brick each twenty-four hours. Their specialty is vitrified paving brick. The pioneer terra cotta works in Toronto are those built by Carlyle & McFadden in 1853. In 1872 they were leased by Connelly, Hood & Co., and five years after were purchased by Carlyle, Connelly & Co., who ran them until 1885, when the works were incorporated under the name of Pennsylvania Manufacturing, Mining and Supply company, of Pittsburg. They manufacture all kinds of sewer pipe and terra cotta flue linings, vases, etc., and occupy a large two-story frame building, giving employment to fifty-five men and shipping over 600 cars of finished product per annum. The Great Western Fire Clay Works, located at the upper end of Toronto, were started in 1879 by W. H. Garlick, T. M. Daniels and R. M. Francy, and were operated by them until 1881, when Mr. Garlick's interest was purchased by W. F. Dunspaugh, and in 1883 Dunspaugh & Francy purchased Mr. Daniels's interest, and have since been operating the works under the same name. They employ eighty-seven men, and turn out about 1,600 cars of sewer pipe, terra cotta, fire brick and clay per year. The Forest City Works, operated by John Francy's Sons & Co., were built in 1874. They make a specialty of fire clay proofing, hollow floor tile, etc., in which they do a large business, also in fire brick and sewer pipe. Their shipments will reach 1,200 to 1,500 cars per year, giving employment to seventy-five men.

Just above Toronto, at the mouth of Croxton's run, are the works of the Ohio Valley Fire Clay Co., composed of Messrs. Myers, Moore, McCoy and Lysle. They were changed in 1888 from fire brick exclusively to include sewer pipe and terra cotta. They give employment to forty-five men and have a capacity of 450 car loads per annum, which they are preparing to increase one-half. Above this are the immense Calumet works, established by Dr. W. H. Garlick and Henry Siger. They were destroyed by fire December 14, 1884, but rebuilt larger than ever, and opened in the spring of 1885, occupying immense four-story-buildings, employing 150 men and shipping upwards of 1,500 cars of sewer pipe and terra cotta work generally, per annum. They also have a capacity of 1,200,000 fire brick annually. These works are among the largest of the kind in the world, and fitted with the latest improved machinery. Every size of sewer pipe is made from two inches in diameter up to thirty. Elliott & Young about twenty years ago built brick works at what

was known at Elliottsville, which three years later were changed into a pipe manufactory, and are now run by Patrick Connor. They employ on an average thirty-five men and ship 300 cars yearly.

The Freeman Fire Clay Co. was started by Freeman Bros. in 1869. The upper factory, a substantial three-story frame structure, has a capacity of 400 cars per annum. Their presses will turn out sixty sections of fifteen-inch pipe per hour and 300 pieces of six-inch pipe. It employs thirty-five men. The lower factory is located at Freeman's Station opposite the southern end of New Cumberland, with which it does a good trade. Forty men are employed here, shipping 600 cars per annum. This concern has a large tract of land, and, besides the clay strata, possesses four coal veins.

Porter, Minor & Co. at the lower end of Empire have two buildings 60x12 and 30x120 feet, of two stories each, making all kinds of brick. They employ forty men, and expect to make about 7,000,000 brick the coming year. The Empire works turn out both sewer pipe and brick to the extent of about 1,000 cars per annum, the sizes of pipe being from two to twenty-four inches. They employ forty to fifty men. The Congo works were built in July, 1888, and turn out 15,000 to 20,000 brick and tiling per day, employing thirty men. The Centennial machine in these works makes from 10,000 to 12,000 per day. The Nonesuch works of Stratton, Hinkle & Stratton, built in May, 1888, work thirty men, and have a capacity of 36,000 brick each twenty-four hours. Nearly all the works enumerated above make heavy shipments by river as well as rail, putting their product in the market at least possible cost of transportation. The other fire brick works in the county are those of the Wallaces at Hammondsville, employing fifteen men and making 4,000 to 8,000 per day, and Daniel Lacey's at Irondale, with about the same capacity. The fire-clay works combined employ about 800 men, and the raw material being all found within the county nearly all the money received for the finished product remains here. It will be seen from this that these industries, whether we consider the capital invested, the number of men employed or the product shipped, take a rank of first importance.

As stated previously shale and clay suitable for the manufacture of red brick are found in almost every part of the county in practically unlimited quantities. At Steubenville this shale is utilized in the steam works of Edward Nicholson at the head of Market street. It is thoroughly ground and burns to a bright red. Being of considerably more than the average hardness it makes a heavy brick and is in special demand for building purposes on this account as well as its color. The works are now turning out 2,000,000 per year. George Fickes and F. Nicholson & Bro., also have large brick yards, turning out respectively about 1,000,000 and 1,500,000, including fire brick, per year. At Rush Run, the Wheeling Brick company has a capacity of 30,000 brick per diem, its present output being 10,000 to 12,000 of superior red brick. John and Joseph Nicholson have started red brick works at Toronto, and are now turning out 25,000 a month.

Samuel B. Taylor & Co. have started works at the same place with modern machinery, and temporary establishments are located in other parts of the county to supply local demands.

Copperas was an important industry at Steubenville in earlier years, but the only establishment now in operation is that of Benjamin Johnston west of the city. Gas was supplied to the city in 1852, and the works have lately been enlarged to include an extensive electric light plant. The price of illuminating gas here is $1.35 per thousand feet with a discount to large consumers. The city pays $20 per annum for each of its gas street lamps containing 6-foot burners and run on a moon schedule, $25 each for fifteen candle power incandescents, and $75 per arc light. Most of the arc lights at present are furnished to the city at a nominal rate, caused by the overlapping of gas and electric contracts. The brewery of Charles Rall, at the head of Adams street, is an important part of Steubenville industries.

In addition to the above industries are the blank book manufactories and binderies of P. B. Conn and Sprague & Carnahan, with their accompanying job offices, the job offices of McFadden & Hunter and W. W. Mackay, all at Steubenville; job offices of F. Stokes at Toronto, J. C. Harrison at Smithfield, and William Beebout at Richmond. The manufacturing industries of the county are on the increase, and all the present concerns are enjoying a good degree of prosperity.

Commerce and Transportation.—Among Steubenville's early industries was that of boat building, the "Bezaleel Wells," "Robert Thompson," "Steubenville" and "Aurora" being the pioneer steamers. For a while this was the terminal point for packets to Pittsburgh, and for many years to Wheeling. At present a tri-weekly packet runs from here to New Cumberland and East Liverpool, and with the through lines between Pittsburgh on the one hand and Wheeling, Parkersburg, Kanawha river and Cincinnati on the other there are packets up and down the river every day and sometimes three each way in the twenty-four hours. In spite of the oft asserted decline of river traffic, facilities for travel or shipment via our inland waters were never better. Passenger traffic which at one time had nearly deserted the river is coming back to it again, especially during the summer season when the beauties of the upper Ohio river scenery can scarcely be surpassed.

The energetic business men of the county seat did not wait for railroads to reach them from the east in the natural course of events, but on February 24, 1848, the Steubenville railroad was incorporated by James Wilson, James Means, Nathaniel Dike, William McDonald, Daniel A. Collier, John Orr, John Andrews, David McGowan, James Gallagher, James McKinney, Roswell Marsh, James Turnbull and Alexander Doyle. The charter provided for its construction to the Indiana state line, but it was five years before it was ready for business to Newark, Ohio, a distance of 117 miles with an eight-mile branch to Cadiz. From Newark, Columbus was reached by a partnership arrangement with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and from thence full western connections were secured. The construction of a line across

the West Virginia Pan Handle whose ultimate destination was Pittsburgh, was begun soon after this, and in 1865 the first railroad bridge over the Ohio river was completed, and the Steubenville & Pittsburgh road opened. Not long after these two roads were consolidated under the name of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, becoming a part of the great Pennsylvania system and a trunk line between the east and the west. It traverses the center of the county from east to west, having twenty-one miles of single with four miles of second track in the county. A passenger by it can reach either the Atlantic or Pacific ocean with but a single change of cars.

In 1877 a branch road was constructed down the Ohio, on the left bank from Steubenville bridge to Wheeling, under the name of Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky, and since under the name of Ohio River road, further extended to Huntington, W. Va., becoming one of the best feeders of the Pan Handle line. A branch to New Cumberland was opened in 1887, which is now doing a paying business, and is about to be extended up the east side of the river. Within the last yew years traffic has so increased on this line as to make it necessary to double track it the full length. This work is going vigorously forward, the eastern end now having double track from Pittsburgh to Mingo, in this county. During the past two years the Steubenville bridge has been entirely rebuilt of steel, consisting of seven spans, each 232 feet in length, and one channel span of 312 feet, or 1,936 feet in all, with double track and strength to carry the heaviest engines.

The Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad enters the county via one of the forks of Yellow creek, and following that stream to the river, it extends both north and south, running along the entire river front of the county, covering a mileage of 39.38, exclusive of sidings, and reaching directly to the great lakes, bringing ore and lumber and carrying back coal, iron and manufactured products. Its southern extension was made in 1856, and it is now a part of the Pennsylvania system.

A third railroad known as the Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern enters the county through the northern end of Springfield township, terminating at Bergholz, in Ross township, where large coal mining interests have been developed. This line also has connections with the lakes, and when extended to the river as contemplated, will be one of the important outlets for the county.

The fourth railroad system to enter the county is the Wheeling & Lake Erie, which opens up an entirely new territory. It reaches the county at Adena, in Smithfield township, and striking the valley of Short creek, follows it through Mt. Pleasant and Warren townships to the river, at Portland Station, from whence it is now being extended to Steubenville, fourteen miles up the river. The construction of this road has already developed the large coal industries in Mt. Pleasant referred to above, and has created the thriving towns of Dillon and Laurelton, within the past year. This road gives direct communication with Toledo and the northwest, besides opening up

an important local trade. With the completion of this and other projected lines there will be scarcely a township in the county not traversed by at least one railroad, and some of them by three separate lines. An electric street railway, two and one-half miles long, was built in Steubenville, in 1888, and continues in successful operation.

Banks and Banking. — In 1809 the bank of Steubenville was started by Bezaleel Wells and W R. Dickinson, which existed until 1821, when it became insolvent, and although an attempt was afterward made to revive it, the effort was not successful. In 1816 the Farmers' & Mechanics' bank was started, with John C. Wright as president, and Thomas Scott, cashier. It was afterward merged into the Jefferson branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and continued under this title until 1865, when, to conform with the times, it was organized into the Jefferson National bank. Its charter expiring in 1885, it was re-organized under the name of the Steubenville National bank, so that for three-quarters of a century it has been practically the same institution, under different forms; enjoying the uninterupted confidence of the community during the whole period, through panics as well as prosperous times. Its place of business with its Grecian portico has long been one of the landmarks of the city. R. L. Brownlee is now the president, and Charles Gallager, cashier. Its capital stock is $125,000.

The Commercial bank of Sherrard, Mooney & Co. was organized by R. Sherrard, Jr., W. H. Mooney and James Gregg, in 1862. In 1865 they organized into the First National bank, but in 1868 returned to their original form of private bank, with a capital of $50,000. They have since conducted an extensive business, and rank among the solid institutions of the country. The Union Savings institute was organized in 1837, and for many years under the conservative management of its treasurer, H. G. Garrett, was a popular place of deposit for small investors. It was merged into the Union Deposit bank in 1874, with a capital of $50,000, and its business enlarged. The same careful management which distinguished it from the beginning, still prevails. D. J. Sinclair is the present treasurer.

The Exchange bank, a private enterprise, was organized by J. J. Gill and others in 1873, but in 1874 changed to the National Exchange bank, with a paid-up capital of $100,000. Although among the youngest of the city banks it enjoys equal confidence with the others. W. R. Peters is president, and Thomas A. Hammond, cashier. The Miners' and Mechanics' bank was organized in 1872 to afford opportunity for the investment of small savings, and has enjoyed a marked popularity from the start. Its president is John H. Hawkins, and John W. Cookson, secretary and treasurer. A Mechanics' Fund association was organized in 1832, and was very successfully conducted for twenty years. The Citizens' bank, after running a few years, succumbed during the panic of 1857. J. F. Oliver conducted a private bank for a short time.

A banking institution was started in Mt. Pleasant in 1816, which was honorably closed up in 1846. In 1848 the Mt. Pleasant branch of the

State bank of Ohio was organized. It was succeeded by the First National bank in 1866, with a capital of $175,000. R. W. Chambers is now president, and J. K. Ratcliff, cashier. The extension of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad through that township has brought a large increase of business to the bank as well as to other establishments.

Principally through the efforts of Joseph H. Cope, the Smithfield National bank was organized on June 24, 1864, with a capital of $100,000. It has been successfully conducted ever since, and is still enjoying prosperity with A. C. Noble, president, and William Vermillion, cashier. During the summer of 1889, a bank was organized at Toronto, with a capital of $20,000, which promises to become an important business factor in that growing town. J. Saltsman is president, and J. McClave, cashier.

A building loan association has recently been organized in Steubenville, which has an increasing list of subscribers, and privilege of bringing its capital stock up to $800,000. Wilson McKee is president; W. A. Elliott, treasurer, and William McD. Miller, secretary.

Wealth and Taxation.—The total tax duplicate of Jefferson county as made up from the assessors' returns of 1889, is $19,136,230, an increase of $555,460 over the previous year. It is believed that the present year's assessments will bring the total above $20,000,000, which is of course considerably below the real value of property in the county. The total given above is divided as follows: 257,718 acres of land, valued at $8,226,300; value of real estate in city, towns and villages, $4,171,600; value of chattel property, $6,738,330. The principal items of personal property in the county are comprised in the following:

	No.	*Value.*
Horses	7,043	$517,478
Cattle	13,406	237,904
Mules	232	15,350
Sheep	91,918	192,137
Hogs	8,605	37,988
Carriages	1,719	56,820
Watches	1,406	28,379
Pianos and organs	1,064	64,490
Merchants' stock	....	409,562
Manufacturers' stock	....	104,510
Moneys returned	....	317,322
Net credits	....	1,684,990
Corporate property	....	2,554,150

The tax levied in the county for state purposes in 1889, was $51,667.80, the levy being two and seven-tenths mills on the dollar. The total taxes collected for all purposes in the county upon the general levies, was $345,569.87. In addition, was the special dog tax of $2,017, and saloon tax of $13,868.35, making a grand total of $361,455.22. The following table indicates the valuation of the real

and personal property in each township, corporation, school-district, etc., with the rate of taxation on each dollar given in mills:

Name.	*Valuation.*	*Rate in Mills.*
Brush Creek township	$324,510	10.8
Cross Creek township	1,201,380	12.
New Alexandria corporation	18,370	13.8
Island Creek township	848,100	11.4
" " school-district No. 1	99,090	14.2
" " " " No. 2	401,790	12.4
Toronto corporation	179,120	23.2
Knox township	728,010	13.8
" school-district No. 1	137,170	14.6
Toronto village	258,020	23.4
Empire village	67,460	18.
Mt. Pleasant township	557,530	14.2
" school-district	141,620	14.2
" corporation	410,930	15.8
Ross township	504,900	11.2
Steubenville township	292,260	16.8
" district No. 2	20,040	13.1
" " " 5	130,180	16.6
Mingo Junction corporation	589,910	22.2
Steubenville, city	5,204,500	24.8
Saline township	479,350	12.2
Irondale corporation	153,850	14.6
Hammondsville corporation	139,470	13.
Springfield township	502,620	14.6
Salem township	806,720	12.3
East Springfield school-district	70,240	12.3
" " corporation	96,370	13.
Richmond corporation	120,000	16.6
Smithfield township	989,650	12.
" school-district	124,190	10.8
" corporation	275,490	12.6
Wayne township	1,249,410	10.4
Bloomfield school-district No. 2	38,000	13.
" corporation	56,610	14.4
Warren township	719,290	14.4
" school-district No. 1	152,700	13.
Grover corporation	25,420	17.6
Wells township	824,440	12.6
Brilliant corporation	197,620	21.4

Bonded Indebtedness.—The county, to all intents and purposes, has no bonded indebtedness. At this writing, $1,500 Infirmary Pike bonds are outstanding with the money in the treasury to pay them when presented. The indebtedness in the different political divisions of the county is as follows:

Brilliant school-district	$6,500
" borough	300
Mt. Pleasant school-district	300
Richmond borough	125
Steubenville city	198,000
" township	2,600
Sloan's school-district	7,500
Warren township	450
Total	$215,775

The bonds bear six per cent. interest, usually payable semi-annually, except those of the city of Steubenville, which bear five per cent.

CHAPTER V.

By Orlin Mead Sanford, Esq.

THE COURTS, BENCH AND BAR OF JEFFERSON COUNTY — ORIGIN OF TERRITORIAL COURTS — TERRITORIAL COMMON PLEAS — FIRST JURY — COURT HOUSE SITE — COURT OF GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE — INDICTMENT OF THE CARPENTERS FOR KILLING WHITE-EYES — TERRITORIAL PROBATE COURT — COURT CIRCUITS AND DISTRICTS UNDER STATE LAWS — IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT — THE WHIPPING POST — COMMON PLEAS JUDGES — SUPREME JUDGES — DISTRICT JUDGES — ABOLISHMENT OF THE DISTRICT COURT — PROBATE JUDGES — CIRCUIT JUDGES — PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS — COMMON PLEAS CLERKS — RESOLUTIONS OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION.



TO ADEQUATELY write the annals of the courts, bench and bar of Jefferson county, Ohio, would be to chronicle the life and deeds of a generous proportion of the ablest men in the ranks of jurisprudence which the history of a remarkable state affords. It is not too much to say that there have been times when the men we are about to name were in the forefront of the affairs of the state and nation; times when the brains of the Jefferson county bench and bar ranked supreme throughout the state. Its members have occupied seats in the highest places of legislation and judicial honor the country afforded. They have nobly won forensic laurels, political honors, civil dignities, the triumphs of war, the victories of peace, the fame of statesmanship and the name of Christian.

Let us therefore thoughtfully trace the origin of the courts and circuits with which this county has been concerned, carefully collating incidents of their early history and proceedings, chronologically naming their judges, prosecuting attorneys and clerks, and then present the utterances of contemporaries to voice the estimate of their distinguished dead.

Origin of Certain Territorial Courts.— By the laws of the governor and judges, under the ordinance of 1787, courts of general quarter sessions of the peace were to be held in each county four times a year, by from three to five justices, appointed and commisioned by the governor. [Ch. II., 1788, sections 1 and 2.] By the same authority, at section 10, it was provided that from three to five suitable persons were to be appointed and commissioned by the governor, under the seal of the territory, to hold and keep a court of record in each county at two fixed periods every year, to be styled the county court of common pleas. Courts of probate were established by chapter III., of the same, and made to consist of one judge of probate appointed in each county, whose duty it was to take proof of last wills and testaments and grant letters testamentary and letters of administration, etc.

The Territorial Common Pleas.— The first book of record of this court is styled "Common Pleas Journal A." It is kept with other records, in the county court house, at Steubenville. Upon its first page is the following entry: "Minutes and proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas for Jefferson County, in the Territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio, held at Steubenville, in pursuance of a proclamation by Winthrop Sargent, Esquire, acting as governor of this Territory. November term, Anno Domini, 1797." According to our county records this is the first session of the first court which sat in Jefferson county. The record makes the day "Tuesday," but fails to mention the day of the month, which, however, has been said to have been the second. "The following justices met and opened the court, viz.: Philip Cable, John Moody and George Humphrey, Esquires." The business of the first day, so far as it is recorded, consisted in the admission to practice, upon their own motion, and production of the necessary certificate, of John Rolfe, James Wallace and Solomon Sibly. The adjournment was until 8 o'clock the next day, Wednesday, at which time they adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M., "to sit again in the house of Jacob Repsher." At this place it was "Ordered, on motion of Mr. Sibly, that it be made a rule of the court that a private seal of the prothonotary be recognized as the seal of the court until a public seal can be procured." It was also "Ordered, on motion of Solomon Sibly, Esquire, that the attorneys marked on writs, in behalf of the plaintiffs, returnable to this term, shall be answerable for the costs of suit." On Thursday the court made the following disposition of its first outside business: "Ordered by the court that Absalom Martin, George Humphrey, Esquires, and Dunham Martin, be appointed as commissioners to make partition of the said tract of land held in co-parcenary by Senas Kimberly, Lucy Ful-

ton and Phebe Maria Kimberly, at the mouth of Short Creek, the affidavit required by law being first made by said Zenas Kimberly, in open court." On this day, also, which ended the three days' term, is made the following record of its first and only entitled action: "Benjamin Pegg and Arthur Parker, defendants, in an action of trespass on the case, brought against them by Benjamin Robins, on which process was served returnable to this court, being called by the sheriff and not answering were defaulted, subject to this condition, that if the said Benjamin Pegg and Arthur Parker put in special bail within ten days the default would be void, otherwise a writ of enquiry of damages to issue. This order was made by special agreement of attorney."

"Adjourned until next term. Attest, Bez'l Wells, Prothy."

The First Jury.—On Wednesday, February 14, 1798, the second day of its second term, the court called its first jury. It was composed of the following citizens: "Philip Cahil, Shadrack Newark, Joseph Ross, Jr., Kins Cahil, Ruse Pritchit, John Shrimplin, William Schrichfield, William Shrimplin, Thomas Harper, Aaron Hogland, Robert Newell and Thomas Bendure." They immediately proceeded to the first trial of a jury case, which was that of John Jones, Jr., against James Hall. The chronicled result was, that "The said twelve men on their oath do find for the plaintiff, $14.06 damages." To this jury, also, was entrusted the previously mentioned case of Robins against Pegg and Parker. They found for the plaintiff, in the sum of $20.00 damages, which, with costs, the court adjudged he should recover. On the next day it was "Ordered by the court, on motion of Solomon Sibly, esquire, that on every motion made in court which shall not be ruled by the court in favor of the motion, the attorney or person who made the motion shall pay to the court 25 cents.

The liquor interests early demanded the attention of this court. On Friday, February 16, 1798, the last day of this term, one John Kelly, a distiller, of whom it is recorded that he "appears to be an ignorant man and cannot read writing," presented a petition praying the court "to examine testimony and make a statement of facts thereon to the secretary of the United States, concerning a certain forfeiture incurred by the said John Kelly, under a statute of the United States entitled, "An act concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States." Whereupon the court proceeded in the presence of Zenas Kimberly, collector of revenue for the first division of the second survey of the district of Ohio, and the said John Kelly, to examine into the facts on which the prayer of the petition was founded. It seems Kelly removed his two distilleries from Ohio county, Virginia, in September, 1795, and in December, one of them was used for distilling eleven bushels of rice. They were not duly "entered," nor the duty settled. Kelly claimed he didn't know who to enter them with. Collector Kimberly on August 31, 1797, seized and brought the stills from the woods where it was supposed from the evidence they had been hidden. What report the court made to the secretary of the United States doesn't appear.

Acceptance of Court House Site.—At the August term, 1798, on Thursday the 16th, appears the following journal entry: "Bezaleel Wells having offered to the court for their acceptance, the lot or parcel of ground on which the court house is erected, lying at the northwest corner of Market and Third streets, in Steubenville, ordered by the court that the said lot or parcel of ground be accepted by the court for the use of Jefferson county to erect thereon a court house, goal, pillory and all necessary buildings for the use of the county. Whereupon the said Bezaleel Wells executed a deed in open court for the above mentioned parcel of ground to the justices of common pleas of Jefferson county in trust for the uses before mentioned. Ordered, that John Ward and John Moody, esquires, act as commissioners to contract for, and superintend, the repairing of the court house and goal and making the same fit for public use. And that the treasurer of Jefferson county pay to them the said John Ward and John Moody, esquires, or their order, the sum of forty dollars towards defraying the expenses of preparing said building for public use."

On the last day of the August term, 1799, "Motion was made by James Wallace, esquire, for an order that Eddy Mayor (now in custody of the sheriff), be discharged therefrom on the ground that he was arrested out of the jurisdiction of the court, viz.: on the Ohio river. Motion overruled."

The only record made of any business transacted by the February term, 1800, was the motion on February 11th, by Cunningham Sample, Esq., for the admission of Silas Paul to practice as an attorney at law.

At the November term, 1800, on the 12th, it was "Ordered by the court that John Sutherland receive $1 out of the county treasury to pay for candlesticks and candles for the use of the court."

At the May term, 1801, twenty rules of practice were adopted for the regulation of the court and spread upon "Journal A," at pages 37 to 40. These and other similar instances, as six general rules at the April term, 1818, at page 205 of that year's journal; the rules at the August term, 1824, page 220, "Journal E" (book 4); and in the same volume, covering twelve pages, the sixty standing rules of practice superceding all earlier rules passed at the March term (April 2), at page 293, etc., afford a convenient medium for a comparison between the practice of those early days and that of the present.

At this term it is recorded that a "Motion was made by John Simonson, Esq., and seconded by James Kimberly and Cunningham S. Sample, esquires, that the name of James Wallace be struck off the records of this court and that he be not in the future considered as attorney nor permitted to practice as such in this court." The records about this time show that Wallace was connected with several rather questionable transactions.

A moment's digression may be permissible here to illustrate an amusing instance of faithful recording. In the recorder's office, in "Record A," page 36, is a brief record of a marriage. Evidently Judge Cable wrote the recorder to make a record of the matter, and

it would seem as if the recorder treated the note in much the same spirit as the Irishman did the doctor's prescription. The record as made read as follows: "April 18, 1798. Then was John McConnel and Elizabeth Bell married and I would be glad if you record it. Philip Cable. Jefferson county, ss. Duly recorded the 8th day of May, 1798. Zenas Kimberly, recorder."

Territorial Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.— The territorial court of general quarter sessions of the peace, established as we have seen, was evidently not a court of record in the usual sense of the term but only to a very limited degree. Whatever records it may have had do not appear among the records at the county court house. Its powers in matters of criminal nature, among other things, was to "determine and sentence, according to the course of the common law, all crimes and misdemeanors, of whatever nature or kind, committed within their respective counties the punishment whereof doth not extend to life, limb, imprisonment for more than one year, or forfeiture of goods and chattels, or lands and tenements to the government of the territory." The justices, in or out of sessions, had power to summon persons to give evidence, to take recognizances, etc., which, in certain cases where not triable in quarter sessions, should be certified before the judges of a supreme court of record, styled the general court, to which, also, appeal was given in proper cases. Under a statute of May 1, 1798, it was made the power and the duty of justices to "examine into all homicides, murders, treasons and felonies done and committed in their respective counties," etc. These examining and committing powers were important preogatives.

In Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, under the head of Columbiana County, is an account of the killing of a noted Indian chief, known as Captain White-Eyes, by one Carpenter, a lad of about seventeen years of age, near West Point. It is there said to have been the last Indian blood shed by white men in that part of Ohio. As it was done in time of peace, William Carpenter, Jr., and William, his father, were apprehended and brought to Steubenville, where, on August 14, 1798, they were indicted for murder, at a court of general quarter sessions of the peace. Howe doesn't mention the indictment, but says that Carpenter was tried at Steubenville under the territorial laws, by a court of justices of the peace, and was cleared upon the grounds of acting in self-defense. It would seem as if Howe must be in error, for the quarter sessions with its justices couldn't have tried a murder case, as their jurisdiction stopped far short of that, the powers of that court being (as we have seen above), especially deemed as not extending to matters of life or to imprisonment beyond one year. Neither could the common pleas have tried a murder case, as their power and jurisdiction was expressly limited to "causes of a civil nature." [August 23, 1788, ch. II., section 11.] The supreme or general court, however, was armed with full powers to hold pleas civil and criminal at such times and counties as they should deem most conducive to the general good,

and also to deliver the jails of persons committed for capital offenses. Jefferson county was organized in the Northwest territory, July 29, 1797, and the Carpenters were indicted about a year afterward. All things considered it would therefore seem that if the Carpenters case went to trial at all, they must have been tried by some of the general court judges sitting here as a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery. That was the course pursued by Judges Gilman and Meigs, who at the governor's request traveled from Marietta to Youngstown, and there held a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, for the trial of certain persons charged with the murder of two Indians of the Six Nations, and for which a special act was passed providing for special compensation therefor. [Chapter 134, § 3, 1800.] The preamble to chapter 135 of the laws of 1800, states, that the governor had called the atttention of both houses of the legislature to certain difficulties which had arisen in prosecuting and bringing to punishment persons charged with homicide committed on certain Indians within the territory, and that similar difficulties were likely to arise in the future unless a remedy be provided by law. The chapter then goes on to expressly provide for such courts of oyer and terminer to be held by two or more of the judges of the general court, in the county where the crime was committed, when any person or persons shall be charged on oath with homicide committed on an Indian or Indians. It also provides that "a *venire facias* shall issue from the general court or court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, to the sheriff or coroner, commanding him to summon forty-eight good and substantial freeholders of the county to appear as jurors, to try the issue in such case, and the attorney prosecuting for the United States may challenge all and every juror who shall not swear that he has a freehold in that county of 100 acres of land."

The records of the Jefferson county common pleas court for the territorial period, do not make any mention of the Carpenter matter. In fact there seems to be no record of the matter here whatsoever. If it ever was tried by the general court it is probable that the record thereof would be in their records at Marietta. It will undoubtedly be a source of surprise to many to learn that the original indictment of the Carpenters is yet in existence. It is in the possession of Capt. W. A. Walden, Esq., formerly of Steubenville, and the Jefferson county bar, and now of Columbus. Through his courtesy I was enabled to make and here append an exact copy of what may undoubtedly be considered as the first indictment for murder found in this part of the state. The original style of capitals, punctuation, etc., is folowed throughout. The document is a remarkable historical curiosity, and as it is not on record here and liable to be destroyed or lost, it is fortunate that its text can be preserved and here perpetuated. Its antiquated forms of tautological legal phraseology are alone worth its production. There is an erased endorsement upon the back of the indictment to which attention should be called. As to it there exists a sort of legal legend that the smeared and blotted out endorsement

thereon of the jury's finding of "A True Bill," with the signature of the foreman, was thus cancelled by its being stricken out with blood. Whether the stain is that of blood or ink, may be considered as just doubtful enough to make it tragically interesting. This would seem to strengthen the view that the matter never reached trial but was "nollied," the finding being stricken out, the matter dropped, and no record made.

Indictment of the Carpenters for the Murder of Captain White-Eyes.

"Jefferson County, to Wit"}

"Territory of the United States
"Northwest of the River Ohio —

"At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace, at Steubenville in the said County of Jefferson on Tuesday the fourteenth day of august in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and ninety eight Before the Honorable David Vance Esquire and his associate justices of the peace in and for Jefferson County aforesaid.

"The Jurors for the Body of the Said County upon their oath present that William Carpenter junior late of said County Labourer and William Carpenter, Senior late of said County Labourer not having the fear of God before their Eyes but being moved and Seduced by the instigation of the Devil on the twenty seventh day of May — in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight with force and arms at the Township of ——— in the County aforesaid, feloniously, willfully, and of their malice aforethought did made an assault upon one George White-Eyes an Indian, Commonly Known by the Name of Captain White-Eyes in the peace of God and the United States aforesaid then and there being and that the same William Carpenter Junior a Certain Gun, of the Value of one Dollar then and there Charged and Loaded with Gun powder and Divers Leaden Shot or Bullets which Gun the Said William Carpenter Junior in both his hands then and there had and held to, against and upon the said George White-Eyes, then and there feloniously, willfully and of his malice aforethought did Shoot and Discharge and that the said William Carpenter Junior with the Leaden Shot or Bullets aforesaid out of the Gun aforesaid then and there by force of the Gun powder, Shot, Discharged and Sent forth as aforesaid, the aforesaid William Carpenter Junior, in and upon the Chin and under Jaw of him the said George White-Eyes, then and there with the Leaden shot or Bullets aforesaid, out of the Gun aforesaid, by the Said William Carpenter Junior so as aforesaid shot, Discharged and Sent forth, feloniously, willfully, and of his malice aforethought did Strike, penetrate and Wound, Going to the said George White-Eyes with the Leaden Shot or Bullets aforesaid so as aforesaid shot, Discharged and sent forth out of the Gun aforesaid by the said William Carpenter Junior in and upon the Chin and under Jaw of him the said George White-Eyes one Mortal wound of the depth of Eight Inches and of the Breadth of one Inch of Which said mortal wound the said George White-Eyes then and there instantly died. And that the said William Carpenter senior then and there feloniously, Willfully, and of his

malice aforethought was present aiding, helping, abetting, Comforting, assisting and maintaining the said William Carpenter Junior the felony and murder aforesaid in manner and form aforesaid to do and Commit: and so the Jurors upon their oath aforesaid do Say, that the said William Carpenter Junior feloniously Willfully and of his malice aforethought and the said William Carpenter senior feloniously, willfully, and of his malice aforethought him the said George White-Eyes then and there in manner and form aforesaid did Kill and murder, against the peace and Dignity of the United States &c"

"(Signed) —

"JAMES WALLACE Atty for the United States in Jefferson County."

The Territorial Probate Court.— This court, as we have seen, consisted of one judge of probate in each county. The records of the court show that Bezaleel Wells was its only probate judge from 1797, when Jefferson county was organized, until the constitution and state government was established by the convention, November 29, 1802, and the effecting of the general repeal of the laws of the governor and judges and the territorial legislature, followed by the organization of the state courts under the new system of state law, completed in 1803.

The earliest and only existing record of this court is entitled: "A Record of Wills for Jefferson County, in the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio." In it the only records made within the above mentioned territorial epoch, are copies of nine wills with their probate entries. They begin under the date of February 27, 1798, and end with December 22, 1802. The wills, in their chronological order, were those of John Cross, John Hooton, James Armstrong, William Carr, William Sharron, John McGuire, James Milligan, James Jackson and Nathaniel Samms. Nine wills admitted to probate in about five years was not calculated to crowd the calendar. From the ending of the territorial period to 1852, there were no probate judges, all probate business being done in the common pleas court.

Court Circuits and Districts under the State Laws.— By the constitution of 1802, art. III., § 3, the state was divided into three circuits, and by the laws of April 15, 1803, "The counties of Washington, Belmont, Jefferson, Columbiana and Trumbull shall comprise the third circuit."

By an act of January 24, 1834, for purposes of holding courts of common pleas, the state was divided into twelve circuits, of which the fifth circuit was composed of Harrison, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Stark, Columbiana and Jefferson.

By an act of February 11, 1840, it was provided that the counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Belmont, Monroe and Guernsey, should compose the fifteenth judicial circuit.

By the Cincinnati constitution of 1851, art. IV., § 3, the state was divided into nine common pleas districts, and by art. XI., § 12, of the

same, it was provided that: "The counties of Muskingum and Morgan shall constitute the first subdivision; Guernsey, Belmont and Monroe the second; and Jefferson, Harrison and Tuscarawas, the third subdivision of the eighth district; and together, shall form such district."

By an act of February 19, 1852, it was provided that for the purposes of district courts, the nine common pleas districts are apportioned into five judicial circuits, of which "The eighth and ninth districts, composed of the counties of Muskingum, Morgan, Guernsey, Belmont, Monroe, Jefferson, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Stark, Carroll, Columbiana, Trumbull, Portage, Washington, Geauga, Lake and Ashtabula, to which is hereby added the county of Noble, shall constitute the fourth circuit."

On October 9, 1883, art. IV., § 6, of the constitution, was amended so that the circuit court should be the successor of the district courts.

By an act of April 14, 1884, to take effect June 1, 1884, providing for the organization of circuit courts, and adapting existing legislation thereto, the state was divided into seven judicial circuits, of which "The counties of Lake, Ashtabula, Geauga, Trumbull, Portage, Mahoning, Columbiana, Carroll, Jefferson, Harrison, Guernsey, Belmont and Noble, shall constitute the seventh circuit."

By the act of March 21, 1887, the state is divided into eight circuits, of which, however, Jefferson is still in the seventh.

Court of Common Pleas under State Laws.— On May 10, 1803, "Pursuant to an act of the legislature of this state for regulating the election of justices of the peace, and for other purposes, James Pritchard, Philip Cable and Jacob Martin, Esquires, associate judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Jefferson, met at the court house, in Steubenville, and proceeded to lay out the said county into townships by boundaries," etc. They divided it into five townships, viz.: Warren, Short Creek, Archer, Steubenville and Knox. To-day there are fourteen. On the same day "the judges chose John Ward, the late prothonotary, clerk pro tem. for the court of common pleas, in and for said county of Jefferson, and the oath of office was administered and taken.

The first regular session or term of the court of common pleas in and for the county of Jefferson, and state of Ohio, under the first constitution, was held at Steubenville, August 2, 1803. The court consisted of the Honorable Calvin Pease, Esquire, president, and Philip Cable and Jacob Martin, his associate judges. On the next day James Pritchard also appeared and took his seat as an associate judge. On August 4 they appointed Alexander Holmes, county surveyor; John Galbraith, county recorder, and Samuel Hunter, county treasurer. It was also "Ordered by the court that the sheriff summon four constables to attend at every court during the term, and that he provide four staves for the use of the constables when attending on the court, the staves to be seven feet long, painted red with white tops."

On August 8, 1803, "Ordered that Joseph Lewis receive out of the county treasury, three dollars for his services in keeping the publick

pound up to this date. Also seventy-five cents for a pad lock provided for said pound."

On the 8th, these associate judges met at the court house for the purpose of transacting county business, granting tavern licenses to various persons in different townships and directing the payment of several bills.

On December 8, 1803, "John England, William Chambers, Abraham Cuppy, John Pallock, recognized each in the sum of one hundred dollars, to appear at the next term, to give evidence in behalf of the state of Ohio, against William How, a negro man."

On the same date, "the Reverened James Snodgrass produced to the court credentials of his being a regular ordained minister of the gospel in the Presbyterian church and as such placed over the congregations of Steubenville and Island Creek, and requests the court would grant him a license to solemnize marriages. The court do therefore give him, the said James Snodgrass, full power and authority to solemnize marriages so long as he shall continue a regular minister in said congregations. On April 3, 1804, Rev. Lyman Potter, of the Presbyterian church; Rev. Enoch Martin, of the Baptist church; Rev. Elias Crane and Rev. Jacob Colbart, of the Methodist church; Rev. Alexander Colderhead, of the Associate Reformed church, applied and received similar licenses.

On April 7, 1804, six freeholders who had been previously appointed to examine into the condition of one Thomas Wright, said to be affected of lunacy, certified to the court that "the said Thomas Wright is a lunatick (spelled with a k), or person of unsound mind and incapable of taking proper care of himself or family." The court thereupon appointed two guardians for him. At this time it appears that the court charged $10 for a tavern license in Steubenville, and $6 when in other townships.

On December 6, 1804, "On motion, ordered by the court that the sheriff provide a crier to attend regularly on the court, and that the said crier be paid $1 for each day's attendance out of the county treasury."

On April 2, 1805, Timothy Hart, who had been imprisoned for debt and who complained that he hadn't money enough to support himself in prison, etc., was allowed to come before the court and take advantage of the privileges allowed by an "act providing for the relief of poor persons imprisoned for debt," and taking the oath therein provided, he was examined and thereafter a certificate was issued to the keeper of the jail as his authority to discharge the said Timothy from further confinement." In still later years, Judge Johnson, now of Cincinnati, but then of Jefferson county bar, being born and raised on Yellow creek, and having occasion to administer the oath to Bezaleel Wells, under the old insolvent law and in prison for debt, became so incensed thereby that he determined to get into the legislature and secure its repeal. This he afterward accomplished.

On August 7, 1805, Edward Graham, who had been indicted at a previous term for selling spirituous liquors without a license, was, on

motion of Obadiah Jennings, esquire (who afterward became a minister), and by agreement of the prosecutor, discharged on paying into the county treasury the price of a tavern license, to-wit, $6, and the costs of the prosecution.

On August 9, 1805, "the court appoint Nathan McGrew to the office of inspector of provisions in the county of Jefferson."

On August 12, 1805, is the first record of applications to the associate judges for licenses to sell merchandise in the town of Steubenville, which were granted at $10.00 each. Licenses on this day were also granted, on payment of $4.00 each, to James Ross, Bezaleel Wells, and Philip Cable, to keep and continue various ferries across the Ohio.

On December 3, 1805, is apparently the first record of the final hearing of the petition of an insolvent debtor, who "came into court and made oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God that the facts stated in said petition and schedules exhibited are true," etc. The court ordered that said John Wolf convey and assign to certain trustees, all his lands and tenements, goods, chattels, rights and credits, excepting his wearing apparel, bed and bedding and rifle gun.

In "Journal A," at page 152, March 7, 1808, is a list of the grand and petit jurors in the different townships of Jefferson county.

The record of what is apparently the first slander case occurs on December 9, 1808, and was entitled, David Peck against Frances Dorsey, and was decided in favor of the defendant. Another case with similar results appeared at the August term, 1809, and another, brought by the same plaintiff, resulted in 6 cents damages and costs, but afterward with $5.69 costs the other way. On April 4, 1810, William Simkins was indicted for retailing spirituous liquors without license. He plead guilty and was fined $1.50 and costs; another received $2.00 and costs, and one on April 5, $1.00 and costs.

On April 4, 1810, it was recorded that "Calvin Peas, esquire, produced a certificate from the supreme court of his having been admitted and qualified to practice as an attorney and counselor at law in the several courts of record of this state. It is ordered that his admission be entered on the record of this court."

On April 5, "A petition was presented to the court that the county inspector's brand be altered or changed from Jefferson, Ohio, to Steubenville. The court grant the object of the said petition and direct that a branding iron with the word Steubenville be procured at the expense of the county for the use of the inspector."

On December 5, 1810, the court ruled "That no segars be smoked in the house during the sitting of the court."

On August 10, 1810, on motion of Calvin Pease, Esq., John C. Wright was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law.

At the August term, on August 7, 1810, "on motion of Benjamin Taffen that the sheriff furnish the bar with seats. The court order that the sheriff find the same."

That Steubenville has long been known as the center of the nail industry is well known, but it will nevertheless surprise some to learn

that machines were used here in 1808 for cutting nails, and in a suit that year were made the subject of larceny. The matter came before a special term of the common pleas, August 20, 1808, in an action entitled, "The state of Ohio against Joshua Kelly. Kelly was "committed by Robert McCleary, justice of Warren township, for stealing a part of a machine for cutting nails." He was brought into court, where, upon the evidence and after an examination the commitment was adjudged "illegal and highly improper," and it was ordered that he be discharged and go without day.

Punishment by Whipping Post.—The records of that which is thought to be last case of punishment at the whipping post in Jefferson county, is found in common pleas "Journal A," page 292. The trial was had and sentence rendered by the common pleas court at Steubenville, August 11, 1810. The court was composed of Hon. Benjamin Ruggles, president, and Thomas Patton, Andrew Anderson and Joseph McKee, associate judges. The defendant was one Charles Johnson. The indictment was for larceny. The jury, composed of John Adams, Archibald Cole, John Callins, Moreen Duval, William Winters, Jesse Thomas, Adam Snider, James Pritchard, Robert Croskrary, Sr., Henry Crabbs, George Carpenter and William Abrahams. They found that he was not guilty of stealing, but that "the said Charles is guilty of receiving stolen goods, and assess the damages for the goods so received at four dollars." The court passed the following sentence, viz.: "That he be taken to the whipping post, and there whipped nine stripes on his naked back, that he pay four dollars damage to Bezaleel Wells, that he pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of prosecution, be confined in jail nine days and stand committed until judgment be complied with." The severity of this sentence seems in striking contrast with the apparent leniency displayed in some of the liquor cases already cited.

At a special term of the common pleas, October 29, 1810, at the request of Thomas Vogt, one Thomas Elliott, Esq., an alien resident in Jefferson county, the following oath was administered, viz., that he "support the constitution of the United States, and that he do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly George the third, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The court order the same to be certified under the seal of this court, to him the said Thomas at his further request."

On December 21, 1818, one Isaac Hull, an insolvent debtor, having on September 9, petitioned for relief under the act of February 2, 1805, and it appearing that he had assigned everything to James Hull "except the wearing apparel of the said insolvent and his wife, consisting of 2 coats, 4 waist coats, 3 pantaloons, 4 shirts, 5 handkerchiefs, 2 pair stockings, 1 pair boots and 1 hat, 6 gowns, 3 petty coats, 2 pair shoes, 4 pair stockings, 4 shirts, 2 shawls, 4 wearing handkerchiefs, 3 pocket handkerchiefs, 1 straw hat, 1 fur hat, 1 pair gloves, 1 great coat, 1 old short gown,"—he was discharged of his debts according to the law provided.

Common Pleas Judges.— The following enumeration of the Jefferson county common pleas judges, whose names appear in the records as sitting upon the bench at the county seat, was made from a personal and laborious examination of thirty folio volumes of records, term by term, and often of the proceedings day by day, from 1797 up to the present time. While some names may possibly have been overlooked, yet as it is believed that nothing of the kind has ever been done in this county before, such a list is of considerable historical value. The dates which are given with the names are either of the first record found of their appearance upon the bench here, of the presentation of their commission, or of the date thereof. They will be named in their chronological order and the length and mention of their terms specified when possible.

Of the Jefferson county territorial common pleas judges, there were: Philip Cable, John Moody and George Humphrey, who together constituted and opened the first court, November term, 1797. David Vance appeared February 13, 1798; Thomas Fawcette, August, 1799; William Wells, August 12, 1800; Jacob Martin, November 12, 1800; John Milligan, November 10, 1800.

The common pleas judges, under the state government, were as follows: James Pritchard, Philip Cable and Jacob Martin, associate judges, May 10, 1803; Calvin Pease, August 2, 1803, when twenty-six years old, as president judge, which office he held until the close of the December term of 1809; Thomas Patton, December, 1804; Benjamin Ruggles, president for the third circuit, April 3, 1810; Andrew Anderson and Joseph McKee, April 6, 1810; Thomas Campbell, December 14, 1811; John Milligan, August 10, 1813; James Moores, April 5, 1814; Robert Gilmore, October 25, 1814; Samuel McElray, March 13, 1815; George Tod, president, July 25, 1815; Benjamin Tappan, president, June 25, 1816. It may be noted that this year the court sat on Christmas day. Thomas George, March 25, 1822; Jeremiah H. Hallock, president, April 28, 1823, for a term, by his commission, of seven years from February 24, 1823; James Wilson, April 26, 1824, producing his commission on the 30th, which was for a term of seven years from February 24, 1824; Andrew Anderson, again, May 1, 1824, producing his commission for a term of seven years from April 6th; Andrew Anderson, again, and John Humphrey, May 2, 1831, produced their commissions, each for seven year terms from February 26th; Humphrey had previously presided at a special term held at Steubenville, March 23, 1831; James Wilson, again, November 21, 1831, produced his commission, dated October 29th, by which it appeared that he was commissioned by the governor until the end of the next session of the legislature, and that he was sworn in on November 2d. On April 30, 1832, he produced a commission dated February 10, 1832, by which he was made an associate judge for seven years from February 8th. At a special term, May 6, 1833, John England produced his commission, dated February 22nd, as an associate judge, for seven years, and the oath was administered to him May 6th by the Hon. Jeremiah H. Hallock. At a special term, April 5, 1836, John S. Cock pre-

sented his commission as associate judge for seven years, from March 14th, and was sworn in by Alexander Sutherland, Esq., a justice of the peace, on April 5th; George W. Belden, March 13, 1837, as president. At a special court, February 7, 1838, Nathaniel Dike, as associate judge. At a special court, March 30, 1839, Samuel McNary produced his commission as associate judge for seven years from March 11th, and was duly sworn in by John Leetch, a justice of the peace, on March 28, 1839; William Kennon, as president, May 16, 1840; William Sutherland, November 19, 1842, produced his commission as associate judge, dated Columbus, November 12, 1842, by which the governor commissioned him as such until the rising of the next general assembly, and he was sworn in by one of the judges on the 18th. At a special court March 20, 1843, William McDonald presented his commission from the governor as associate judge, for seven years from March 13, 1843. At the same time John S. Cock again presented his commission from the governor, dated Columbus, December 31, 1842, as associate judge from March 14, 1843; James Mitchell, August 20, 1844, presented his commission, dated Columbus, April 30th, from the governor, as associate judge until the rising of the next general assembly; Doctor John T. Leslie, May 5, 1845, presented his commission, dated Columbus, February 24, 1845, from which it appeared that he was duly elected and commissioned as an associate judge from and after the rising of the general assembly, for a seven-year term, and that he was duly sworn in April 1, 1845. At a special court, April 14, 1846, John Cook presented his commission, dated at Columbus, as associate judge for seven years, and it appears that he was sworn into office March 16, 1846. Benjamin S. Cowen, May 4, 1847, presented the commission of his election as president judge of the fifteenth judicial circuit of Ohio, dated at Columbus, January 7, 1847, for a term of seven years. At a special court, March 14, 1850, Samuel D. Hunter produced his commission, dated Columbus, March 11, 1850, by which the governor commissioned him as an associate judge for a term of seven years from March 13, 1850, on which date he was sworn in office by John T. Leslie, Esq.

At a special criminal court of the court of common pleas, March 16, 1852, appeared Thomas L. Jewett, and presented his commission, dated Columbus, January 16, 1852, as judge of the court of common pleas of the eighth judicial district, third subdivision, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Harrison and Tuscarawas. It recited, per Reuben Wood, governor, Jewett's having been duly elected to such office, and therefore he, the governor, commissioned him, as aforesaid, to duties and privileges, for five years from February 2, 1852. The judge appeared before Joseph M. Mason, mayor of Steubenville, February 19, 1852, and took his oath of office. Robert J. Alexander, June 22, 1852, solely presiding. On the morning of November 28, 1852, Thanksgiving day, Thomas L. Jewett, presiding judge, adjourned the court over until the next morning. Thomas Means, October 11, 1854, presented his commission, dated Columbus, October 3, 1854, from Governor William Medill, as judge, vice Thomas L. Jewett, re-

signed, until a successor should be elected and qualified. He was duly sworn into office before James McKinney, a justice of the peace. Samuel W. Bostwick, November 20, 1855, presented his commission dated Columbus, October 23, 1855, by which Governor Medill commissioned him as judge for the unexpired term ending the second Monday of February, 1857. The oath was taken on October 6th. On February 24, 1857, Samuel W. Bostwick presented his commission for a regular term. At an adjourned term, July 28, 1857, John W. Okey. At Chambers, October 14, 1857, Lucius P. Marsh. George W. McIlvaine, March 11, 1862, presented his commission. Daniel D. T. Cowan, November 13, 1865. William Kennon, Jr., November 12, 1866. Moses M. Granger, March 4, 1867. John H. Miller, March 13, 1871, being appointed by Governor Rutherford B. Hayes to supply the vacancy caused by the election of Judge McIlvaine to the supreme court, and Judge Miller held under this appointment one year. He was then elected, in November, 1871, for a term of five years which expired February 9, 1877. Frederick W. Wood, September 30, 1871. William H. Frazier, June, 1873. On June 8, 1874, opened the first term in the new court house. On February 12, 1877, James Patrick, Jr., presented his commission as judge, which was sworn and subscribed to on November 2, 1876. On February 28, 1882, Joseph C. Hance appeared on the bench. He was elected in the fall of 1881, served one term and was re-elected for, and is now serving upon, his second term. At the February term, 1882, John S. Pearce. There are some additional common pleas judges mentioned, whose names appear upon the list of the district court bench.

List of the Supreme Court Judges.— The following is a list of the supreme court judges who have occupied our bench, as revealed by the records of the court here. In supreme court "Record A," the first entry concerning the first sitting of this court here, is, that "Proceedings of the supreme court held at Steubenville, within and for the county of Jefferson, on the third Tuesday of June, Anno Domini, 1803, before the Honorable Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, esquires, judges of the same." Daniel Symms and George Tod appeared upon the bench August 25, 1805. Jonathan Meiggs, Jr., September 23, 1808. Thomas Morris, September 25, 1809, when his commission was read in open court, when, also, Thomas Scott signs as chief judge. William P. Irvin and Ethan A. Brawn, June 8, 1811. Peter Hitchcock and Calvin Pease as chief judge, October, 1825. Joshua Collett, October term, 1829. Peter Hitchcock as chief judge, and Elijah Haynard, May term, 1830. Ebenezer Lane and John C. Wright, October term, 1831. Reuben Wood, October term, 1833. Frederick Grimke, October term, 1836. Matthew Birchard, March term, 1843. Nathaniel C. Read, February term, 1844. Edward Avery, April term, 1848. William B. Caldwell, October term, 1849. Rufus P. Spaulding, October term, 1850. Rufus P. Ranney, October term, 1851.

List of District Court Judges.— By the constitution of 1851, Art. IV., § 5, it is provided that the district courts shall be composed of the judges of the court of common pleas of the respective districts, and

one of the judges of the supreme court, and shall be held in each county once a year. The following is a list of those who have acted in that capacity in this county.

The opening entry of the court is made in its "Journal I," Wednesday, August 11, 1852, and is, that "This being the day fixed by law for holding the district court of the state of Ohio, within and for the county of Jefferson." At the opening August 11, 1852, and likewise at the August term of 1853, there were present Rufus P. Ranney, supreme court judge, and of common pleas judges, Thomas L. Jewett, Robert J. Alexander and Richard Stilwell. On August 10, 1854, appeared William B. Caldwell, supreme court. August 10, 1855, William Kennon, of supreme court, and Thomas Means and Charles C. Convers of the common pleas. August 11, 1856, Ozias Bowen of the supreme and Samuel W. Bostwick and C. W. Searle of the common pleas. July 28, 1857, Thomas W. Bartley, chief justice of the supreme court, and John W. Okey and Lucius P. Marsh, of the common pleas. June 2, 1859, Josiah Scott, of the supreme court. May 8, 1860, Milton Sutcliff of the supreme court. August 27, 1861, Jacob Brinkerhoff, of the supreme court. September 17, 1862, William V. Peck, of the supreme court, and George W. McIlvaine, of the common pleas. September 18, 1863,, Ezra Evans, of the common pleas. September 22, 1865, D. D. T. Cowen, of the common pleas. September 20, 1866, John Welch, of the supreme court, and William Kennon, Jr., of the common pleas. September 24, 1867, William White, of the supreme court, and Moses M. Granger of the common pleas. September 29, 1868, John S. Way, of the common pleas. September 29, 1869, Frederick W. Wood of the common pleas, no supreme court judge on the bench this term. September 27, 1871, John H. Miller, of the common pleas. William H. Frazier and Robert E. Chambers, of the common pleas, in September, 1872, with no supreme court judge on the bench with the common pleas judges, which was the case at the September terms of 1874 and 1875. James Patrick, Jr., of the common pleas, April 3, 1877. William H. Ball, of the common pleas, April 6, 1880. On April 11, 1882, St. Clair Kelley and Joseph C. Hance, of the common pleas. April 9, 1883, John S. Pearce.

In the district court "Journal A," at page 85, are recorded some "Resolutions of respect to the retiring district court," passed by the Jefferson county bar.

"Whereas, The district court has been in existence under the constitution of 1851 for over the period of thirty years, and believing that during the time said court has existed the eighth judicial district has been placed in the hands and under the control of judges endowed with superior legal ability, honesty and strict integrity, who have discharged the duties of the office of judges of said court impartially and with honest convictions of their views of the law applicable to the cases coming before them for decision; And whereas, many of the judges have from time to time passed from this earthly court, who were honored and respected by the members of the Jefferson county bar; And whereas, the district court is closing its last

session in this county under the constitution, and we the members of the Jefferson county bar entertaining a high opinion of the members composing the retiring court of this district and appreciating the many acts of kindness received from the court, but more especially appreciating the honesty and fairness with which it has impartially discharged its duty, deem it proper that we leave on record some evidence of our respect for the court.

"Therefore be it resolved, That the judges of the eighth judicial district have by their gentlemanly deportment, kindness to the members of this bar, and fair, able and impartial manner in which they have discharged their official duties, won the esteem of the members of this bar, and in retiring from the district court of this county, they have the assurance that they carry with them the good will and respect of the members of the Jefferson county bar.

"Be it further resolved, That the clerk of this court be requested to spread these resolutions upon the journal of the court.

"Thereupon the court adjourned without day.

"JOHN S. PEARCE,
"Presiding Judge."

List of Probate Court Judges.— For the following list of the probate court judges of Jefferson county, Ohio, since the organization of probate courts under the state constitution, the readers are indebted to the courtesy of the present probate judge, John A. Mansfield.

	Probate Judges.	*Term began.*	*Term expired.*
1.	John K. Sutherland*	Mar. 2, 1852	April 28, 1858
2.	William R. Lloyd	May 4, 1858	Feb. 9, 1864
3.	William Doyle*	Feb. 9, 1864	Dec. 19, 1864
4.	John S. Patterson	Dec. 19, 1864	Dec. 4, 1865
5.	George M. Elliott	Dec. 4, 1865	Feb. 12, 1867
6.	Robert Martin	Feb. 12, 1867	Feb. 15, 1876
7.	Joseph W. Jordan	Feb. 15, 1876	Feb. 9, 1882
8.	William V. B. Croskey	Feb. 13, 1882	Feb. 13, 1888
9.	John A. Mansfield	Feb. 13, 1888	

Circuit Court and Judges.— The first session here of this recently formed court was at the June term, 1885, present, Peter A. Laubie, William H. Frazier and Hamilton B. Woodbury. These judges continue upon the bench. In "Journal I," of this court, at page 9, are set forth eleven rules of practice in the circuit courts of Ohio. The court itself was established under the act of April 14, 1884, taking effect June 1, 1884.

List of Prosecuting Attorneys.— In making out the following list of the Jefferson county prosecuting attorneys, the same course of research through the records had to be pursued as in the case of the judges; and the same is true as to the annexed list of common pleas clerks, for, although there was in existence published lists of both, yet they

* Died in office.

were so inaccurate and incomplete as to be unreliable and misleading. The list is as follows: Solomon Sibley, 1797, to June 21, 1803. Silas Paul, June 21, 1803. On August 5, 1803, it was ordered that the prosecutor's salary be $80 from June 21, payable quarterly. On August 9, 1805, Silas Paul was re-appointed. On August 7, 1807, the salary was raised to $100 per annum, commencing June 21 last past. On August 8, 1808, it is recorded that "the court appointed Jesse Edgington, Esq., prosecutor in behalf of the state of Ohio, for Jefferson county, in the room of Silas Paul, Esq., who is now removed from office." On April 10, 1809, it was "ordered by the court that the prosecutor receive for his salary the sum of $150, to commence at this term." At page 341 of "Book A," it is recorded that prosecutor Edgington "failing to attend at a special term, opened May 25, 1811, the court proceeded to appoint John C. Wright prosecutor, in behalf of the state of Ohio, for the county of Jefferson, who accepted the appointment and took an oath to support the constitution of the United States and of said state of Ohio, and also an oath of office." On February 5, 1817, Wright having resigned, the common pleas judges met and appointed Jeremiah H. Hallock prosecutor. On the 8th he filed his certificate of having taken the oath of office, which was dated February 7, 1817. Humphrey H. Leavitt, April 28, 1823, was appointed and sworn into office. He was re-appointed March 28, 1825. On April 5, 1827, it was "ordered by the court that H. H. Leavitt, Esq., be allowed the sum of $50 for each of the three terms preceding the present term, for his services as prosecuting attorney." The same order was duplicated at the April term of 1828. At the April term, May 1, 1829, Leavitt having resigned, J. M. Goodenow was duly appointed and sworn in. James Collier was appointed and sworn in April 19, 1830. At a special court of common pleas October 21, 1839, it is recorded that "John K. Sutherland, Esq., prosecuting attorney elect, appeared and presented his bond, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned, etc., according to law, signed by William Sutherland and Alexander Sutherland, as his securities, which said bond was accepted and approved. John K. Sutherland, Esq., appeared in court and was duly sworn in." On May 25, 1840, it is recorded that "The court allow John K. Sutherland, Esq., the sum of $300 for his services as prosecuting attorney for the present year." On November 12, 1841, he qualified for another term. Robert Orr, November 1, 1843, qualified as prosecuting attorney elect, and again, November 17, 1845. Roderick S. Moody, on November 15, 1847, having received his commission, presented his bond of $2,000, signed by Daniel Moody and William Kilgore as securities, which was accepted and he was sworn into office. George W. Mason, November 20, 1849.

On November 27, 1852, it is recorded that George W. Mason came and tendered his resignation, which was accepted, the office thereby becoming vacant. "The court thereupon appointed John R. Meredith, Esq., attorney at law of this court, special prosecuting attorney, to execute the office of prosecuting attorney until the next October elections and until his successor shall be elected and qualified."

Meredith then qualified and entered upon the duties of his office. J. H. S. Trainer first appears upon the records as prosecuting attorney, February 1, 1854. He was elected on the second Tuesday of October, 1853, his term beginning on the first Monday in January, 1854, and running to January, 1856. At the October term of 1854 an allowance of $100 was made to Mr. Trainer for his official services during that term. James M. Shane appears as prosecutor February 19, 1856. He had two two-year terms. On April 7, 1860, an allowance was made him of $450 for the year 1860. George W. Mason appears March 11, 1862. Roswell Marsh, March 16, 1863. John F. Daton appeared as prosecutor at the February term, on March 7, 1863. At the February term, 1864, it was "ordered by the court that the prosecuting attorney of this county receive anually for his services in civil and criminal business the sum of $394, to be paid out of the county treasury in installments at the rising of each term of this court during the year." William A. Walden, appeared as prosecuting attorney, March 2, 1868. William P. Hays at the March term of 1872. William A. Owesney, at the March term, 1874. W. C. Ong, February 12, 1877. John M. Cook, March term, 1880. Henry Gregg, at the January term, 1885.

List of Common Pleas Clerks.—Bez'l Wells, prothonotary, 1797, Jno. Ward, "attest," November 12, 1800, and as prothonotary, May 15, 1801. On May 10, 1803, it is recorded that the late prothonotary is chosen as clerk pro tem. of the court of common pleas. Thomas Patton, October 29, 1810. On January 10, 1817, Patton resigned to the judges of the common pleas court, who thereupon appointed John Patterson, of Island Creek, as clerk pro tem. On the 11th he filed his bond in the penal sum of $10,000, with Thomas Patterson and David Sloane as his securities and took oath of office before the Hon. Benjamin Tappan, Esq., president judge of the court of common pleas for the fifth circuit, and filed the certificate thereof. At the April term, 1829, on May 1st, its last day, Patterson having resigned, it was ordered that Humphrey H. Leavitt be and is appointed clerk pro tem. James Means and John Patterson were on his bond. At the November term, on December 3, 1831, James R. Wells was appointed clerk of the court for the term of seven years. John McDowell and Alexander Wells approved as his security. At a special term, December 3, 1838, on expiration of Wells' term, John S. Patterson was appointed clerk pro tem. He gave bond of $10,000, with David Foster, William McDonald, James Dillon, David Cable and James Dougherty, as securities. At the November term, on December 5, 1845, John S. Patterson having resigned and the office of prosecuting attorney become vacant, James Johnston produced the certificate of Reuben Wood, Nathaniel C. Read and Peter Hitchcock, a majority of the supreme court of Ohio, certifying as to his qualifications for clerk, whereupon he was appointed for a term of seven years from that date. During the August term, on September 6, 1849, the certificate of Joseph M. Mason, as clerk, was produced. On February 19, 1852, George Webster's name first appears as clerk. On February 12, 1855, it is recorded that George Webster was elected clerk on the

second Tuesday of October, 1854, for the period of three years from the second Monday of February, 1855. On February 8, 1858, it is recorded that James Elliott was elected clerk on the second Tuesday of October, 1857, for the period of three years from the second Monday of February, 1858. Elliott last appears as clerk at the November term of 1866. On March 4, 1867, Oliver C. Smith appears as clerk. At the February term of 1877, first appears the name of T. B. Coulter, as clerk. Ross White at February term, 1882, and Andrew S. Buckingham at the January term, on February 9, 1888.

Bar Association Resolutions.—The expressions of contemporaries about the character and qualifications of distinguished men is of especial value. It often reflects, as nothing else can, the estimation in which they were held by the community in which they lived. It is true that it sometimes overestimates them, but it has become an adage that men are entitled to be taken at their best. This is peculiarly so of an estimate after death. "Their best" is what we most love to reflect upon and find comfort in when they are gone. Thus it comes that "their best" is that which, consciously or unconsciously they lived for, and that also which lives on, after their death, in the hearts of their survivors, the mortal thus putting on immortality. This well answers Mordecai, in George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda," where he asks, "How shall I save the life within me from being stifled with this stifled breath"?

For many years it has been the custom of the Jefferson County Bar association to pass appropriate resolutions upon the death of their distinguished associates. From these, some extracts, unfortunately but necessarily limited, will be taken as fittingly characteristic of the expressed impression which some of these brilliant men have left upon their fellows. In this connection it is well to notice that the sympathies of the Jefferson county bench and bar were by no means narrowed to their own circle, extensive as that was, but was national in scope and catholic in tone. Upon the death of Henry Clay, it is recorded in Common Pleas Journal 16, page 100, on June 29, 1852, that "Roswell Marsh announced to the court the death of Hon. Henry Clay; and thereupon on his motion, it was resolved: That in token of the respect of this Court and Bar for the eminent public services, statesmanship and patriotism of Mr. Clay, and more especially for his superior and strict integrity in his professional career, and of their sincere regret for the public calamity experienced in his death, the Court order this proceeding to be entered on its journals, and order that the Court do now adjourn until to-morning at eight o'clock.

"ROBERT J. ALEXANDER,
"Presiding Judge."

Upon the death of Hon. Jeremiah H. Hallock, there was a bar meeting held November 30, 1847, with Hon. William Kennon, chairman, and John K. Sutherland, secretary. On motion of Edwin M. Stanton, the chair appointed as a committee on resolutions, Col. James Collier, Gen. Samuel Stokely, Roswell Marsh, Joseph M. Mason and Col. George W. McCook. The proceedings are entered in Journal 14,

page 42, and from which we extract the following: "*Resolved*, That it is with deep regret we have heard of the death of the Honorable Jeremiah H. Hallock, formerly a member of the bar, and for fourteen years president judge of this circuit, and that in this dispensation of Providence, this whole community has cause to mourn the loss of a distinguished jurist, an honest man, a consistent Christian, and a most worthy and excellent citizen." The court and bar attended the funeral in a body.

Upon the death of Hon. Benjamin Tappan, there was a bar meeting held April 21, 1857, with James Collier, chairman, and John H. Miller, secretary. The committee on resolutions consisted of Roswell Marsh, Thomas Means, George W. McCook and Roderick S. Moody. The proceedings are entered in Journal 18, page 95, on May 19th, and from which the following is taken: "WHEREAS, The Hon. Benjamin Tappan, who has been a member of the Jefferson county bar since the year 1809, and of the bar of the state of Ohio since the year 1789, judge of the court of common pleas, appointed judge of the district court of the United States by Andrew Jackson, senator of the United States from the state of Ohio, a man of singular ability, and of extensive learning in every department of knowledge, has departed this life at the ripe age of eighty-four years, at the residence of his son, Eli T. Tappan, Esq., in this city, on the 20th inst., in the unimpaired vigor of his mental faculties. It is becoming that the surviving members of the profession should bear testimony of their estimation of his great merits as a lawyer, judge, senator and citizen. Therefore, *Resolved*, That the bar of Jefferson county have heard of the death of the Hon. Benjamin Tappan with feelings of regret, and in evidence of their regard for his memory, they will attend his funeral as a body."

Upon the death of the Hon. John K. Sutherland, there was a bar meeting on May 28, 1858, with Roswell Marsh, chairman, and John F. Oliver, secretary. The resolutions spoke of the deceased as "distinguished for ability, integrity, industry and fidelity to duty; and in his judicial capacity as eminent for sound judgment and impartiality to all persons, before the court." The meeting appointed as pall bearers, Roswell Marsh, George Webster, Col. George W. McCook, Hon. Thomas L. Jewett and J. H. S. Trainer. The record of the proceedings are in Journal 18, page 373.

Upon the death of the Hon. John C. Wright there was a bar meeting, with Gen. Samuel Stokely, chairman, and Martin Andrews, secretary. Mr. McCook announced the death of Judge Wright and moved the appointment of a committee of three upon resolutions. Mr. Marsh, seconded the motion and reviewed the long professional career of the deceased. Messrs. McCook, Marsh and Moody were made the committee. Among other things it was "*Resolved*, That the bar of Jefferson county has heard with the deepest regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable John C. Wright, occurring yesterday in the city of Washington; and that it becomes us to express our sense of his distinguished ability and his eminent public services.

"*Resolved*, That as a lawyer practicing at this bar for many years, and encountering no superior as a judge of the highest court of the state, and as a statesman and patriot, he has filled a long life with deeds of usefulness and honor.

"*Resolved*, That as he was distinguished in his life so was he happy in his death, giving the remnant of his strength and his life in a last service to his country at the national capital as one of the commissioners of Ohio in the convention there assembled." The proceedings are recorded in Journal 19, page 476.

Upon the death of Gen. Samuel Stokely, a bar meeting was held March 23, 1861, at which, among other things, it was "*Resolved*, That we desire to express our appreciation of his character as a gentleman of a high sense of honor and courteous manners, and of his eminent forensic ability.

"*Resolved*, That we remember him as a pioneer in the profession in Ohio, and as the compeer of Doddridge, Wright, Hammond, Tappan, Hallock, Goodenow and Root, who have gone before him." The proceedings are recorded in Journal 19, p. 11.

Upon the death of George W. Mason, a bar meeting was held February 14, 1863, at which the committee on resolutions were Col. George W. McCook, Martin Andrews and John H. Miller. It was, among other things,

"*Resolved*, That we have learned with profound regret the death of our late brother George Wilson Mason, Esq., a man esteemed in every relation of life and whose industry, learning and integrity, especially commended him to his professional brothers, who best knew and therefore best esteemed him."

"*Resolved*, That his whole career at the bar, whether in official position or public prosecutor during several terms, or as private counsel, manifested his high sense of personal honor, his fidelity to his clients and his truthfulness to the court."

The meeting appointed as pall bearers, Martin Andrews, Esq., Hon. R. Sherrard, Judge Means and R. C. Hoffman, Esq. The proceedings are recorded in Journal 19, page 275.

Upon the death of Roderick S. Moody, Esq., a bar meeting was held December 12, 1866, Col. James Collier, senior member of the bar, as chairman, and W. A. Owesney, secretary. Messrs .Miller, McCauslin and Sherrard were appointed a committee on resolutions. The chair named as pall bearers, Messrs. Trainer, McCauslin, Walden, James Elliott, George M. Elliott, Hayes, Miller and McCurdy. The proceedings of the meeting are recorded in Journal 21, page 350, and from which we extract the following: "In the absence of a special committee on arrangements Col. Collier, in touching words coming from a heart full of sorrow, asked that the last incidents of the life of the illustrious dead might be related. The eminent lawyer, finished scholar, the urbane and honorable man, had been his friend, true unfaltering, such as only high honor and nobility of soul could make, his death had thrown him into deep affliction. Weighed down with grief the venerable man ceased—when Col. McCook in com-

pliance with his request spoke with his accustomed eloquence of the quick and fatal disease that had so suddenly taken this great man from among us. On motion, adjourned until Thursday, December 13th, 1866, at 9 o'clock A. M., for report of committee on resolutions and for final arrangements."

The report of the committee on resolutions was made on the 13th, from which we append the following:

"*Resolved*, That our admiration of his great legal attainments and eminent character as a lawyer, is heigthened by our recollection of the habitual courtesy which always characterized him at the bar, with intellectual qualities rarely found to be united, quickness of perception, acuteness of observation and soundness of reasoning, he added the earnest, fervid, persuasive qualities of the orator and advocate, few of his competitors have attained the same success in moving the feelings and satisfying the judgment of a jury."

"*Resolved*, That in society his modesty, courtesy and generosity which endeared him to us all, and only rendered brighter by his more solid virtues, untarnished honor and incorruptible integrity."

Upon the death of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, a bar meeting was held December 25, 1869, with Roswell Marsh, chairman, and W. P. Hayes, secretary. The chair appointed as a committee on resolutions John H. Miller, Thomas McCauslin, W. R. Lloyd, A. H. Battin and W. A. Walden, from whose report, on an adjourned meeting on December 27, the following is taken: "*Resolved*, That as one intimately known to us for many years as a resident of our city, and as a member of the bar of Steubenville, we are moved by the strongest sentiments of esteem for his character and respect for his memory in declaring our high appreciation of his private virtues as a citizen, of his eminence as a member of the legal profession and of his distinguished services to his country."

"*Resolved*, That his eminent services as secretary of war through the most perilous hours of our country's history, have rendered his name and fame imperishable and above all eulogy. In zeal untiring, in energy unflagging, in vigilance unceasing; all the powers of his great mind and all the forces of his indomitable will, were united in devotion to the glory of our arms, the honor and welfare of our country, and its permanent establishment upon the basis of human liberty."

"*Resolved*, That in his recent appointment to the distinguished position of justice of the supreme court of the United States, we recognize with satisfaction and pleasure the desire of the president of the United States, of the senate, and the people's representatives, to confer upon an eminent citizen a fitting testimonial of the nation's gratitude. An honor so fully merited is but an appropriate crowning of his distinguished professional career and the fulfillment of the laudable ambition of his life."

The proceedings in full are recorded, February 28, 1870, in Journal 22, page 139.

Upon the death of Col. James Collier, a bar meeting was held, with

Hon. John H. Miller, chairman, and J. F. Daton, secretary. As a committee on resolutions, Messrs. Lloyd, McCauslin and Trainer were appointed. From their report on February 3, 1873, the following is extracted:

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Col. Collier the bar has lost one of its members distinguished during many years for his zeal, ability and fidelity in the practice of his profession, for his urbanity, genial manners and high sense of honor in his intercourse with others, these with a dignity of demeanor, natural in him, rendered him an ornament of his profession and of society.

"*Resolved*, That in his death our community has lost an enterprising and public spirited citizen who in every position, public and private, manifested the warmest desire for the promotion of the public welfare, and the material and moral advancement and elevation of society, distinguished for his gallantry in our country's second war for independence, he has always been found a zealous patriot, devoted to the unity, integrity and prosperity of our country."

In commemoration of the deaths of Colonels William R. Lloyd and George W. McCook, between which there was only a short interval of time, the common pleas court, Hon. James Patrick, Jr., presiding, assigned the evening of January 14, 1878, for the memorial exercises. Prayer was offered by the Rev. William M. Grimes, D. D., pastor of the first Presbyterian church. Eloquent and impressive remarks were made upon the distinguished virtues of Col. Lloyd, by Messrs. Trainer, McCauslin, Hayes and Owesney; and upon Col. McCook by Hon. Robert Sherrard, Jr., and Hon. Robert Martin. Hon. J. Dunbar read letters from Hon. George H. Pendleton, Hon. George L. Converse, Hon. George W. McIlvaine, Hon. Lucius P. Marsh and Hon. R. P. Ranney, each expressing regret at inability to be present, and extolling the many virtues of the distinguished dead. Hon. J. H. S. Trainer presented to the court a testimonial, which had been previously adopted by the bar, and from which the following extract is taken:

"William R. Lloyd was no ordinary man. His intellect was of a high order. As a lawyer he was logical in argument, pleasant in imagery, courteous in manner, gentlemanly in deportment, a close student of his cases, and came to their trial supported by a host of authorities, condensed into well prepared and exhaustive briefs. In the offices he filled, his duties were discharged with ability and integrity, and to the entire satisfaction of the public. As a citizen he was generous and courteous to all; warm hearted and patriotic, distinguished for his well defined opinions, and the ability with which he supported them. As a conversationalist, he had few equals. As a writer he displayed marked ability. He was a man of culture, with strong affinities for literature and the fine arts. As a husband and father he was kind and indulgent."

Hon. John H. Miller presented to the court a testimonial which had been adopted by the bar at its meeting, December 30, 1877, after an elaborate historical address by him, respecting the "bar of Jefferson

county, Ohio, since 1840." From this testimonial the following extracts are taken: "Death having claimed for his own our distinguished fellow citizen, George W. McCook, who for a third of a century has occupied a leading position as a member of the profession of his choice, as well as in public affairs generally, it is fit that the members of the bar of Jefferson county, Ohio, should testify to the high esteem we have ever entertained for him because of his uniformly honorable deportment and his eminent abilities as a lawyer, his wisdom as an adviser, his liberality and public spirit as a citizen and the unvarying kindness and courtesy which characterized him in all his intercourse with his fellow members of the bar. Therefore, *Resolved*, That in his death the profession to which he belonged has lost one of its brightest ornaments, his widowed mother a model son, his children a kind and indulgent parent and the state one of its most valued citizens."

In Conclusion.—In view of a good deal of space having been previously given in the history of Belmont and Jefferson counties, and elsewhere in the course of this work, to detailed biographical sketches of a large number of the members of this bar, it was thought not advisable to repeat or retrace that ground. The course for which there seemed to be a preference, however, was to give as full a treatment as possible to the early business of the courts, together with the presentation of carefully prepared lists of the judges, prosecuting attorneys and clerks. Reference, however, may be made to a small book entitled "Sketches of Western Reserve Life," by Harvey Rice, the first and illustrated edition being published by W. W. Williams, of Cincinnati, in 1885. In it is an interesting chapter upon "Western Reserve Jurists," with pictures and sketches of Pease, Hitchcock, Tod, Wood, Andrews and Ranney. All but Andrews have been prominent in our own courts.

In this connection it may be said that for many years it has been the custom of the Jefferson County Bar association to pass and record in the common pleas journals, appropriate resolutions upon the death of their distinguished associates. For the benefit of the reader who would like to pursue the subject, the following references are here appended, viz.: For resolutions and proceedings upon the death of Jeremiah H. Hallock, Common Pleas Journal 14, page 42; for those upon Benjamin Tappan, Journal 18, page 95; upon John K. Sutherland, *id.*, page 373; upon John C. Wright, Journal 19, page 476; upon Gen. Samuel Stokely, *id.*, page 11; George W. Mason, *id.*, page 275; Roderick S. Moody, Journal 21, page 350; upon the death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Journal 22, page 139; James Collier, Journal 23, page 79; Cols. William R. Lloyd and George W. McCook, Journal 24, page 432, etc. That the sympathies of the Jefferson county bar were by no means narrowed to their own circle, broad as that was, is indicated by the resolutions passed by them upon the death of Henry Clay, in Common Pleas Journal 16, page 100.

This must end the present article, with its survey of the past. In matters of daily thought and action we will do well to remember, that the history of to-day will be that of yesterday's to-morrow.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CROSS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

David Call, a highly respected citizen of Cross Creek township, was born in Jefferson county, July 12, 1828. His father, David Call, was a native of Beaver county, Penn., and came to Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1802, becoming one of the pioneers of the region. He did military service as a private in the war of 1812, and subsequently served several years as a captain of militia. He made his home near Hammondsville, and on December 16, 1817, was marrid to Catherine Buysher, a relative of the famous Adam Poe. To this union were born twelve children, eight of whom are living. The father died in 1883 at the age of ninety-three years, and the mother died January 7, 1881, at the age of eighty-six years. Both were well known, and from their long residence in the county and many estimable qualities, were highly regarded by all. The subject of this mention, now one of the prominent farmers of the county, was married July 8, 1850, to Ellen Long, of Jefferson county, and they have had twelve children, as follows: George W., Winfield S., John S., Carrie, Millard F., Emma, Annetta, Ella, Rex D., Daniel W., Hattie B., Katie F. Mrs. Call is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Call has always taken the part of a good citizen, and during the dark days of rebellion, served 100 days, from May 15, 1864, in Company E, of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio. For over ten years he has served as school director of his district with efficiency. In politics he is a republican.

John Cassell, a venerable and well-known citizen of Cross Creek township, was born in Washington county, Penn., October 17, 1809, the son of William Cassell and his wife, Elizabeth McKnight, who were among the early settlers during the present century. Both were born in Pennsylvania, whence they came to Jefferson county about 1810. There the father died about 1859 and the mother about 1866. For over ten years William Cassell was one of the commissioners of the county, and prominent as a citizen. John Cassell was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools. He took up first the trade of a carpenter, and also worked as a millwright with his father, but the greater part of his life has been spent in farming, in which he has met with success. Of the ten children of his parents: Joseph, Mary, John, Eliza, Ellen, William, Robert, Esther, Sarah and Jane, none survive, but he and his sister Jane, with whom he has made his home for many years, being unmarried. In politics, Mr. Cassell has been a lifelong democrat, having cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson.

John Ekey, one of the early settlers of the upper Ohio valley, was born in Ireland, and came to the United States about the year 1787, settling first in Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Jefferson county

in 1798. He was a farmer by occupation, and was engaged in the toils of pioneer life in Jefferson county among the first. Previous to leaving Ireland he was married to Mary Simpson, by whom he had ten children, all of whom are now deceased. He died about 1835, and his wife passed away about 1841. One of the sons of the latter was John Ekey, Jr., who was born in Ireland, January 28, 1785, and came to this country with his parents. He was reared in Jefferson county, and there became a farmer and prosperous in his calling. January 21, 1806, he was married to Nancy Riddle, a native of Jefferson county, who bore to him nine children, two only of whom survive. One of these is Thomas Ekey, now one of the leading farmers of Jefferson county. The latter was married in 1858, to Sarah Jackman, daughter of Adam Jackman, deceased, formerly of Jefferson county, and by this union he is the father of five children, Joshua M., Hamilton, Albert B., Eliza J., and Ella A., the last two of whom are deceased. Mrs. Ekey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which her husband is an earnest supporter. In politics he is democratic.

Another son of the pioneer, John Ekey, was Andrew Ekey, who was born in 1791, in Washington county, Penn. He came to Jefferson county with his parents, and there was educated and reared as a farmer, an occupation which he followed through life. On August 31, 1817, he was married to Nancy Howden, daughter of Andrew Howden, of Washington county, Penn., and to this union was born nine children, five of whom are living. His wife passed away February 5, 1890, and the father in 1873, at the age of ninety-one years. Rev. John H. Ekey, a son of the above, was born in Cross Creek township, August 19, 1832. He was reared in Jefferson county and began his education in the common schools, continuing the same in the colleges at Richmond and Allegheny. At the completion of his studies he entered the ministry, and in 1859 he was licensed to preach. After acting as a supply for several years, he was sent to Pennsylvania in 1863, but two years later he returned to Ohio, and was subsequently on the circuits of Westchester, Deersville, Moorefield, Unionport, Finley Chapel, Warrington, Kent, Thompson and Finley. Since 1883, he has retired from ministerial duties, and has been occupied with farming. He has been an ardent and effective worker in the cause of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a member for over forty years. In 1864 Mr. Ekey was married to Emily Ricketts, by whom he had one child which died in infancy. The mother died in 1871, and in 1876 he was married to Maria Shull, by whom he had five children: Mary A., Andrew W., John B., Emma M. and Mabel B.

Uriah B. Gould, a respected citizen of Cross Creek township, was born at Jones Falls, Maryland, November 30, 1817, the son of William and Mary (Ray) Gould, who were both natives of Chester county, Penn. When he was a year old his parents brought him to Jefferson county, Ohio, whither the father had come temporarily in 1813 and purchased land. William Gould was a machinist by trade, and for fifteen years was foreman of the Washington cotton factory at Jones Falls. By his marriage, which occurred March 12, 1807, he had ten

children, four of whom survive. He died March 1, 1862, aged eighty-one years, and his wife died March 30, 1866. Uriah B., after his school days were over, was occupied in a store and also in boating in the position of clerk, and in 1847 was engaged in the gulf traffic between Galveston and Houston. In 1850 he began an engagement with the P. C. & St. L. railroad, and was occupied in the survey of the road and its construction. In 1855 he removed to Henry county, Iowa, and resided there until 1860, when he returned to Ohio, and after the death of his parents bought the home farm, where he now resides. He is prosperous, is with his wife associated with the Presbyterian church of Mingo, and by reason of his long residence and worthy character, is one of the influential men of the community. March 2, 1854, he was married to Mary J. Thomas, of Hancock county, W. Va., and they have had nine children: Mary H., John L., Emma J. (deceased), Alice G., Sarah A., William C., George M., Elizabeth M. and Harry E.

James A. Gracey, of Cross Creek township, one of the enterprising farmers of Jefferson county, was born on a farm which is his present residence, February 3, 1847. His father was Joseph, a son of William Gracey, who came from Ireland, his native land, about the time of the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled in Jefferson county, where he remained until his decease, about 1853, aged eighty-eight years. Joseph Gracey was born in Cross Creek township, March 20, 1814, and on October 8, 1841, was married to Catherine A. Hook, by whom he had four children, one of whom besides the subject of this mention, survives. Joseph was a butcher by trade, but was also engaged in farming to a considerable extent. He died February 28, 1855, and his wife still survives. James A. Gracey was reared as a farmer, receiving his education in the common schools, and he has given his attention almost wholly to agriculture, giving some time also to stock-raising and dealing, and having dealt quite extensively in horses. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is his wife also, and of the I. O. O. F., and is esteemed as an industrious and worthy citizen. He was married January 23, 1877, to Sarah, daughter of James Bear, of Cross Creek township, and they have five children: Joseph H., Mary E., Annie B., Lizzie F., and Catharine M.

William G. Huscroft, a prominent florist of Steubenville, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, September 11, 1832, the son of William and Margaret (Watson) Huscroft, both of whom were natives of England. The father came to the United States in 1828, and settled in Jefferson county, where he engaged in farming and butchering until his decease, in 1857. His widow survived until 1884. Their children were eight in number, and five of these are living. William G. was reared and educated in the common schools of the county, and then in early manhood removed to California, where he remained about five years, being there engaged in butchering at Weaverville, Trinity Co. Returning home in 1857, he followed the same pursuit a short time in Jefferson county, and then engaged in farming, at which he was occupied until 1871, when he bought a farm near Steubenville, and embarked in the dairy business. The latter occupation he aban-

doned in 1884, to take up that at which he is now successfully engaged. Mr. Huscroft was married in 1858, to Martha Edgington, of Jefferson county, and by this union eight children have been born: Ada, who died in 1879, aged nineteen; George L., Frank M., John C., William A., Mattie E., Minnie M. and Charles D.

John Loyd, a native of Cross Creek township, and one of its prominent citizens, was born on the farm where he now resides, August 9, 1817, the son of John and Mary (Miller) Loyd. The latter were both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Lancaster county and the mother of Washington. The senior Loyd was engaged before coming to Ohio in burning charcoal, but after making his residence in this township in 1805, he was occupied in distilling for many years, carrying on that industry in connection with farming. About 1806 he was married to Mary Miller, and by this union had six children, of whom John Loyd is the only survivor. The father and mother died in 1857 within a period of two weeks. John Loyd, the subject of this mention, has given his attention to farming and stock-raising, having at one time been extensively engaged in sheep raising, and at present owning considerable herds of cattle. On October 1, 1840, he was married to Myra J. Gould, a sister of Uriah B. Gould, and by this union has twelve children, Caroline, William C., Mary, Sarah A., Stephen P., John M., Jonathan A., Nancy E., Josephine, Catherine, George A., and Myra J., of whom Caroline and Catherine are deceased. The mother of these children died in 1865, and in 1867 he was married to Jane Scott, who died in November, 1868. As one of the old residents and influential men, he is highly regarded by all. In politics Mr. Loyd is a democrat.

Frank C. Mansfield, of Cross Creek township, was born in Wayne township, Jefferson county, Ohio, November 13, 1861. Of this county his parents, Jacob and Caroline (Chamber) Mansfield, were also both natives. The father was a farmer by occupation, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an influential man. The mother, a devoted member of the Christian church, is still living. Frank C. Mansfield received his education in the schools of the county, and when a young man went to Canton, Ohio, where he was employed as a clerk in the establishment of Debow Brothers, and other prominent merchants for about eight years. In 1882 he came to Steubenville, and engaged in the grocery trade, but a year later, retired from mercantile pursuits and purchased the farm he now owns, and which he has since cultivated with much success. In December, 1881, he was married to Ella G. McCleary, daughter of Ephraim McCleary, of Harrison county, and five children have been born to them: Vesta R., Clarence C., John F., Nellie G., and John A., of whom John F. is deceased. Mr. Mansfield and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is in politics a republican. He is regarded as one of the leading and enterprising citizens of the township.

Joseph McConnell, an honored and influential citizen of Cross Creek township, was born April 23, 1824, where he now resides. He is the son of Robert and Jane (Hawk) McConnell, of Irish descent. Robert

was born in Chester county, Penn., September 17, 1803, the son of Joseph and Jane (McConnell) McConnell, natives of Ireland, who were married in that land, and subsequently emigrated to America. They settled first in Pennsylvania, then in Virginia, and in 1811 came to Cross Creek township, where Joseph McConnell followed the vocation of farming until his death, February 5, 1814. Robert, after receiving his education in the public schools, also engaged in farming, which was his life occupation. He was married April 3, 1823, to Jane, daughter of Robert Hawk, a native of Ireland, and to them seven children were born: Joseph, Robert H., Hannah R., Eliza J., Nancy E., Thomas, now deceased, and one that died in infancy. Robert McConnell died October 13, 1875, and his wife survived until February 23, 1883. Joseph McConnell, first mentioned above, after his school days were over, engaged in farming in the township of which he has been a life long resident, and that is still his occupation. He was first married on June 24, 1858, to Mary E. Thompson, daughter of Isaiah and Ellen G. Thompson. She was born about 1823 and died September 14, 1869. To them were born four children: Robert T., Jane R., Ellen G. and Joseph W. Subsequent to her death Mr. McConnell was married to Rebecca, daughter of James and Martha (Ramsey) McClure, born November 24, 1836. Mr. McConnell is a member of the United Presbyterian church of Steubenville, and in politics is a democrat.

John McCullough, a venerable citizen of Cross Creek township, who is well-known throughout the county, was born in the township in which he resides July 2, 1807. He is the son of Hugh McCullough, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1792, and settled in Fayette county, Penn., where he remained until about the year 1797, when he removed to Jefferson county, and made his home in Cross Creek township, where he resided until his death, several years later. About the year 1802 he was married to Isabel Cunningham, a native of Ireland, by whom he had eight children, of whom two survive. The mother passed away in 1863. John McCullough was reared amid the scenes of the early settlement, with such education in his childhood as was available at that time, and in his youth he devoted himself to farming, which has been his occupation through life. He has been a witness of the growth of the county from very nearly the days of its beginnings, and has taken an honorable part in the development of the present civilization. For sixty years he has been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, serving as trustee, steward and class leader. In politics he was a whig, and since the organization of the latter party, a republican. Mr. McCullough was married December 26, 1833, to Jane, daughter of Joseph Hanlin, of Cross Creek township, and by this marriage five children were born: Walter H., Joseph, Isabel J., Elizabeth E., and Margaret A., the latter being now deceased. The mother of these children died March 18, 1866, and Mr. McCullough was subsequently married to Jane White, whose maiden name was Dean. She has since died.

Wesley Permar, who was born on the farm in Cross Creek township where he now resides, January 3, 1823, is one of the worthy and enterprising farmers of the county. He is the son of John Permar, a native of Maryland, who came to Jefferson county in March, 1805, and settled upon the farm his son Wesley now lives upon, where the father died July 15, 1846. John Permar was a carpenter by trade, but devoted the major part of his life to farming. He opened the first coal bank which was operated in the county, and was probably the first to sell coal at Steubenville from local mines. He was married February 26, 1796, to Mary Offett, who bore him seven children, all of whom are deceased. This wife died May 12, 1812, and on December 13, of the same year he was wedded to Margaret Shaw, by whom he had eight children, seven of whom are living, including the subject of this mention. Their mother died October 28, 1872. Wesley Permar was reared upon the old homestead, gaining his education at the common schools, and his life has since been spent in his boyhood home. December 20, 1855, he was married to Mary Scott, by whom he has had seven children: Ida M., Frank A., Oella, Henry G. C., Asa S., Irene and Mary, the first of whom is deceased. Mr. Permar and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is in politics a republican.

Rev. James A. Rutledge, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Wintersville, was born in Jefferson county, near Richmond, September 27, 1853, the son of Thomas and Mahala (Skelley) Rutledge, both natives of Jefferson county. Thomas is of the second generation of the family native to this county, his father, James, Jr., having been born on Yellow creek, where the latter's father, James, a native of Ireland, settled about 1780. There were seven sons in the family of the elder James Rutledge. James, Jr., a farmer by occupation, was married to Dorcas Fulton, by whom he had nine children, eight of whom survive. Thomas Rutledge was born in April, 1827, was reared as a farmer, and has followed that vocation. March 11, 1852, he was married to Mahala Skelley, by whom he has six sons and three daughters. Four of the sons are ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which the parents are also members. James A., with mention of whom this sketch opens, received his early education in the common schools of Jefferson county, and completed his studies in Richmond college. He then began his study for the ministry in 1883, being licensed to preach in the same year, and he has ever since been in the work. He has served on the Mingo and Warrington circuits, and was assigned his present charge in 1887, and here has labored quite satisfactorily and effectively. March 13, 1878, he was married to Celia A., daughter of Amos Albaugh, and they have one child, Clara B.

James G. Stark, of Cross Creek township, born June 17, 1849, in Island Creek, is a son of Robert and Eliza (Winters) Stark, early residents of Jefferson county. Robert was born in 1823, the son of James Stark, a native of Scotland, who came to the United States about 1809 or 1810, and soon afterward settled in Jefferson county.

Robert Stark was educated in the common schools of the county, and then engaged in agriculture, which is still his vocation. About 1846 he was married to Eliza Winters, by whom he has had nine children, four of whom are still living. Their son, James G. Stark, has also devoted himself to farming, and in this pursuit has been quite successful. In November, 1878, he was married to Minerva Ekey, daughter of Robert Ekey, deceased, and they have five children: Nannie B., Cora B., Edwin E., Paul E., and an infant. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Cross Creek, and in politics, though not an active partisan, he is a stalwart republican. He is active in public matters, influential in the best interests of the community, and warmly regarded by his friends.

James D. Tweed, a prominent citizen of Cross Creek township, was born in Washington, Penn., January 5, 1828. His father, William Tweed, a native of Washington county, was the son of Samuel Tweed, who was born in the same county, and passed his life there. William Tweed was born in 1798, and was reared upon the farm, becoming a practical and intelligent farmer. About 1825 he was married to Eliza Doves, who bore to him six children, all but one of whom survive. While a resident of Ohio, he was a member of the Pennsylvania militia, rising from the grade of private to that of major-general of the state. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in Harrison county was a ruling elder and served ten years as superintendent of the Sunday-school. William Tweed died in 1853, and his wife April 23, 1880. Three of the sons in this family served their country in the war of the rebellion. Samuel enlisted in the Thirteenth Ohio and served four years and seven months, William enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-first Ohio and served three months, and James D. enlisted in August, 1862, in the Ninety-eighth Ohio, and served until June, 1865. James D., the subject of this mention, was reared as a farmer, and followed that vocation before enlisting. At the close of the war he remained at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and in company with other comrades, engaged in growing cotton, and continued in that business until 1868, when he returned to Harrison county, Ohio, and resumed his former occupation. For fourteen years from 1869, he was a resident of Belmont county, and in 1883 he became a citizen of Cross Creek township, settling on the old Sherrard farm. Here he opened a coal bank in connection with farming, and is now producing about 150,000 bushels per year. He is a prosperous and influential citizen, a member of the Presbyterian church, of the Grangers and the G. A. R., and in politics is a republican. January 1, 1856, he was married to Laura J. Randall, and they have had eight children: John A. B., William S., Oliver R., Mary L., deceased, Laura, Ella M., Frank E., James H.

John Underwood, of Cross Creek township, a member of the board of county commissioners of Jefferson county, was born in East Springfield, Ohio, January 17, 1831. His father, Andrew Underwood, came to St. Johns, New Brunswick, about 1820, from Ireland, his native land, and two years later removed to Philadelphia, whence a short

time later he migrated to Jefferson county. He made his home at East Springfield and there opened a shoe shop, which he conducted until 1839, turning his attention then to farming, which was his vocation during the remainder of his life. He was married in 1830 to Nancy Dunley, who was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., and six children were born to them, three of whom survive. The father died in July, 1852, and his wife died in 1878. He was one of the founders of the McCullough church of East Springfield, and an active member of that until its dissolution in 1867, when he became a member of St. John's Episcopal church. John Underwood, the subject of this mention, after receiving his education in the pioneer schools of the days of his childhood, became a farmer, an occupation to which in connection with the operation of a threshing machine and a sawmill, he has given his attention through life. He has been prominent in public affairs, has served efficiently as land appraiser and township trustee, and now holds the position of president of the board of education in addition to membership in the board of commissioners. In politics he is an ardent republican and he has several times had the honor of sitting as a delegate in congressional conventions. He and wife are members of St. James church of Cross Creek, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1857 Mr. Underwood was married to Mary, daughter of Jacob Mansfield, and they have had six children: Edwin M., deceased; Julia, Agnes J., Carrie, and two who died in infancy.

Obadiah J. Williams, of Cross Creek township, well known among the farmers of Jefferson county, was born within a mile of his present residence, July 30, 1820. His father, John Williams, an early settler of Jefferson county, was born in Ireland, and came to the United States in company with two older brothers in 1790. After remaining in Delaware seven years, they removed to Lancaster county, Penn., and there resided until 1801, when they all came to Cross Creek township, and made a permanent settlement. Here John Williams became popular and prominent in the affairs of his time. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, was one of the leading members of the Presbyterian church, and active in various directions for the general good. He was married in 1814 to Margaret Crawford, who bore to him eleven children, two of whom beside the subject of this mention, survive. The mother died August 8, 1848, and the father married again in 1851, Eliza, widow of Jacob Hill, by whom he had one child. John Williams died in 1866 and his widow in 1872. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, and in 1862 was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Decker, of Jefferson county. By this union eight children have been born: Margaret A., Annie, Clarissa, Minnie, John, Dora, Andrew and Helen. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the First Presbyterian church of Steubenville, of which his father was one of the founders, and in politics he is a republican. His long and honorable life in this community has given him many friends, and he occupies a high place in the estimation of all.

Dr. Leonidas White, a prominent physician of Wintersville, Jeffer-

son county, was born in Beaver county, Penn., March 20, 1851, and was there also reared and educated in his youth. He attended the common schools and subsequently the Freedom academy. For several years thereafter he was occupied as a carpenter and also in painting, but deciding to take up the profession of medicine, he began to study in the fall of 1873, under Dr. Hood, of Beaver county, with whom he remained eight months. He then entered the Cleveland medical college, and was graduated there in the spring of 1877. In the fall of the same year he came to Jefferson county and began the practice at New Alexandria, where he remained until March, 1878, when he made his residence at Wintersville. He has here gained a creditable rank in his profession, and is a valued and active member of the community. He has held the office of township clerk for five terms, has served as infirmary physician since residing at Wintersville, and in 1889, was appointed a member of the United States examining board for pensions. In 1887 the doctor was married to M. Anna Shane, daughter of John Shane, of Mansfield, Ohio, and they have four children: Xenophon N., Deverile J., Leonella and Fred L. The doctor and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

ISLAND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

One of the most notable pioneers of Jefferson county was Andrew Ault, a native of eastern Pennsylvania, who came to the western side of the Ohio river about 1795, and settled in the pioneer fashion on a tract of wooded land in what is now Island Creek township. He purchased this land from Bezaleel Wells, and upon it erected the first log cabin in his vicinity. Previous to his migration hither he had been married to Elizabeth Brooks, who bore to him seven sons and three daughters. Andrew Ault died upon his farm, March 28, 1852, at the age of ninety-two years. His widow died April 29, 1857. One of the sons of the above was Jacob Ault, who was born in Jefferson county, September 17, 1800. He was reared amid the exciting scenes and deprivation of the life of early settlers, and learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker. This he followed until about 1845, and then engaged in farming, at which he was occupied until his death in 1865. He was first married July 3, 1831, to Frances Reader, who died on the 12th of the following October. His second marriage was with Catharine Wilkin, a native of Washington county, Penn., by whom he had six children, four of whom are living. She died April 3, 1843, and on the 28th of February, 1844, he wedded Martha Walton, who bore him four children, all of whom are living. The last wife is living in New York state with her eldest son. Andrew C. Ault, now one of the influential citizens of Island Creek township, is a son of Jacob Ault, by his second marriage. He was born at Steubenville, May 3, 1833. He was reared and educated in his native township, and at the Normal school in Hopedale, Ohio, and at an early age began farming, to which he has devoted his life with much success. His long residence in the township, and industrious and honorable

career, have made him popular with all. In politics he is a staunch republican, and he has held the office of township clerk with credit, and is now a justice of the peace, serving his fourth term. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of Pleasant Hill, and has filled the office of ruling elder for fifteen years. In 1858 Mr. Ault was married to Sarah Wilkin, daughter of Archibald Wilkin, of Washington county, Penn., by whom he had three children: William S., Jacob M., and Joseph L. His first wife died in 1864, and he afterward married Mary C., daughter of John Robertson, elsewhere mentioned. She died October 15, 1880, leaving three children: Clinton B., John R., and Eliza E., all of whom are residing at the homestead known as Cottage Home, Island Creek township.

George Ault, a son of Andrew Ault, first named above, was born in Island Creek township in 1802, and after such education as could be obtained at that day, engaged in farming, which was his occupation throughout a long and industrious life. He was married in 1823, to Margaret Sister, by whom he had nine children, one of whom is deceased. His wife died in 1880, and he passed away in 1885. In 1852 he went to California, and remained there about nineteen years, being there engaged in mining, and a portion of the time in stock-raising and dealing. Andrew J. Ault, son of the above, is now a prominent citizen of Island Creek township, and the proprietor of the store and agent of the railroad at Brown's Station. He was born December 16, 1835. In 1852 he accompanied his father to California, and while there was engaged in mining and the stock business, also held the offices of county surveyor and deputy county clerk of Mono county. In 1871 he returned to Jefferson county and became agent of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad as above stated, an office he fills in an efficient and courteous manner. In 1884 Mr. Ault was married to Eva G., daughter of Joshua Henry, of Steubenville, now deceased, and they have two children, Leroy H. and Margaret A. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Island Creek.

William G. Bell, a prosperous farmer of Island Creek township, was born in the house where he now resides, November 14, 1847. He is the son of Mark Bell, a native of Brooke county, W. Va. The father of the latter was William Bell, a native of Ireland, who came to America about 1790, and first settled in eastern Pennsylvania, and afterward moved to Brooke county, W. Va. While a resident of Pennsylvania he was married to Margaret Wallace, who was born in Scotland, and came to this country about the same time as her husband. They had three children. With their family they removed to Jefferson county, in 1810, and settled on the farm which is still in the family. In this county they first lived in a brake house, the site of which is now marked by the graves of these worthy early settlers. The father died in 1853, and the mother in 1850. Their son, Mark Bell, was born in 1800, and after coming to this county with his parents engaged in farming, which was his occupation through life. He died in 1884 at Steubenville. In 1832, he was married to Rebecca Jones, by whom he had six children, of whom one is deceased. The

mother is still living. One of these children is the subject of this mention. He was educated in the schools near his home, and then began work on the farm, at which he has since been engaged. He is an influential man in local affairs and has held the office of township assessor three terms, and is now a member of the board of education. In 1869 he was married to Margaret, daughter of Zachariah Pyle, of Jefferson county. To this union thirteen children have been born: Minnie M., Blanche H., Harry M., Charles D., Beatty M., W. Ray, Clarence L., William G., Archie L., Frank S., Grover C., Maggie R., and one who died in infancy.

Thomas B. Bluck, a prominent farmer of Jefferson county, was born in Shropshire, England, June 2, 1826, the son of William and Martha M. (Price) Bluck, natives of that country. The father was a farmer by occupation, which he followed until his death in 1867. By his marriage, which occurred about the year 1825, he had four children, two of whom are living. His wife Martha died in about 1836, and he was subsequently married to Hannah Jones, by whom he had twelve children, five of whom survive. In 1853 he came to the United States and settled in Coshocton county, Ohio, which was his home until his decease. The subject of this mention received his education in England, and after coming to Ohio with his father, began work on his own account in Coshocton county, where he remained about seventeen years. Thence he removed to Jefferson county in 1868, and settled in Island Creek township, where he still resides, engaged in farming, and ranked among the leading men in that occupation. For two terms he has held the office of school director. In 1849 he was married to Hannah Matthews, who bore to him eleven children, five of whom are now living: Sarah, Thomas, Percy W., Beatrice P., and Biena. He and wife were members of the Church of England before coming to this country.

Albert M. Bowers, proprietor of the Tunnel mill, in Knox township, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in March, 1854. He is the son of Samuel Bowers, a native of Maryland, who came to West Virginia in 1837, and settled at Wellsburg, where he conducted the flouring mill until 1853, when he removed to Jefferson county, and took charge of a mill at McIntire. He also managed a mill at La Grange, now known as Brilliant, and in 1868, took charge of the Tunnel mill, which he conducted until 1880. He died in March, 1889. He was one of the best millers of the country, and a worthy citizen. In 1837 he was married to Mary J., daughter of William Harrison, of Steubenville, and by this marriage had fourteen children, six of whom are now living. His widow also survives. Albert M. Bowers was reared in his native county, and instructed in the trade of a slater, which he followed for several years. He also assisted his father in milling, which has been his main employment through life. He first began milling for himself in 1878, when he took charge of the Mooretown mills, which he managed about four years. He then moved to Toronto, and erected the mill now owned by Lee, Gaston & Saltsman, but in July, 1889, sold his interest in this mill, and purchased the Tunnel mill, formerly

run by his father. This he reconstructed, putting in the roller process, and made it a very valuable property, which he is managing skillfully and with profit to himself. He was married in October, 1877, to Sarah R., daughter of Thomas Cable, of Knox township, by whom he had four children: Ella M., Thomas F., James A. and Mary S., of whom the second is deceased. Mr. Bowers and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and is a member of the Odd Fellows.

John A. Burchfield, a well-known attorney of Toronto, Jefferson county, was born at New Jefferson, Harrison county, Ohio, August 15, 1853. His father was the son of Charles Burchfield, of Scotch descent, who emigrated and settled in Jefferson county, coming from Pennsylvania in an early day. He followed the profession of a school teacher until a few years of his death, about 1866. Milton Burchfield, the father of the subject of this mention, was reared in Jefferson county, and instructed in the craft of cabinet-making, which was his occupation until 1860, when he engaged in farming, at which he is at present occupied. He was married about 1847 to Margaret Stewart, daughter of Robert and Mary Stewart, both natives of county Down, Ireland. By this marriage he has had five sons and three daughters. John A. Burchfield received his education at Richmond college, in Jefferson county, and was graduated there in 1876. Subsequently he was engaged at teaching for four years, during the same period reading law with Trainer & Cook, of Steubenville. During this time he also went to Iowa, and read law with E. H. Griswold, of Atlantic, for four months. Returning to his home he was admitted to the bar in 1879, and then began the practice of law at Steubenville, as a partner of J. J. Watson, and was afterward associated with Mr. Owesney. In 1881, he resumed teaching and followed that profession until 1885, when he made his home at Toronto, and again began the practice of law, being associated with W. P. Hays, of Steubenville, in which he has a good success. He was married June 30, 1880, to Ada M., daughter of John and Maria Gilkison, natives of Jefferson county, Ohio, and they have four children: John L., William E., Mamie B. and Adah.

Henry Burns, an influential citizen of Island Creek township, was born in that township in 1831, the son of Michael and Mary (Wilgus) Burns, the former of whom was a native of Ireland, and the latter of New Jersey. Michael Burns was born in 1784, and when a young man came from Ireland to the United States, settling first in New Jersey, where he was married, and remained until 1817, when he removed to Ohio and made his home in Island Creek township, which was his home until his death December 13, 1847. He was married January 7, 1812, to Mary Wilgus, by whom he had ten children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Burns died May 30, 1878. Michael Burns was a school teacher by profession, and followed that most of his life. Henry Burns in early manhood began farming in Island Creek township, but in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Ninety-eighth Ohio volunteers, and served with that command about two years, until March, 1864, when he was discharged on account of failure of

health. He participated in the battles of Perryville and Chickamauga, besides others of importance. After the war was over, Mr. Burns was married September 28, 1865, to Rebecca J., daughter of James Blackburn, of Jefferson county, and they have two children, James M. and Nancy E. In politics, Mr. Burns is a democrat. He is well-known throughout the county and everywhere highly esteemed.

John A. Carnahan, a leading cooper of Toronto, was born August 26, 1849, the son of John and Elizabeth (Myers) Carnahan. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, was a cooper by trade, and followed it for many years at Toronto. He and wife had six sons and two daughters, six of whom are living. The wife died in 1880, and he June 18, 1888. John A. was reared and educated at Toronto, and early in life learned the trade of his father, becoming one of the most proficient men of the craft. In 1884, in company with H. McMahon, he opened an important establishment at Toronto. McMahon shortly afterward retired, and W. F. Myers became a partner, and the firm of Carnahan & Myers now carries on the business successfully. Mr. Carnahan is a respected citizen, is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, to which his wife also belongs, and of the Odd Fellows. In politics he is a democrat. Mr. Carnahan was married October 10, 1876, to Anna, daughter of Nicholas Pease, of West Virginia, and they have four children, Leon, Robert, Elliott, Elmer.

David S. Carr, a prominent farmer of Island Creek township, was born on the farm where he now resides, April 5, 1847. He is a descendant of early settlers of Ohio. His grandfather, David Carr, a native of Northampton county, Penn., came to Jefferson county in 1798 in company with three brothers, and settled on the section where David S. is now found. This is known to this date as the Carr section, as the family were among the first to take up land in this region. This pioneer was married before coming here to Letitia Clyde, who bore him three children, all now deceased. The father died November 23, 1845, and his wife Letitia Clyde, August 12, 1822. William C., the father of the subject of this mention, was born May 27, 1800, on the homestead, and was reared to farming, which was his vocation during life. In January, 1826, he was married to Jane Hunt, by whom he had seven children, six of whom are now living. He died December 8, 1864, and his widow passed away January 20, 1873. The names of their children are: Catherine A., Rhoda H., Jane C., Letitia C., Thomas H., deceased, Rev. William B., of Latrobe, Penn., and David S. The latter received a good education which he finished at the academies at Beaver, Penn., and Hagerstown, and he then engaged in farming, which has since been his occupation. On December 26, 1871, he was married to Maggie, daughter of John Hanna, of Wintersville, and they have two children: John H. and Harlan P. C. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Pleasant Hill, of which he is a charter member and elder. He is one of the substantial and well-known people of the county.

Paul Castner, a well-known farmer of Island Creek township, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, September 26, 1846, the son of Ras-

sellas and Christina (Limonstill) Castner. His father was a son of Michael Castner, who came to America from Germany, his native land, in the days of the early settlement and bought a tract of land in Island Creek township, known as the Castner section. He died about the year 1835. His son, Rassellas, was born June 4, 1806, in this county, and here was engaged during his life, mostly at farming, but also for many years was a miller by occupation. He was married about 1835, to Permelia Rex, by whom he had four children, three of whom are now living. She died in about 1844, and in the following year he was married to Christina Limonstill, a native of Germany, who bore to him five children. He died in February, 1883, and his last wife in July, 1884. Paul Castner was reared as a farmer, and in that calling ranks with the enterprising and successful of the county. He was marrid November 3, 1870, to Mary Paxton, daughter of George Paxton, of Jefferson county, and to this union have been born eight children: Gertrude M., Maggie P., Oella P., Mary A., Charles, Annie, Nina M., Edwin S. Mrs. Castner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the school board, and is influential in local affairs.

Among the early residents of Jefferson county was James Clark, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, who came to America in 1801, and settled in Lancaster county, Penn., where he resided until 1811, when he removed to Jefferson county, Ohio, and settled on a farm near Richmond. He was married about 1809 to Margaret Watt, daughter of Joseph Watt. She came to America with her mother and brother about the year 1802, and settled near Knoxville. She was also a native of county Tyrone, Ireland. By this marriage James Clark had eight children, four sons and four daughters. He was a farmer by occupation, and a leading citizen. His death occurred in 1860, and that of his wife in 1864. Robert Clark, son of James Clark, above named, was born near Richmond, Jefferson county, August 25, 1829. He finished his education at Richmond college, and then engaged in farming, at which he was occupied until 1886, when he became engaged in the real estate business at Toronto, of which he is an honored citizen. He was married September 15, 1857, to Margaret, daughter of George and Eleanor (Lowry) McCullough, both now deceased, her father having died August 25, 1889, and her mother about 1864. Mr. Clark and wife have had six children: George W., deceased; Theodore P., Thomas M., Howard, Laura M., and E. Curtis. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is one of the founders at Toronto. Mr. Clark is an influential citizen, had been for six years a justice of the peace of Island Creek township, an office he ably filled. Of his brothers, S. W., a minister of the United Presbyterian church, is deceased; J. M. is practicing law in Iowa, was a student under E. M. Stanton, and William is a farmer near Toronto. Robert Clark, on April 7, 1890, was elected a member of council.

William Clark, an old and respected citizen of Island Creek township, is a son of the above named James Clark, the memory of whose career from poverty to an honored position among the people of Jef-



Yours truly

Patrick Conner

ferson county, is greatly cherished by his descendants. William Clark was born February 26, 1825, and was reared as a farmer, an occupation in which he is still engaged. On August 30, 1849, he was married to Elizabeth, born August 6, 1822, daughter of John Frederick, of Island Creek township, and to this union five children have been born: Samuel W., John F., James, Maggie J. and Mary E., of whom Samuel is deceased. Mr. Clark and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of Island Creek, of which he has been an elder for over thirty years. He has always been a prominent and influential citizen, and for fifteen years has held the office of justice of the peace. His long residence here has made him many friends. In politics, Mr. Clark is a prohibitionist.

George W. Cochran, a prominent young dentist of Toronto, was born July 28, 1861, the son of John and Susan (Crawford) Cochran, both natives of Jefferson county. His father was reared and educated in this county, and brought up as a farmer, which is yet his vocation. His marriage to Susan Crawford occurred about 1854, and they have three sons and three daughters. They are among the highly respected citizens of the township where they reside. Dr. Cochran received his early schooling in Knox township, afterward attending school at Steubenville, during which time he also studied dentistry with Dr. Oliver Kells, of that city. Subsequently he went to Zanesville, Ohio, and pursued his studies with Dr. W. J. Chandler for three years. He then took a course of study in medicine and dentistry at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and afterward graduated in dentistry at the dental college of Philadelphia, in 1886. Previous to this he had engaged in the practice at Toronto, and after graduation resumed his practice there. July 28, 1886, he was married to Annie A., daughter of George and Annie Carlyle, the former of whom is a native of Scotland, and came to America about 1854, settling at Toronto, whence he has lately removed to Winchester, Ky. To this union was born one child, Celia M., who was born October 26, 1887. The doctor and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is also affiliated with the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a democrat. He has built up a good practice at Toronto, and has the confidence of the community.

Patrick Connor, of Toronto, one of the leading manufacturers of sewer pipe, of Jefferson county, is a native of Ireland, born in 1840, in county Down. He is a son of Neil and Ellen (Templeton) Connor, who were natives of Ireland. Mr. Connor came to America in 1871, and first settled at Newark, N. J., where he remained until the following year, when he came to Black Horse, Hancock Co., W. Va., where he engaged in the manufacture of chimney tops. Five years later he removed across the river to Elliottsville, but subsequently changed his residence to Toronto. In 1876 he engaged in the manufacture of sewer pipe, at Elliottsville, under the business title of the "Excelsior Sewer Pipe and Terra Cotta works," and still continues in this business. Mr. Connor came to this country comparatively without means, but his perseverance and good business qualities have enabled him to

take rank among the prominent manufacturers of the valley. In October, 1868, Mr. Connor, was married to Elizabeth Crimes, a native of Scotland, the ceremony occurring in her native country. To this union six children have been born: Nellie, John, Bessie, Carrie, Oliver and Mamie. He and wife are members of the Catholic church, of Toronto. In politics, Mr. Connor is a democrat.

John W. Cooper, member of the firm of Metcalf, Cooper & Goodlin, carpenters and contractors, of Toronto, was born at Knoxville, Jefferson Co., Ohio, the son of Clarington and Lavinia (Zook) Cooper, the former of whom was a native of Jefferson county, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Clarington Cooper is a farmer by occupation and one of the worthy citizens of Jefferson county. Of his nine children, seven are now living. John W. Cooper was reared and educated in Knox township, after which in early manhood he devoted five years to farming. He then began working as a carpenter, and becoming proficient was in the employment of Myers & McFerren for over seven years. In 1888 he formed the partnership with Messrs. Metcalf and Goodlin, with which he is at present associated, a firm which is a leading one among the builders of the county. For nine years Mr. Cooper has been a resident of Toronto, and during that time has taken rank among its valued citizens. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics is a republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Cooper was married May 6, 1880, to Mary B. Martin, daughter of William Martin, of Toronto. By this union he has one child, William S., born in 1881.

One of the earliest settlers of Jefferson county was James Crawford, who came across the Ohio in the latter part of the last century, and entered a tract of forest land near where the Island Creek church stands, and passed his life near there. His son, Abel Crawford, an influential early citizen, was born in this township in 1806. He received such education as was available at his home, and aided his parents on the farm, afterward engaging in agriculture for himself. October 30, 1832, he was married to Mary Winters, by whom he had eleven children, five of whom are living. The father died in 1871, but his widow, who is a native also of this township, is still living.

James W. Crawford, son of the above, was born in Island Creek township, of which he is now a prominent citizen, November 24, 1836. During the war he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio National Guards, and served about three months, doing guard duty at Fort Delaware. After his discharge he returned to his home and resumed farming, which has since been his occupation. He was married February 18, 1882, to Sarah J., daughter of Jacob Abraham, deceased, formerly a resident of Island Creek township. In politics Mr. Crawford is an ardent republican. His life has been spent in this township, and he is widely known and highly esteemed.

Homer B. Crawford, a son of Abel and Mary Crawford, was born in Island Creek township June 24, 1851. He has been engaged in

farming all his life, with considerable success, and in connection with this, has given much attention to threshing. He is a republican in politics, though not an active partisan, and is regarded as one of the substantial citizens of the township. Mr. Crawford was married in March, 1875, to Nancy J. Barr, by whom he had two children, Frank B. and Charles, who died in infancy. This wife died in 1879, and in 1886 he was married to Maggie J., daughter of John Shaw, deceased, formerly a resident of this township. By the latter union Mr. Crawford has one child, Lloyd S. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John F. Culp, a well-known citizen of Island Creek township, was born in Knox township, in December, 1845. His grandfather, Baltazar Culp, came to Jefferson county in 1800, and settled on a tract of land, which he afterwards laid out part of as the village of New Somerset. His son, George Culp, the father of the subject of this mention, was born in Preston county, W. Va., in 1790. He came with his parents to Jefferson county, and here lived throughout the great development of the region, passing away, finally, March 29, 1879, at nearly ninety years of age. He was a prominent citizen, was a commissioner of the county for two terms and for twenty years a justice of the peace, and held various township offices. He joined the Island Creek Presbyterian church in 1819, and was a consistent member. He was married twice, first to Keziah Maple, May 12, 1808, by whom he had twelve children, six of whom are living. After her death he was married to Isabelle Warden, who bore to him eleven children. She died about 1879. George L. Culp, son of the above, was born in 1818 in Jefferson county. In 1839 he was married to Mary Fickes, and they had nine children, six of whom are living. His wife died in 1884 and he in 1885. He was a worthy and valued citizen. His son, John F., the subject of this mention, was reared as a farmer and followed that occupation until 1870, when he became engaged as a blacksmith under Morrison Swords, at Steubenville, with whom he remained three and a half years. In 1876 he came to Pekin, and opened the shop which he is at present successfully conducting. Mr. Culp was married in 1880, to Elizabeth A., daughter of George Carson, of Knoxville, and they have four children: Mary A., Maggie E., Amanda A. and Emma J. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Center Chapel.

Darius Davidson, proprietor of the Island Creek mills, was born in Jefferson county, Springfield township, July 20, 1830. He is the son of Samuel Davidson, one of the worthy early settlers of the county, who was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1796, and came to Jefferson county about 1807. In 1821 he was married to Matilda Morrison, daughter of Alexander Morrison, then a resident of this county, and by this union he has had nine children, six of whom yet survive. Samuel Davidson died in 1876, and his wife in 1878. Darius Davidson was reared and educated in this county, taught school eight years and then learned the trade of miller, which has been his life long occupation. The mill which he at present operates

with much success, he bought of James Scott, in 1872, when he began his residence at Island Creek. In 1888 he put the complete roller process in his mill, and has a lucrative trade. In 1858 Mr. Davidson was married to Margaret, daughter of Moses Arnold, of Jefferson county, and they have had three children: Gertrude L., who died in 1884, Minerva and Jessie. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Davidson is influential in the affairs of his township, and has served five years to the satisfaction of the public as justice of the peace.

George H. Davis, a well known citizen of Toronto, and one of the most successful blacksmiths of the township of Island Creek, was born January 27,1848, the son of Mathew and Elizabeth (Johns) Davis, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania. His father came to Steubenville, Ohio, in 1840, and in 1844 was married to Elizabeth Johns, who bore him three sons and three daughters, of whom one is now deceased. The father followed the occupation of farming throughout life, and died in this county, of which he was for some time a valued and worthy citizen, in 1879. His widow is still living. George H. Davis began farming at an early age, and continued to work on the farm until he was twenty-three years old, and then he began work as a blacksmith, an occupation which has been his ever since. In 1874 he came to Toronto and opened the establishment he now successfully conducts. He is an esteemed citizen, in politics is an ardent prohibitionist, and fraternally is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows, the Mystic Circle and the Good Templars. In 1871 Mr. Davis was married to Nellie, daughter of John Myers, and they have one child, Helen G., who was born in June, 1879.

John Dobbs, an old and highly respected citizen of Island Creek township, was born in Beaver county, Penn., June 8, 1807. His father, Charles Dobbs, was one of the pioneers of Beaver county, where he settled in 1782, coming there from Ireland, his native land. In that county he was married to Nancy Shepard, also a native of Ireland, and in 1823 they removed to Carroll county, Ohio. He was the father of eight children, two of whom survive. The father died at the home of the subject of this mention about 1852, and his widow passed away seven years later. John Dobbs was reared and educated in Carroll county, and there began his career as a farmer, which he has ever since continued in, gaining thereby through perseverance and economy, a comfortable and influential station in life. He came to Jefferson county and made his home on the farm which he now owns as early as 1829. In August of the previous year he had been married to Mary, daughter of Robert Arbuckle, then a resident of this county, and their home has been blessed by twelve children, six of whom are still living: William, Sarah, Mary, John, Lucinda and Alexander. Mr. Dobbs and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. One of their sons, George, they offered to the service of their country, and he died from disease contracted in the army. Mr. Dobbs is a republican. Through his many years residence in the county, he has made many friends, and is highly regarded.

Henry W. Fleming, a leading citizen of Island Creek township, was born in that township, September 29, 1822, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wilgus) Fleming, both natives of New Jersey. Thomas was the son of Andrew Fleming, a native of England, who came to America in an early day and settled in New Jersey. Thomas was married in 1800, to Elizabeth Wilgus, and in 1816 they came to Jefferson county with their family and settled on the land now owned by their son Henry. The father was a farmer by occupation. He died June 30, 1840, and his widow followed him March 18, 1849. Henry W. received his education in his native township, and then engaged in farming, which has since been his vocation. He was married January 4, 1844, to Sarah A. Cole, daughter of Solomon Cole, of Jefferson county, and they have six children: John F., George T., Elizabeth A., Maria, Lewis Y., Freddie J., of whom Lewis died March 8, 1861. Mr. Fleming and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal and the Presbyterian churches, with which he has afiliated for over forty years. He is one of the old residents of the township, and is well-known and highly regarded.

James Galbraith, a well-known resident of Island Creek township, was born in Richland county, Ohio, July 19, 1819, the son of Samuel and Isabella (Galbraith) Galbraith. His parents were born and married in Ireland, and shortly after their union they came to America, in 1814, and first settled in Richland county, where they lived two years. They then removed to Washington county, Penn., and thence in 1835 removed to Harrison county, Ohio, where the father died in 1875. His widow survived until March 31, 1884. To them ten children were born, seven of whom are now living. James Galbraith received the schooling which was available in the days of his youth, and then began farming. This is still his occupation and he has succeeded in doing well, and gaining a comfortable home and the esteem and respect of all who know him. In 1875 he came to Island Creek township and settled upon the farm he now occupies. On June 17, 1845, Mr. Galbraith was married to Elizabeth McBride, who died November 6, 1848, leaving one child, Mary. On December 8, 1853, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of James Kerr, of Washington county, Penn., and they have eight children: James K., Isabella J., Margaret C., Rebecca E., Samuel R., Lizzie E., William G. and John R. Samuel died in April, 1875, aged twelve years. Mrs. Galbraith is a member of the United Presbyterian church, of which he is a regular attendant and supporter. In politics, he is a republican.

Isaac Grafton, prominent among the pioneers of Jefferson county, was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., July 25, 1797. With his parents, R. and F. Grafton, he came to Jefferson county in 1812, and settled in Island Creek township, where they purchased 248 acres of wild land. His father was killed by lightning at the age of about sixty years. Isaac was a cooper by trade, and followed that several years, then engaging in the manufacture of woolens and in the sawmill business, finally becoming a farmer. He was married in March, 1823, to Jane McFarland, who bore to him eight children. She died

October 30, 1863, and he March 6, 1881. Benjamin B. Grafton, a son of the above, was born in Island Creek township, March 29, 1829. He received his education in the pioneer schools, and in youth began work as a farmer, at which he is still engaged. He is an enterprising and practical man, and has made life a success. In 1875 he invented a sled knee which is now in general use throughout the country, but not taking a patent upon it soon enough, he has so far realized nothing from this contribution to the useful inventions of the age. August 21, 1851, Mr. Grafton was married to Sarah A., daughter of Hugh Hazlett, of whom mention is made elsewhere. To this union have been born ten children: Martha A., Mary J., Hugh H., Margery B., Ella R., Sarah N., William A., Harry A., Frank H., Lillie J., of whom Ella and Frank are deceased. He and wife and family are members of the United Presbyterian church of Steubenville. In politics, Mr. Grafton is a republican.

John D. Grafton, a son of Isaac Grafton, above mentioned, was born in this county, March 10, 1834. He received his schooling in Island Creek, his native township, and began to learn the vocation of a farmer in early manhood. This has since been his vocation, and in it he has achieved more than ordinary success. A life-long resident of the township he has many friends and is highly regarded. Politically Mr. Grafton is a democrat. He was married January 21, 1858, to Sarah J., daughter of George Palmer, a resident of Island Creek township. To this union have been born seven children: George P., Elma J., Nancy A., James W., Isaac H., Alonzo B., and Martha A. All are living but Nancy A., who died January 18, 1882, at the age of sixteen years. Mr. Grafton and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Pleasant Hill.

Jehu L. Grafton, an old and worthy citizen of Island Creek township, was born in Hancock county, W. Va., April 6, 1817. His father, William H. Grafton, was born in Maryland, in 1787, the son of Samuel Grafton, a native of the same state. William spent his early years in his native state, and in 1806 removed to Hancock county, W. Va., which was then a part of Brooke county, and he was there married in the following summer to Nancy Baker, daughter of Nathan Baker, who emigrated from Hartford county, Md., to West Virginia. This marriage resulted in the birth of thirteen children, of whom four yet survive. The father died in 1876, and his wife in 1863. Jehu L. was reared in Hancock county, and there began farming, which has been his occupation through life. He became a resident of Jefferson county in May, 1856, purchasing a farm near Steubenville, on which he lived some fourteen years. He then moved to Wooster, Ohio, where he remained eleven years, coming then to Island Creek township, and making his home on the farm he now occupies. Before coming to this state Mr. Grafton served for several years as coroner of Hancock county, of which his brother was the first sheriff elected. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and is now identified with the prohibition party. September 29, 1842, he was married to Martha Grafton, daughter of Isaac Grafton,

elsewhere mentioned, and four children were born to them: William S., Isaac B., John P., deceased, and Louis F. He and wife are members of the Christian church.

George A. Hales, a leading lumberman of Toronto, was born in Jefferson county, in May, 1852, the son of Andrew and Nancy Hales, who were both natives of that county. His father was the son of Andrew Hales, Sr., who was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in a very early day, and settled near Richmond, Jefferson county. His death occurred about 1866. Andrew, Jr., was born in Jefferson county, near Richmond, and spent his early manhood in teaching the common branches and music. In 1851 he was married to Nancy Hout, and in the following year he accompanied a party of his neighbors to California, where he died in the same year. His wife, who was the daughter of Peter Hout, an early resident of the county, by this marriage had one son, the subject of this sketch. She died in 1874. George A. Hales was educated at Richmond college, and then began work in the lumber business, at which he has continued to the present. He has been quite successful in business, and is a prosperous and influential citizen. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is associated with the Knights of Pythias and the Sen. O. U. A. M. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Hales was married in 1878 to Alice Fleming, by whom he has three children, Mary E., Nora B. and Mabel.

John C. F. Hales, a prominent merchant of Toronto, was born in East Liverpool, Ohio, August 18, 1862, the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Staley) Hales, who were both natives of England. Robert Hales, on coming to America, first settled at Smith's Ferry, but afterward removed to East Liverpool, where he followed his trade as a potter. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-third regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, Company I, and served about four months, when he was compelled to leave the service on account of broken health. He died in January, 1865. In 1856 he was married to Elizabeth Staley, who died in 1877, leaving five children. Mr. Hales was educated at East Liverpool, and was given a thorough knowledge of the pottery trade, which he still follows in connection with his mercantile business. He was married September 9, 1880, to Polly Pfoffenbauch, of Wellsville, Ohio, and they have three children: Anna R., John C. F., and Clarence. He and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and is affiliated with the Knights of Labor. In politics, he is a republican. Mr. Hales is a good and reliable business man, and is highly esteemed.

Rev. William Hastings, pastor of the Methodist Protestant church of Toronto, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, July 30, 1830, the son of William and Mary (Ashmore) Hastings. His father was a native of north Ireland, and came to the United States in company with his parents, and located in Chester county, Penn., where they remained until 1826. They then removed to Guernsey county, Ohio. Previous to this removal William Hastings was married to Mary Ashmore, a native of Trenton, N. J., born in 1800. He died in 1848 and she in

1884. Eleven children were born to them, of whom seven are living. The subject of this mention received his early education in Guernsey county, and completed at Otterbein university and Madison college, graduating from the latter institution in 1852. Four years later he entered the ministry, to which he has ever since devoted his best efforts, having for twenty years of that period been engaged in the service of his church at Toronto. At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, but in the latter part of 1862, was compelled, by poor health, to return home. In 1864 he returned to the field as chaplain of the One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio regiment, and remained with his command until the close of the war. Mr. Hastings is now a member of the G. A. R., and is also chaplain of the Sixteenth Brigade of the department of Ohio. In 1854 Mr. Hastings was married to Annie, daughter of John Crites, of Fairfield county, Ohio, and by this union has five children: Francis L., Ida M., Flora C., William V. and Pearl J. His wife died July 29, 1888. Mr. Hastings has long been a tireless and devoted worker for his cause, and the growth of the Toronto church, from a membership of seventeen when he was called to the pastorate, to its present membership of over 300, is sufficient evidence of his faithfulness.

Among the prominent citizens of Jefferson county during the second and third quarters of the present century, was Hugh Hazlett, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1828, and settled on a farm in Island Creek township in the spring of 1829. There he remained and was occupied in farming until his death in October, 1874. Before coming to Ohio he was married to Nancy Starr, by whom he had three children, one of whom survives. This wife dying, he was subsequently united to Ann Tall, of Brooke county, W. Va., who died in 1846, leaving four children. One of these, James S. Hazlett, a prominent resident of Island Creek township, was born within sight of his present residence, June 3, 1842. His occupation has been that of a farmer throughout life, and in this he has been successful and enterprising. During his long residence here he has become widely known, and has many friends throughout the county. Mr. Hazlett was married February 25, 1869, to Ellen, daughter of James Long, a resident of Steubenville, and by this union he has two children: Annie L. and Charles R., both of whom are living.

Rev. J. H. Hull, a well known retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, performed his last active service in his sacred calling as pastor for three years, of the church at Toronto. He was born in 1821, at Knottsville, W. Va., the son of Jacob and Catharine Hull. His father, a native of Maryland, was a tanner by trade, and this was his vocation until in later years he gave his attention to farming. His first marriage was to Fannie Robinson, by whom he had three children, all now deceased. After the death of his first wife he was married to Catharine Snyder, who became the mother of the subject of this mention. They had six sons and two daughters. The latter wife died in 1840, but Mr. Hull, by reason of a vigorous constitution and temperate habits, survived

to the notable age of one hundred and twelve years. J. H. Hull received his early education in Taylor county, W. Va., and subsequently took a course in the Rector college, of Harrison county, and then he took up the trade of blacksmithing, at which he had been employed before entering college. He was thus occupied for about thirteen years, during which time he also prosecuted his studies for the ministry, which he had determined to enter. He was raised and converted in the Methodist Episcopal church, and remained in that communion eleven years, during which time he was licensed to preach, acted as a local preacher for four or five years, and then concluded to enter the regular work of the ministry, but there being no room in the Pittsburgh conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, he united with the Methodist Protestant church, and was admitted to the Pittsburgh conference of that denomination in 1850. He acted as president of that conference three years, and served in the Methodist Protestant church in all some thirty-five years. He then again united with the Methodist Episcopal church, which he has served nine or ten years. His last appointment was in Steubenville, east Ohio conference. He was a zealous and effective worker. In 1842 Mr. Hull was married to Elizabeth, daughter of William Courtney, of Morgantown, W. Va., and by this union had ten children: Matilda J., Samuel F., Lucien, Maria L., Fletcher, Marcellus L., Margaret J., Frank C., George W. and Lizzie C., of whom Fletcher, George and Lizzie alone survive.

William D. Jacobs, a prominent farmer of Island Creek township, was born in Brooke county, W. Va., March 7, 1845. He is a son of David Jacobs, whose father was Bejamin Jacobs, a native of Maryland, who moved to West Virginia in a very early day, and settled in Brooke county, where he remained until his death. David was born in Brooke county, December 27, 1818, and has been occupied as a farmer in that county all his life. About 1841 he was married to Margaret Nolan, who died in 1864. To them were born ten children, six of whom survive. By a subsequent marriage about 1866, to Victoria Jeffers, widow of John Jeffers, Mr. Jacobs had two children, one of whom is deceased. The second wife died in March, 1885. William D. Jacobs, son of the above by the first marriage, was reared in Brooke county, and there learned and followed for several years the trade of carpentry. In 1867 he removed to Jefferson county, and first settled in Cross Creek township, where he lived several years, coming thence, in 1885, to his present residence in Island Creek township. Mr. Jacobs was married April 30, 1882, to Ella, daughter of Monroe Hout, a resident of Jefferson county. To this union one child has been born, David L. Mrs. Jacobs is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mrs. John M. Jenks, an estimable lady of Toronto, the daughter of Ambrose Peters, a sketch of whom appears in another part of this work, was born at Knoxville, this county, September 25, 1844. On September 1, 1870, she was married to Thomas M. Daniels, now deceased, and by this union had three children: Charles A., John T. and

Jefferson S. Mr. Daniels' death occurred September 11, 1884. Subsequently she was married to John M. Jenks, of Chicago.

John D. Kilgore, of Island Creek township, was born at Steubenville, March 18, 1833. He is the son of William Kilgore, who was born on King's creek, Hancock Co., W. Va., July 18, 1796. In 1815 the father came to Steubenville, and became engaged in mercantile business, and was during his lifetime a valued and enterprising citizen. He was for many years president of the Jefferson national bank, and was identified with several of the important manufacturing enterprises of Steubenville, among them the iron, glass and woolen industries, and contributed in no slight degree to the advancement of the city. He was married September 16, 1824, to Anna, daughter of Samuel Hill, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States in an early day and was a soldier in the war of 1812, and settled at Harrisburg, Penn., where he remained until his death. By this marriage William Kilgore had six children, of whom the only survivor is the subject of this mention. The father died January 1, 1877, and his wife October 8, 1872. John D. Kilgore was reared and educated at Steubenville, and in youth began the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. Morrison of Pittsburgh. Subsequently he began the practice of this profession at Salineville, and remained there three years, subsequently moving to Indianapolis, where he was engaged in his profession for about ten years. He then returned to Jefferson county, and since then has given his attention to farming, being one of the most enterprising and prosperous men in the county of that calling. In 1881 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of George Strickler, of Pennsylvania, and they have two children: William and Jay S. Mrs. Kilgore is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Richmond, and she and her husband are prominent socially and highly regarded.

Rev. Alphonsus M. Leyden, pastor of the Catholic church at Toronto, was born in the dominion of Canada, September 30, 1854, the son of Patrick G. and Agnes A. (Fitzpatrick) Leyden. His father emigrated from Ireland, his native land, in 1844, and became employed in Canada, as the shipping clerk of a navigation company. Subsequently he engaged in teaching in the Catholic schools, and after several years of that occupation he opened a general store, and was in the mercantile business until 1871, when he retired. His marriage to the daughter of William and Ellen (Phillips) Fitzpatrick, both natives of county Down, Ireland, occurred in Canada in 1853, and to this union were born fifteen children, of whom five survive. The mother died July 30, 1887. The subject of this mention attended in childhood the Catholic schools of Canada, and finished his education at the university of Ottawa, where he was graduated in 1874. After preparation for the priesthood, he was ordained May 19, 1883, and took the office of curate at Ottawa, serving in that capacity three years. He then came to the United States and was appointed by Bishop Watterson to the charge of the church at Toronto, having included in his work the missions at Mingo, Mingo Junction, Brilliant and Hammondsville. He came to Toronto August 27, 1886, and soon began the erection of

a church, which was completed in April, 1887. The church is now in a flourishing condition, having a membership of forty families, and its prosperity is largely due to the well-directed efforts of Father Leyden. He has also brought about the erection of a church at Mingo Junction, and is zealously pushing forward his work.

James Lyons, a prosperous farmer of Island Creek township, was born on the farm in that township which he now occupies, May 28, 1841. His father, James Lyons, was the son of James Lyons, a native of Ireland, who came to Jefferson county about 1803, and settled on the land now owned by his descendants, and farmed there until his death in 1854. James Lyons, Jr., father of the subject of this mention, was born August 12, 1817, and was in his day one of the leading farmers of the county. He was married June 25, 1838, to Mary McCames, who bore him four children, of whom the only survivor is James, the subject of this sketch. The mother died June 29, 1843. Subsequently James Lyons, Jr., was married in June, 1845, to Hannah R. Markle, by whom he had seven children, of whom one is deceased. The father died September 18, 1885. James Lyons, now well-known as one of the successful farmers of Island Creek township, learned in early manhood the trade of a carpenter, and worked at this and engaged in the river traffic for several years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Ninety-eighth Ohio volunteers, and after one year's service was discharged honorably at Louisville, Ky. He again enlisted for three months and served out his time. He participated in the battle of Perrysville, and several smaller engagements. After the war he worked at his trade until 1883, when he was obliged to return home on account of the death of his brother Franklin and take charge of the farm, and he has since been engaged in this vocation.

George McCausland, one of the leading citizens of Island Creek township, Jefferson county, was born in Washington county, Penn., December 14, 1823, the son of Alexander and Margaret (Lister) McCausland. His grandfather McCausland was born in Ireland, whence he emigrated to Washington county, Penn., when about fifteen years old. The wife of the latter, whose maiden name was Kidd, was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage. His grandfather Lister was a native of Maryland, and his wife, whose maiden name was Kauffman, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio. The subject of this sketch, after receiving a good education in the public schools, engaged in teaching during the winters about four years, farming in the summer, and since ceasing to teach he has given his attention entirely to farming. He is progressive in his vocation, a good business man, and popular in the community. In 1864 he was enrolled in the state militia, but never called into active service. For thirty years he has been one of the trustees of Richmond college, and he has served as justice of the peace eighteen years and as school officer a considerable period. Mr. McCausland was married November 11, 1847, to Mary Jane Cavitt, born February 16, 1829, in Allegheny county, Penn., daughter of James and Jennie (Crooks) Cavitt, both natives of that county. In 1835 they moved into Washington county,

Penn., in which her father died. Her mother came to Jefferson county, Ohio, about 1862. By this marriage Mr. McCausland has three children: Teresa Jane, Mrs. Frances M. Andrews and George B. Mr. McCausland and family are members of the United Presbyterian church of Richmond.

David U. McCullough, one of the most enterprising and prosperous farmers of Island Creek township, is a native of Jefferson county, born at East Springfield, December 24, 1843, the son of Alexander and Bethanna McCullough. He was well educated, completing his studies at the Harlem Springs college. He then taught for one year, but at the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-second Ohio regiment, and served until the close of the war. While taking part in the charge upon the enemy at Kenesaw mountain, he was struck in the left breast by a ball, which passed entirely through his body. He then returned home and has since then given his entire attention to farming and stock-raising, and other enterprises in which he was interested. He has for two years filled the office of township clerk. He has taken much interest in the breeding of fine horses, and has imported two during the past two years. He is also a breeder of short-horn Durham cattle, and is a member of the Eastern Ohio Valley Breeders' association, which he aided in organizing. He is also a director of the First National Exchange bank, of Steubenville. In politics, he is an active republican, and his church membership is with the United Presbyterian church. October 26, 1871, he was married to Sarah J. Watson, daughter of George A. Watson, and they have one child: Clark W.

Jacob P. Markle, a well known citizen of Island Creek township, and a member of the board of county commissioners of Jefferson county, is a grandson of Gaspard Markle, a native of Holland, who came to America about 1765, and settled at Philadelphia first, but remained there but a short time, proceeding soon to Westmoreland county, Penn., and erecting the first grist-mill west of the Alleghenies, on land which was granted to him from the king of England. He remained there during the remainder of his days, rearing a large family, among which was Gen. Joseph Markle, a prominent officer of the war of 1812. Abraham Markle, son of the above and father of the subject of this mention, was born about the year 1770. His early life was spent in Westmoreland county, and about 1804 he removed to Jefferson county, Ohio, and settled upon the farm his son was born upon. He was married in 1797, to Rachel Blackburn, also a native of Westmoreland county, and they had fifteen children, four of whom survive. He died in 1841, and his wife in 1843. Jacob P. Markle was born in Island Creek township, July 6, 1819, and received his education in the common schools of his day. He engaged in farming, which has since been his vocation. He is a popular and influential citizen, and before being elected commissioner had served over eighteen years as justice of the peace, and for several years as trustee of his township. In all these positions he has won the confidence of the people, and faithfully discharged his duties. In March, 1876, he was

married to Alice J., widow of Collins Tiffany. He and wife are members of the Episcopal church. Politics, republican.

Leamon W. Martin, senior member of the firm of Martin & Brown, leading ice dealers of Steubenville, was born at Sistersville, Ohio, December 9, 1843. He is the son of James and Melissa Ann Martin, both of whom are deceased, the father having died in 1843, and the mother in 1858. The subject of this mention came to Steubenville with his mother when but two years of age, and in that city was reared and educated. His first employment was in a cotton mill, and he afterward was engaged in a saw-mill. Subsequently he gave his attention to farming and teaming, and was so occupied until 1871, when he embarked in the butchering business, which he followed successfully until 1881. In the latter year he became a dealer in ice, and in the following year suffered the loss of his entire stock of ice by flood. In August, 1882, Hugh H. Brown became a half partner in the business. In 1884 they lost their stock again by high water, and then removed their establishment to its present location on Wills creek. Mr. Martin embarked in business at Steubenville with a small capital, but his good business methods have enabled him to build up a large business and secure a competency. Mr. Martin was married March 18, 1875, to Sarah, daughter of Allen Priest, of Hancock county, W. Va., and they have five children living: Jennie E., Albert J., Hugh H., Harry E. and Frank L. Two are deceased, Lillian M. and one that died unnamed. Mr. Martin and wife are members of the Christian church of Steubenville.

Thomas H. Montgomery, of Toronto, an ex-sheriff of Jefferson county, was born in this county, October 25, 1843, a son of Hugh and Matilda (Shane) Montgomery, both of whom were natives of this county. His father was the son of John Montgomery, a native of Ireland, who came to Jefferson county among the early settlers, and was one of its earliest farmers. Hugh Montgomery was reared to the same vocation, which he followed until his death in 1863. By his marriage, to the daughter of John Shane, he was the father of seven sons and one daughter, of whom three survive. His wife died in 1883. Thomas H. Montgomery was well educated in common schools and in Richmond college, and was engaged in school teaching for three years. In 1869 he was elected sheriff of Jefferson county, and was re-elected and held the office until 1875, discharging its duties to the entire satisfaction of the public. In 1876 he came to Toronto, and became engaged in farming, which has since been his occupation. During the rebellion, Mr. Montgomery served two years and ten months in Company G, Fifty-second Ohio regiment, and participated in several engagements, among them eight important battles, and at the battle of Atlanta lost his left hand by a shot from the enemy. He has always taken a prominent part in politics as a republican, and has held several minor offices, besides that of sheriff. Widely known in the county, he is everywhere esteemed as a worthy and influential citizen. May 23, 1876, he was married to Keturah, daughter of Col. John and Mary McClelland, and they

have three children: Mavourneen, William S. and Verna H. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a comrade of the G. A. R.

Daniel A. Moreland, farmer and dealer in coal, of Island Creek township, Jefferson county, was born in Knox township, March 31, 1838. His father, David Moreland, came to Jefferson county, from Maryland, his native state, and settled in Knox township, where he remained until 1845, when he moved to Island Creek township, and a short time later changed his residence to Steubenville, and started the first express line in that city, which business he continued in during the remainder of his active career. He died in May, 1883. Before coming to Ohio he was married to Arty Morgan, a native of Maryland, who bore him seven children, three of whom are living. The wife died in 1845, and in 1852 he was married to Hannah Liggett, who survives him, and is the mother of four children, of whom one is deceased. Daniel A. Moreland, a son of the above, by his first marriage, after completing his studies in the common schools, began a career as a farmer, which he has continued in since. He has also opened a coal bank on his farm, and has given considerable attention to the development of this source of wealth. He has also for several years engaged in threshing grain. At the outbreak of the war he was among the patriotic sons of Ohio, who came promptly to the defense of the Union, and he enlisted October 7, 1861, in the First Ohio infantry, and served until October 27, 1864, participating in such famous engagements as Pittsburg Landing, Stone River and Missionary Ridge, and marched with Sherman as far as New Hope Church, where he was wounded, losing two fingers from his right hand. This compelled him to return home for a time, and as soon as he could he started to rejoin his regiment, but met it on its way to Columbus, for muster out. Mr. Moreland was married January 19, 1865, to Mary A., daughter of William Finley, of Island Creek township, by whom he has seven children: William F., Arty L., George T., Frank S., Emma V., Charles R. and Albert W. Mr. Moreland is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife of the Presbyterian church. He is also a comrade of the G. A. R. He is an influential citizen, and has served as assessor of his township for seventeen years, and is at present a member of the board of education of his township, proving always a good friend of the schools.

George W. Morrow, of Island Creek township, was born in Jefferson county, April 4, 1854, of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, Moses Morrow, was the son of Richard Morrow, who was born in the "Old Country" in 1789. His father, George Morrow, married an Irish lady, by name Mary Miller. George Morrow's father was a Scotchman. George was a school teacher by occupation, and emigrated to America when their son Richard was about three months old. They remained in the east about four years, and then traveled to Ohio with their goods in wagons drawn by oxen, and Richard, then four years old, walked the entire distance in his bare feet. Settling in Jefferson county, George Morrow remained there until his death.

Richard was a farmer in this county until his death, March 11, 1885, and was the father of nine children, two of whom survive. Moses Morrow was born in Jefferson county, March 17, 1817, and being reared as a farmer, devoted the most of his career to the occupation of his father, although in his early days he was engaged also as a carpenter. He was married October 20, 1840, to Sarah J. Palmer, a native of Ohio, who with seven of the nine children, survive her husband, whose death occurred July 20, 1871. George W. Morrow was reared in this county, and is now one of its prosperous farmers. He is also a member of the Morrow Brothers manufacturing company, of Washington Court House, Ohio, which is engaged in the production of collar and saddle pads, his brother James being the patentee of the bridge collar and saddle pad. The business of this concern was started on a small scale, but is now quite extensive, employing sixteen hands, and they are about to establish a branch factory in Canada. Mr. Morrow is prominent in public affairs, has served about ten years on the board of education, and in 1887 was elected justice of the peace, an office he still holds. He was married March 20, 1879, to Mattie Huston, and by this union has six children: Minnie A., Emma C., Florence, Frederick, John H. and Roger V. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George C. Pugh, a well-known merchant of Toronto, and secretary of the Toronto Pottery company, was born March 19, 1854, the son of George and Elizabeth (Barr) Pugh, who were natives of Ohio. The father was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1809, and when a small child moved with his parents to Virginia on a farm near what was then known as Manchester, Hancock county. He moved with his parents back to Ohio in 1817, and after remaining with them until 1827 he left home to engage in the trade of cabinet-maker at New Harrisburg, Carroll county, which was then a part of Stark. In 1833 he was married to Elizabeth Barr, and continued at his trade until 1849, when he was elected sheriff of his county, in which capacity he served two terms, moving to the county seat, Carrollton. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to New Harrisburg and engaged in the mercantile business with S. A. Highland. At the end of three years he purchased a farm near by and continued farming until 1863, when he sold out and moved to Fairview, where he engaged in the occupation of milling, at what is known as Pugh's mills, on Tomlinson's run. Retiring from this he was elected justice of the peace, which office he has held for more than twenty years. By his first wife, Elizabeth Barr, who died in 1869, he had three sons and four daughters, five of whom are living. George C. Pugh made his venture in business as a drug clerk at Fairview, W. Va., and after three years came to Toronto and began work for the firm of Stewart & Dawson, druggists, with whom he remained two years. He was a drug clerk until 1879, when he purchased the business of his former employes and continued it in his own name until 1886, when he consolidated his business with another, making the firm of Francy, Pugh & Co. This firm did a general mercantile business under the

management of Mr. Pugh. In 1888 he was chosen the secretary of the Toronto Pottery company, in which he is a prominent stockholder. Mr. Pugh is an enterprising citizen, and has been active for the prosperity of his community. He is a member of the Disciples church, and of the Odd Fellows and F. M. C. He was married April 30, 1881, to Mary V., daughter of Rev. J. H. Rodgers, of Ulrichville, Ohio, and they have three children: Claude F., Clara Z. and Oliver R. Mrs. Pugh is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Robertson, who was born near Knoxville, Jefferson county, November 16, 1800, and died in Island Creek township, April 25, 1873, was one of the prominent and highly esteemed citizens of the county, during a large part of this century. He was the son of Thomas and Hannah (McMillan) Robertson. The father was born in Lancaster county, Penn., and came to Jefferson county in 1778, being one of the very first to establish themselves on the west side of the river. He and his wife were charter members of the Island Creek church, and when she died May 20, 1860, at the age of eighty-four years, she was the last survivor of the original members. Her husband passed away September 15, 1827. Of their eight children, three are now living. John Robertson grew up amid the wild scenes of the early settlements, and had the advantages of little schooling, but he was an intelligent and energetic man. He was reared as a farmer and his life was devoted to that vocation. He moved on the farm now owned by his heirs in 1822, which was also the year of his marriage to Eliza Carr, who bore to him seven children, four of whom are living: Mrs. Jane Lyle, Mrs. R. Lyle, John M. and Thomas. The mother of these children died in February, 1846, and in January, 1847, he was married to Rucina Lyle, by whom he had two children: Sarissa L. and Ella K. Mr. Robertson was a member of the Presbyterian church of Island Creek, and held the office of elder. In politics, he was a republican. His life was an honorable and useful one, and his memory is tenderly cherished by his descendants.

Joseph C. Rogers, a prominent farmer of Island Creek township, was born in that township, October 4, 1832, the son of John and Elizabeth (Cable) Rogers. His father was the son of David B. Rogers, a native of New Jersey, but the son of English parents. When about twenty years of age David removed to Fayette county, Penn., where he remained until 1811, and then came to Jefferson county, Ohio, and settled on Wills creek, where he made his home until his death in 1847. Previous to leaving Ohio for Pennsylvania, he was married to a Miss Jennings, who died in 1811, and her five children are also deceased. John Rogers, their son, was born in 1797, and after coming to Ohio with his parents worked at milling for some time, but subsequently engaged in farming. He died September 10, 1854. By his marriage to Elizabeth Cable he had eight children, of whom one is deceased. The latter was wounded at the battle of Jonesboro, and died from the effects of the same. The wife of John Rogers died September 11, 1875. Joseph C. Rogers received a good



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education in his youth at Wellsville and Hopedale colleges, and then began teaching, which profession he followed until 1875. He then engaged in farming, which is his present occupation. In 1866 he was married to Emma McNeely, who lived but one month afterward, dying July 25, 1866. In August, 1870, he was united to Jennie M., daughter of Robert Gray, of Wellsville, and they have five children: Frank, Emma M., Charles R., John R. and Lillie E. Mr. Rogers was one of the ablest pioneer teachers of the county, and some of the notable business men of the county received their first instruction from him. During the war of the rebellion he served three years, enlisting August 12, 1862, as sergeant in Company G, Fifty-second Ohio volunteers, and participating in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, the siege of Atlanta, and was with Sherman in the march to the sea. In politics, he is an influential republican, and has served six years as a member of the county central committee. He has served as township trustee several years, and is now chairman of the township board of education. In church matters he is an active member of the United Presbyterian church of Knoxville, and superintendent of its Sunday-school.

Jefferson Saltsman, one of the most enterprising citizens of Toronto, is now engaged in banking there, having established in 1889, the first institution of that kind in that young and thriving city. He is of the third generation of his family in America, his grandparents, Philip and Betsey Saltsman, having immigrated from Germany and settled in Washington county, Penn. They had five sons and three daughters. One of their sons, Martin, was reared as farmer and in an early day came to Ohio, while the country was yet full of Indians and was several times compelled to recross the river on account of their hostilities. He was married in 1813, to Jane Farquar, of Irish descent, and they had twelve children, of whom three are living. His wife died about 1853. Jefferson Saltsman, son of Martin, was born November 19, 1817, in Ross township, Jefferson county, and besides working on the farm also learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for five years. Two of these were spent in the south, and in 1847 he began boating on the Yazoo river, and continued at that until 1850, when he returned to his native county and bought and managed the old home farm. Subsequently he removed to a farm in Cross Creek township, and nine years later, purchased and moved upon the old Sloan homestead of 200 acres in Island Creek township. He was also engaged in the lumber business, and ran a planing mill at Toronto for twelve years. He has been active in the promotion of nearly all the industries of the place. In public affairs he has also taken an active part, is a republican in politics and has served as township trustee, treasurer of the board of education, and as a member of the town council. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church of Toronto, and of the I. O. O. F. He has also for several years held the office of notary public. March 15, 1854, Mr. Saltsman was married to Macy, daughter of James and Margaret Clark, natives of Ireland, and they had six

children. Subsequent to the death of this wife, he was married to Nancy J. McElhose. She and her child are deceased.

Thomas Scott Sanders, clerk of Island Creek township, was born in Washington county, Penn., May 8, 1836. He is the son of George E. Sanders, a native of Washington county, Penn., born July 7, 1809. He was married to Maria Scott, a native of Cecil county, Md., born June 18, 1813, and married December 24, 1833, in Washington county, Penn., and resided there until 1839, when he and his family removed to Morgan county, Ohio, where he resided eight years, and thence to Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1847, where he occupied his time in milling and farming for seventeen years, or until 1864, when he removed to his present place of abode, Marion county, Iowa. Ten children were the fruit of this union, six of whom are still living. Thomas S. Sanders was reared as a farmer, and to this vocation and carpentering he has given his attention through life. In 1861 he was married to Jane E., daughter of John Carr, of Jefferson county, but their home had hardly been established before he was called into the service of his country in 1864, as a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, stationed first at Relay Barracks, Md.; then they were assigned to duty at Fort Delaware. He was orderly sergeant of Company H during his enlistment. Mr. Sanders is well educated, and has capably and satisfactorily filled the office of township clerk for about fourteen years. In politics he is an ardent republican, and his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church, of which he and his wife are members. By his marriage above mentioned he has had thirteen children: Nancy J., John C., Ella M., Justus S., Edward G., George R., Hettie V., Wesley, Vincent H., Boston C., Mary O. and two that died unnamed; Wesley is also deceased.

Notable among the first settlers of Jefferson county, those who crossed the river in the face of Indian aggression and secured them homesteads west of the Ohio, was Benjamin Shane, a native of Maryland, who came to Ohio about the year 1787, and settled in Island Creek township, as it is now called. He was the father of six children, none of whom survive. One of these, James, was born in Jefferson county, in June, 1806. He was a farmer as was his father, and was a worthy citizen. In 1829 he was married to Catherine, daughter of Alexander Morrison, by whom he had ten children, of whom four are now living. He died December 26, 1863, but his wife survived until February, 1883, dying at the age of seventy-two years. Alexander M. Shane, now a prominent citizen of the county, was born in Island Creek township, February 26, 1832. In youth he learned the trade of carpentry, and followed that about five years, then taking up farming, at which he has since been engaged, holding rank among the energetic and successful farmers of the county. He has held the office of township clerk for five years. In politics he is a democrat. Since nineteen years of age he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also adheres. He was married January 3, 1856, to Jane C., daughter of William C. Carr, of this

township. By this marriage he has seven children: Jennie, James A., William C., Hettie E., Ida L., Cora B. and Maggie D.

Samuel Sheuster, a highly respected citizen of Toronto, was born October 29, 1831. He is the son of Michael Sheuster, a native of Pennsylvania. The latter was a cabinet-maker by trade, and followed that for a number of years, and then began running a ferry, and was engaged in that business until his death in 1862. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Myers, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere, and they had five sons and three daughters, of whom three survive. His wife passed away in 1879. Samuel Sheuster, in his youth learned the trade of brick masonry, and after following that about five years, was engaged in teaming until April, 1889, when he began the business of ferrying. All his life has been spent in Toronto, and he is regarded as an industrious and worthy citizen. In 1854 he was married to Amanda J., daughter of William Porter, by whom he had four children: John, William B., Jennie E. and Annie, of whom one is deceased. He and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church, of Toronto. In politics, Mr. Sheuster is a republican.

Wesley A. Warden, of Island Creek township, was born in Jefferson county, near New Somerset, March 30, 1846. He is the son of Samuel Warden, a native of Ohio, who was a farmer during the greater part of his life, but was for a time engaged in business at New Somerset. About 1837 he was married to Sarah Abrahams, and they had eight children, four of whom still survive. On October 4, 1852, soon after the birth of Wesley, the father died, and the widowed mother with her children, removed to Island Creek township, where she made her home until her death, January 5, 1888. Though a mere boy at the outbreak of the civil war, Wesley Warden enlisted in August, 1862, in Company D, Ninety-eighth Ohio volunteers, and served faithfully from that date until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Perrysville, Kenesaw Mountain, and many others. He was in every battle that his regiment took part in, and was with the army in the march through Georgia. At the close of the war he returned to his home and began farming, which he followed until 1882, and then went to Wellsville, where he was occupied in the flour and feed business about two years, until his health gave way, when he returned to his home in Island Creek township. Mr. Warden was married January 18, 1872, to Eliza J., daughter of Moses Morrow. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are highly esteemed by the community.

George A. Watson, of Island Creek township, is a native of the same, and a life-long resident. He is of Irish descent, his father, George Watson, being a son of James Watson, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States in an early day and settled in Pennsylvania, where he spent the remainder of his days. George Watson was born in Washington county, Penn., and in 1816 removed to Jefferson county, and settled on a farm of 120 acres in Island Creek township, where he died about 1836. He was married about 1810 to

Sarah Anderson, who bore to him five children, of whom all are deceased but George A. The mother died about 1838. George A. Watson was born July 30, 1822. He was reared as a farmer, and to that vocation has devoted his life, with much success. As one of the oldest residents of the township, and intimately associated with its history for many years, he is held in high regard throughout the county. For a period of four years he has held the office of township trustee, and in politics he is influential as a republican. In March, 1844, Mr. Watson was married to Jane Clark, a daughter of James Clark, and by this marriage one child was born, Sarah J., now the wife of David McCullough. Mr. Watson and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church of Steubenville.

Benjamin Welch, a venerable resident of Island Creek township, was born in that township June 19, 1818. He is the son of George Welch, a native of New Jersey, who came to Jefferson county about 1812, and settled near Richmond, where he remained until 1826, when he removed to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and there remained until his decease. In 1817 he was married to Joanna Price, by whom he had five children, of whom only the subject of this mention and one other survive. George Welch was the son of William Welch, a native of New Jersey, who came to this county at the same time as his son, and afterward removed to Tuscarawas county. The mother of our subject was the daughter of Benjamin Price, who came to Ohio in 1799, and settled in Island Creek township, which was his home until his death in August, 1854. Benjamin Welch was reared as a farmer and has given all his time to this pursuit, becoming well known as a practical and successful farmer. His many years in the township, and upright life, have made him many warm friends. On January 12, 1858, Mr. Welch was married to Martha A., daughter of Hugh Hazlett. He and wife are earnest members of the Presbyterian church.

William Winters, of Island Creek township, was born in that township March 6, 1843, the son of Bowen Winters, who was born in the year 1801, on what is now known as the Nexton farm, in Island Creek township. The latter was a farmer by occupation, and lived his three score years and ten in this county, an active and honorable life, and died in 1871. About the year 1837 he was married to Sophia Dundas, who died in August, 1855. Eight children were born to them, all of whom survive. Subsequent to the death of his first wife, Bowen Winters was married to Mary DeHuff, who died in 1864. She had one child by this union, now deceased. The third wife of Bowen Winters was Mary Hastings, who survives. William Winters, a son by the first marriage, is now one of the leading farmers of the township, and has been engaged in this calling ever since his youth. He is an industrious and enterprising citizen. In 1869 Mr. Winters was married to Keziah Maple, daughter of Elias Maple, a resident of Illinois, and they have one child, Sophia J., who is still living. Mrs. Winters died the same year as her marriage.

Alfred T. Wright, an energetic young farmer of Island Creek town-

ship, was born in Cross Creek township, Jefferson county, October 14, 1850. His parents, Richard and Elizabeth Wright, are both natives of Jefferson county, and esteemed citizens. The father was born in Cross Creek township about 1824, and has devoted his life to farming, a calling in which he has prospered. His marriage to Elizabeth Cunningham occurred about 1847, and of the seven children born to this union, six survive. Alfred T. Wright was reared and educated in Cross Creek township and there began farming, at which he is still engaged. In 1884 he removed to Island Creek township, and occupied the farm he now owns. A few months previous, November 6, 1883, he was married to Sarah A., daughter of James Jones, now deceased, formerly a resident of this county. Mr. Wright and wife are consistent church members. In politics, he always given his support to the republican party.

John Yocum, the leading ice-dealer of Steubenville, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, April 19, 1831, the son of John and Sarah (Davis) Yocum, natives of Pennsylvania. His father was born in 1799, at Reading, Penn., and there learned the trade of a cooper, which he followed the most of his life. In 1819 he was married to Sarah Davis, and in 1821 they removed to Ohio, and settled on what is known as the Cable farm. He changed his residence several times before his death, but his last days were spent in the vicinity of his first home in Ohio. He died in 1866, and his wife in February, 1881. Eleven children were born to them, of whom seven survive. The subject of this mention, after he had received his education learned the trade of a marble polisher, and followed that for several years. During the latter part of the war he served in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh regiment, Ohio national guards. In 1853 he was married to Eliza, daughter of Robert Whitson, of Brooke county, W. Va., and from that time until 1875 he resided in Steubenville township, removing at the latter date to Island Creek township. In 1869, he engaged in the ice business on a small scale, but twenty years of application to business, and fair dealing, have sufficed to build up a very extensive business, and to earn for him the popular title of "the ice king." He is an influential and active man in public affairs, and in 1889 was nominated by his party, the democratic, for county commissioner, and though in a large minority, ran 1,000 votes ahead of his ticket, in opposition to a worthy and popular candidate. He and wife are members of the Christian church. To their union these children have been born: Sarah J., Mary A., Elizabeth, Pamphilia, Annie L., Mattie W., Louise A., John W., Emma B., and Walter S., of whom the first three are deceased.

KNOX TOWNSHIP.

John Q. Adams, a leading merchant of Empire, was born in 1841 at the village which now bears the name of Toronto. His father, John Adams, is the son of William Adams, who settled at Knoxville, Jefferson county, in an early day, and engaged in cabinet-making.

He died in 1888, at the age of ninety-two years. John, the father of the subject of this mention, received his early schooling in Jefferson county, and was then engaged as a clerk in a store until 1843, when he removed to Greenup county, Ky. He then became a school teacher, and several years later entered upon the practice of law. His wife, Eliza Elliott, who died in 1842, bore to him one child, John Q. The latter was reared in Hancock county, W. Va., and his first employment was in the brick yards of Freeman Brothers, where he remained about twenty-five years. In 1880 he removed to Empire and engaged in his present business, which he has now prosecuted for nearly a decade with much success. He was married in 1860, to Rebecca Hukill, of West Virginia, and four children were born to them, all of whom are deceased. The mother died in 1873. Two years later he was married to Lizzie, daughter of George Hinkle, of Empire. Mr. Adams is a member of the Masonic order, the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias and the Heptasophs. He has been active in politics as a democrat, and was elected township trustee, an office he held to the general satisfaction for three years.

Reuben Albaugh, a well-known citizen of Bowling Green, was born in Jefferson county, February 24, 1810. He is the son of William Albaugh, a native of Maryland, who came to Ohio about 1808, and settled in Jefferson county. The principal occupation of his life was farming. In about 1809 he was married to Elizabeth Deems, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had nine children, six of whom are living. She died in 1846, but he survived until May 6, 1871, dying then at the home of his son Reuben. The latter, after his school days were over, was employed for two years on the Ohio canal. He then began to learn the manufacture of plows and wagons, at which he was engaged for many years. In 1833 he removed to Bowling Green, where he now lives, and during the first ten years of his residence there he made an average of 100 plows a year, making all the wood work by hand. Subsequently he abandoned the plow trade to some extent, and engaged in the manufacture of wagons, which he continued in up to the last few years, which he has devoted mainly to farming. His life has been an industrious and honorable one, and few men more deserve to enjoy in comfort and ease, their remaining days. Mr. Albaugh was married in 1834 to Sarah Rider, by whom he had fourteen children, nine of whom are living. This wife died September 10, 1858, and in April, 1860, he was married to Rebecca, widow of Thomas M. Campbell, of Hancock county, W. Va. To this union have been born four children: Sarah A., John H., Albert R. and one who died in infancy. Mr. Albaugh and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

Allen H. Arthurholt, a prominent citizen of Toronto, now engaged in the boot and shoe trade, though still paying more or less attention to the practice of law, in which he has had many years' experience, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, November 12, 1848. He is a son of Daniel Arthurholt, who came to Brookfield, Trumbull county, in 1808, and erected and operated the first flouring-mill at that place,

also conducting a saw-mill and oil-mill. He was married in 1820 to Mary, daughter of Dr. George and Mary Flowers, natives of Pennsylvania. They had three sons and six daughters, seven of whom survive. The mother died in 1888. Allen H., the subject of this mention, received his early education at the Hartford institute. In 1869 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and in 1870, deciding to take up the profession of law, he began a course of reading with A. J. Miller, Esq. In 1872 he was admitted to the Kansas bar at Topeka, and soon afterward received the appointment of deputy marshal of the Indian Territory, at which he served three years and four months. He then resigned his office and purchased a herd of cattle, which he drove to Durango, Colorado, becoming the first settler of that now thriving city. He remained at that place four years, during which period he engaged in the practice of the law, and was associated in the defense of the famous Hugh Lambert in his prosecution for the murder of deputy sheriff Edward Harris. In 1879 he returned to Ohio and entered the law office of J. G. McGuffy, of Columbus, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He then engaged in the practice of law at Warren, county seat of Trumbull county, Ohio, and had a large and lucrative practice until 1887, when, on account of the failure of his health, he removed to Toronto and embarked in his present business. He still finds time to answer demands upon his legal ability, and is at present attorney for the Williams heirs in the matter of their interest in the great Thomas H. Blythe estate, of San Francisco. In 1870, Mr. Arthurholt was married to Lottie A. Shatto, of Brookfield, Ohio, and three children have been born to them: Scott A., deceased, Opal M. and Daniel F. He and wife are members of the Disciple church.

David Aten, a leading hardware merchant of Toronto, is a son of Jacob and Eliza (Brown) Aten, natives of Virginia. His grandfather was John Aten, a native of New Jersey, born March 4, 1764, who removed to Brooke county, W. Va., and settled at the site of the present town of Harmony, and remained there throughout most of his life, dying in 1852. His son, Jacob Aten, was reared in Hancock county, where he learned the tanner's trade, which he followed for several years, finally abandoning it to engage in farming, which was his occupation during the remainder of his life. On June 19, 1823, he was married to Eliza, daughter of James Brown, a resident of West Virginia, and by this union had five sons and four daughters all but three of whom are deceased. Jacob Aten died April 24, 1853, and his wife died July 14, 1876. In 1825 the parents removed to Jefferson county, and settled near Croxton's run, where he resided during the rest of his life. At this Ohio home David Aten was born September 7, 1841. He was reared on the farm, and was engaged in agriculture until 1874, when he moved to Toronto, and embarked in the lumber business. This he continued in for about six years, and then in 1883 opened the first general hardware store in Toronto, in which he is still engaged with much success. He is a widely known and highly esteemed citizen, and the enterprise which prompted him

to establish the first planing-mill in the town, makes him one of the valuable citizens of Toronto. On February 20, 1868, he was married to Martha J., daughter of David and Elizabeth Carson, natives of Pennsylvania, and they have had five children, Mary E. M., deceased, Alfred J., Martha E., Flora S., David L., deceased. Mr. Aten and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a member of the Odd Fellows order.

Samuel P. Berry, agent of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, at Freeman's Station, and mayor of the village of Empire, was born in Washington county, Penn., October 20, 1850. He is the son of Jonathan and Eliza (Riddell) Berry, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former a son of John Berry, who was born in Lancaster county, Penn. Jonathan Berry and wife came to Jefferson county in 1861, with their family, and settled in Knox township. Here the father was engaged as a farmer until his death, which occurred in February, 1882. His widow is still living. They were the parents of seven children, of whom three are living. Samuel P. Berry was educated in the common schools of Washington and Jefferson counties, and at Hopedale college, and he then engaged in the drug business at Knoxville for some time. In 1882 he entered the service of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, as freight clerk at McCoy's station, and remained in that position until 1874, when he went to the west and spent some time. In 1880 he returned to his home in Jefferson county, and again engaged in the drug business at Knoxville, but soon afterward removed to Empire, where he continued in that business until 1884. In the latter year he again entered the employ of the railroad, and was appointed agent at Freeman's Station in 1887. In 1886 Mr. Berry was elected mayor of Empire, and in the spring of 1886 was elected justice of the peace, both of which offices he still holds. He is an ardent republican and influential in political and social affairs. In 1878 he was married to Emma, daughter of Dr. George D. Hamilton, of Wellsville, now deceased. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Empire, and he is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias.

One of the worthy pioneers of Jefferson county was George Betz, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1793, the son of Abraham Betz. In company with his parents he came to Jefferson county in 1801, and settled on what is now known as the Jewett farm, four miles above Steubenville. He was an industrious farmer and was highly regarded by all with whom he was associated. In 1819 he was married to Mary Ball, daughter of James Ball, of Virginia, and eight children were born to them, of whom six are living. His wife died in about 1860, and he passed away December 25, 1873. B. J. Betz, son of the above, is now a prosperous farmer of Knox township. He was born in Jefferson county, October 14, 1827, and was reared as a farmer, and to that calling has devoted himself entirely, with the exception of nine years spent as bridge carpenter in the employ of the Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis railroad. On July 26, 1866, he was married to Elizabeth A. Reed, daughter of Joseph A. Reed, and they

have had four children, of whom Orrell M. and Daisy D. are living and Myrtle H. and Clarence E. He is energetic and public spirited, and he and family are highly esteemed.

James H. Blackburn, a prominent contractor and builder of Toronto, was born in Jefferson county, October 19, 1845. He is a son of Henry Blackburn, a native of this county. The latter was long prominently connected with the milling interest of the upper Ohio valley. His first employment in youth was as an apprentice for three years, in the flouring mill of G. B. Bayliss, of Portland, Ohio, and subsequently he purchassd a mill on Wells creek, which he conducted for twenty years. In 1874 he removed this mill to Toronto, it being the first one erected in the town, and he enjoyed a flourishing custom until in 1877, the establishment was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt by John L., a brother of the subject of this mention, who operated it three years, when fire again wiped out the enterprise. Henry Blackburn was married in 1844 to Margaret Maden, a native of Ireland, by whom he had four sons and six daughters, of whom one is deceased. The mother died in 1876. James H. Blackburn in youth applied himself to the carpenter's trade, and also that of stairmaker, and became thoroughly skilled in those crafts. Toward the close of the war, though still under age, he enlisted in the Union army, and served four months in Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio infantry. Returning to Toronto he engaged in this trade, and subsequently embarked in contracting, in which he has met with decided success. Among other notable undertakings it may be mentioned that he is the architect and builder of the first terra cotta houses in the valley, those owned by E. E. and W. B. Francy. Mr. Blackburn was married May 22, 1869, to Alice S., daughter of Joseph Matchett, of Burgettstown, Penn. To them have been born six children: Theodore L., Harry J., Gertrude, Cora, Emma and James. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and he is a comrade of the G. A. R.

Cletus Bower, a well-known business man of Knoxville, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, in 1834, the son of Heinrich and Maria Bower, natives of that country. His father was a farmer and grain-dealer by occupation, and had a family of fifteen children, two of whom are now living. He died in 1865, and his wife in 1848. The subject of this sketch served an apprenticeship of three years at the trade of cabinet-maker in his fatherland, and then in 1851 came to America. He made his home first at Wheeling, W. Va., for one year, and then removed to Steubenville where he lived three years, afterward going to Wellsville. Soon afterward he became engaged with the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad company as a bridge builder. In 1856 he made his home at Knoxville and embarked in the business of cabinet-maker and undertaker, in which he is still engaged. Three years after coming to Knoxville he was married to Harriet Clear, of that place, by whom he had four children: Mary B., Sadie E., Henry T. and Joseph A. The mother and both daughters are deceased, the former having died in 1876. In October, 1879, he was married to Mar-

garet J. Smith, of Knox township, by whom he had three children, one of whom, Edgar C., is living. Mr. Bower and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and he is also a member of the G. A. R. During the rebellion he served four months in the Union army. He has served the community several years most efficiently as a member of the school board.

Alexander Call, a highly respected citizen of Toronto, was born December 11, 1834, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Clendenning) Call, natives of Jefferson county. The marriage of his parents occurred about the year 1830, and to their union was born eleven children, five of whom survive. The father died about 1871 and his wife in 1881. Alexander Call was reared in Jefferson county, and as his first employment was engaged in farming. He subsequently became connected with the river trade, running to Vicksburg, Miss., and was so occupied until 1886. In the mean time he was occupied at various times at the carpentry trade. Mr. Call is influential and popular, and has been called upon by the community to serve on the town council for two years, and in 1889 he was elected trustee of Knox township, and is creditably filling that position. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church. In 1858 he was married to Elizabeth, widow of James Clendenning, late of Jefferson county. To this union one child has been born, Maggie, who was born in 1859. In politics Mr. Call is a democrat.

John W. Collins, M. D., a prominent physician of Toronto, was born in Cross Creek township, February 16, 1844. His father, William Collins, was a highly esteemed resident of the township named from the date of his settlement there in 1830 until his death. He was a native of Maryland, a son of Joseph and Catherine Collins. After removing to Ohio, he was married to Mary Sullivan, a widow, by whom he had one child, the subject of this sketch. This wife died in 1846, and he was subsequently wedded to Eliza Linton, daughter of Otho and Delilah Linton. She survives, having since the death of her first husband, married Isaiah Vermillion, since deceased. Dr. Collins, after receiving his early education in the Jefferson county schools, engaged in teaching, which he followed from 1861 to 1870. During the same period, having decided to devote himself to the practice of medicine, he studied for that profession under Dr. B. F. Paine. In 1870 he was licensed to practice by the Philadelphia University of Medicine, and began the practice at Steubenville in 1871. In the next year he made his home at Toronto, where he has since practiced with success. In 1878–79 he pursued courses of lectures at the Columbus Medical college, and at that time was graduated. The doctor served four months during the war of the rebellion in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio. In 1885 he was appointed to the United States examining board for pensions, of which he served as president four years. Dr. Collins takes a great interest in educational matters and has served as president of the board of education since 1886. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the I. O. O. F. and Patriarchs Militant, G. A. R., Knights of Pythias,

Knights of Maccabee, and Mystic Circle. The doctor was married November 11, 1867, to Rebecca L. Stone, daughter of John and Nancy Stone, of Jefferson county. To this union have been born four children: Benjamin F., Edna B., Nannie D. and Mary L.

Alexander Cooper, an old and highly respected citizen of Knox township, of which he is a native, was born April 1, 1818. His grandfather, Henry Cooper, a native of Maryland, came to Ohio in the days of border warfare, and, making his home in Knox township, amid the forests, acquired a famous name for the heroic deeds he performed in defense of his home and those of his neighbors against the incursions of the red men. He died about 1848, leaving a family which at one time included five children. All of these are now deceased. One of his sons, John Cooper, the father of Alexander, became one of the prosperous farmers of Knox township. He was married about 1816 to Elizabeth Van Tilbury, by whom he had nine children, five of whom are living. His wife died about 1856, but he survived her for twenty years. Alexander Cooper, the subject of this mention, took up the occupation of his forefathers and has all his life been a successful farmer. He also gave much attention to boating on the river, making voyages between Empire and New Orleans. In 1850 he was married to Cassandra, daughter of Ephriam Cooper, of Knox township. To this union have been born five children: Henry, John H., Ida J., Plummer and Emma, the latter of whom is deceased. Mrs. Cooper is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a firm supporter. Politically, he is a staunch republican. His long life in this township, and the intimate connection of his family with its history from the first settlement, renders him a notable figure among its present worthy citizens.

John H. Cooper, one of the enterprising young farmers of Knox township, of which he is a native, was born November 28, 1852. He is the son of Alexander Cooper, a sketch of whom appears above. Mr. Cooper was reared in Knox township, receiving the advantage of its educational facilities, and in early manhood embarked in farming, which is still his pursuit. On December 30, 1885, he was married to Maggie E., daughter of Samuel and Ann (Barclay) Lee, of Island Creek township. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Cooper is a republican. He is a worthy citizen and has many friends wherever he is known.

John Crawford, deceased, formerly one of the prominent stockdrovers and farmers of Jefferson county, was born May 8, 1824, in that county, the son of Josiah and Nancy (Cooper) Crawford. He was married July 1, 1847, to Ruth A., daughter of John and Abigail (Willis) Sapp, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Sapp, her father, came to Ohio at a very early day in the settlement, and settled in Knox township, where he died about 1813. About the year ——— he was married to Miss Willis, and by this marriage had seven children, five of whom are now living. Their daughter, Ruth, by her marriage to Mr. Crawford had ten children, as follows: Ann V., James W., Josiah J., Nancy A. (deceased), Sarah V., John M., Orlando Y., Sylvester V.

and Joseph S., and one that died in infancy. Mr. Crawford and wife were members of the Sugar Grove Methodist Episcopal church, with which she is still affiliated. In politics he was a strong republican. Mrs. Crawford, who survives her husband, whose death occurred July 29, 1870, is an highly esteemed lady who has many friends throughout the township.

Josiah J. Crawford, senior member of the firm of J. J. Crawford & Co., general merchandise dealers, Toronto, was born in Knox township, this county, May 23, 1852. His father, John Crawford, is a son of Josiah Crawford, a native of Maryland, who came to Jefferson county about 1819, and made his home in Knox township, which has since been the home of his descendants. He engaged in farming until his death in 1878. His son, John Crawford, father of the subject of this mention, was reared as a farmer and followed that occupation in connection with the shipping of live stock. He was married in 1846, to Ruth A. Sapp, daughter of John Sapp, of Knox township, and ten children were born to them, of whom eight survive. He died in 1870, but his wife is still living. The subject of this sketch attended the schools of the county in childhood, and subsequently took a commercial course in Zanesville. He completed his education at Mt. Union college. He then traveled for some time with the celebrated Dan Mace, and afterward became book-keeper for William H. McCarty. Following this he traveled for several years, and on his return home in 1882, he accepted a position as clerk for Crawford & Roberts. The establishment of this firm he in company with A. M. Cheeks, purchased in 1883, and in the following year Mr. Crawford bought out his partner, and assumed exclusive control. In 1885 he sold a half-interest to his brother Orlando, who is still associated with him in the business. They have a prosperous trade, and are highly respected in business and social circles. In 1886 Mr. Crawford was married to Clara M. Skelley, of this county. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and F. M. C. For two years he has served on the town council of Toronto.

Orlando Y. Crawford, one of the well known firm or J. J. Crawford & Co., of Toronto, was born December 16, 1861, son of John and Ruth A. (Sapp) Crawford. John Crawford, a son of Josiah Crawford, a native of Maryland, came to Jefferson county in 1819, and engaged in stock farming, which was his occupation during the remainder of his life. By his wife above named, who is still living, he had eight sons and two daughters. Orlando Y. Crawford received his early education at Knoxville, and afterward took a commercial course at Mt. Union, where he was graduated in 1881. He then came to Toronto and engaged in his present business, assisting in conducting a general store, which is one of the most prosperous institutions of the city. Mr. Crawford was married September 13, 1883, to Letitia Stewart, daughter of Andrew and Esther (Ball) Stewart, and by this marriage has three children: Esther A., Alice E. and John S., all of whom are living. Mr. Crawford is a very popular young business man, and has many warm friends. In politics, he is an active repub-

lican, and was in 1889, elected water commissioner for the city. He is a menber of the I. O. O. F., and Knights of Maccabees, and takes a great interest in social matters as well as in the business advancement of the city.

John T. Daniels, grocer, one of the leading business men of Toronto, Ohio, was born April 29, 1841, near Hollow Rock camp ground, in Jefferson county, Ohio. He is a son of Abram Daniels, who came to Jefferson county about 1825, and engaged in supplying the Ohio river steamers with wood at Port Homer, Ohio, which was his occupation until his death in 1848. He was married to Sarah Myers in 1838, and by this union had five sons, three of whom are living. John T., one of the survivors, found his first employment in the brick yards, and during the season for navigation, was engaged in the river traffic, running between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. He followed this pursuit until 1867, when he embarked in the grocery business at New Cumberland, and remained there until 1878. He then removed to Toronto, and at that place, in 1879, opened the store which he still conducts. He occupies a high rank among the business men of the county, and is popular in all social relations. He is a member of the Masonic order, with which he united in 1866, of the Knights of Honor, and the I. O. O. F. in all its divisions. In politics, he is devoted to the interest of the democratic party. On May 3, 1864, Mr. Daniels was married to Artemisia Grafton, of Wellsville, and they have had eight children: George W., Emma E., Mary, John J., Samuel D., Thomas M. and two who died in infancy. He and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church.

Thomas M. Daniels, deceased, who during his lifetime was conspicuously identified with the manufacture of sewer-pipe, was one of the prominent citizens of Toronto. He was born in Jefferson county, January 1, 1847. In early manhood he entered the Jefferson sewer-pipe works as a workman, and in a short time associated himself with the Messrs. Hood and Connelly and leased the works, which they operated under the firm name of Connelly, Hood & Co. Finally retiring from that firm he formed a partnership with R. M. Francy, and leased the Calumet works, which were then for some time conducted by the firm of Francy & Daniels. Subsequently Mr. Daniels purchased the site upon which the Great Western works are now located, and commenced the erection of a factory, in which an interest was sold to R. M. Francy before completion. About this time Mr. Daniels' health began to fail, and he retired from business and traveled through the south and west. This, however, failed to benefit him, and he died September 11, 1884, a short time after his return to Toronto. He left a wife, whose maiden name was Susanna Peters, to whom he was married September 1, 1870, and three children, Charles, John and Jefferson. Mr. Daniels was a member of the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows. He was a man of great enterprise, founded the first newspaper of the town, erected several business buildings, and all his efforts were for the advancement of the town which was his home.

John C. Edmiston, an influential citizen of Knox township, Jeffer-

son county, was born October 26, 1838, in Jefferson county. He is a son of John Edmiston, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. Mr. Edmiston was reared and educated in this county, and was reared as a farmer, which has been the occupation of his life. On February 26, 1862, he was married to Emily, daughter of John N. Russell, of Knox township. To this union have been born six children: Mattie E., William R., Allen T., Charles F., Lulu J., and Hattie M., all of whom are living except Mattie, who died at the age of eleven years and eleven months. Mr. Edmiston and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Island Creek, and are highly respected by the community. He has held the office of school director for fifteen years. Though he has not taken an active part in politics he is a staunch democrat.

Joseph W. Edmiston, a prominent farmer of Jefferson county, was born in Island Creek township, June 30, 1833. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Canning) Edmiston, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father, a son of Joseph Edmiston, of Pennsylvania, moved to Ohio with his parents in October, 1814, and settled in Island Creek township, where his grandfather died in September, 1822, and the grandmother, in February, 1829. John Edmiston was a miller by occupation, and followed his trade in Jefferson county until 1846, when he purchased a farm near Knoxville, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in July, 1869. His marriage, on March 10, 1831, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Canning, resulted in the birth of seven children, three of whom are now living. The mother died in October, 1865. Joseph W. Edmiston was reared as a farmer, and continued in that occupation without interruption until 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry. He served gallantly until the close of the war, and participated in the battles of Perrysville, Chickamauga, and in Sherman's march to the sea, and in various other important engagements and campaigns. Returning home at the close of the war, he resumed farming, his present occupation. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Masonic order, and in politics is a democrat, being prominent in the ranks of that party, and a member of its county central committee. He has served the community honestly and efficiently as township trustee and as clerk. Mr. Edmiston was married February 17, 1870, to Margaret Pittenger, a sister of William Pittenger, one of the famous participants in the Andrews raid during the rebellion. Mr. Edmiston and wife have had seven children: Elizabeth M., Cora M., Emma J. (deceased), Laura B., John W., Sadie P. and Katie M. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Island Creek township.

George B. C. Elliott, M. D., a popular young physician of Empire, Jefferson county, is a native of Beaver county, Penn., of which his parents were also natives. He is the son of Laughlin Elliott, who is a millwright by trade, but has devoted the greater part of his life to agriculture. The latter was married about 1861 to Matilda, daughter of Nicholas Dawson, of Beaver county, and nine children have been born to them, of whom four are living. One of these, Dr. Elliott,

was born January 16, 1864. He received his early education in the Beaver county schools, and subsequently completed his literary studies at Washington and Jefferson academy at Cannonsburg, Penn. In 1885 he decided to devote himself to the profession of medicine, and began reading with Dr. W. M. Bailey, of East Liverpool. One year later he entered the Western Reserve medical college at Cleveland, and was there graduated in March, 1889. In the following month he established himself at Empire, and is laying the foundations for an extensive and lucrative practice.

James M. Fagan, manager of the Empire Fire Clay company, was born in 1856, in Hancock county, W. Va. He is the son of Bernard and Jane Fagan, natives of Ireland, who came to America about 1854, and made their home in Hancock county, where the father found employment with the fire clay companies, and continued to be thus engaged until 1880, since when he has led a retired life His wife died in 1884. Of the six children born to them three survive. James M. Fagan after receiving his education in the schools of Hancock county, was employed in the brick yards, and remained there in that occupation until about 1881, when he came to Ohio, and became engaged in the sewer pipe works at Calumet. In 1888 he was made the manager of the works at Empire, in which position his experience nd good business qualifications made him invaluable. He is an enterprising and active young man, and energetic in all his undertakings. Socially he is highly esteemed. In 1884 Mr. Fagan was married to Phanie McNeal, of New Cumberland, W. Va., and they have three children: James, Charles and Jennie.

Alexander Fitzpatrick, deceased, who in his lifetime was one of the prominent farmers of Knox township, Jefferson county, was born in Allegheny county, Penn., in 1807. His parents, Thomas and Ellinor (Wilson) Fitzpatrick, were natives of Ireland. The father was a farmer by vocation, and a worthy man. His patriotic devotion to his adopted country led him, in 1812, to enlist in the federal service, and he there received wounds which caused his death. Alexander, after he had passed his school days, devoted himself to agriculture. In 1865 he left his Pennsylvania home, and removed to Jefferson county, making his home on the farm now occupied by his widow. This estimable lady, to whom he was married April 6, 1849, is Nancy, daughter of Samuel Hopper, of Pennsylvania. To their union were born six children: Elizabeth G., Maggie B., Annie M., Agnes E., Alexander and Samuel R., the two latter of whom are deceased. Previous to the marriage just mentioned, Mr. Fitzpatrick was united to Jane Graham, who died about 1845. By her he had four children: Ellinor, Sarah J., John K. and Isabel, of whom Ellinor alone survives. Mr. Fitzpatrick was a member of the United Presbyterian church, to which his widow also belongs. He was an industrious and honorable man, and throughout a long and contented life was highly esteemed by those with whom he was associated.

One of the most prominent names in the history of the fire brick and sewer pipe industry is that of John Francy, a sketch of whom

appears elsewhere. Coming to America at the age of twenty years in the spring of 1850, he was engaged in various employments in this vicinity, and finally took charge of Myers' brick works, the first in Jefferson county. Ten years later, in 1869, he became the owner of the most extensive brick manufactory in the county, in partnership with Alexander Stewart. He was married March 26, 1850, and reared a family of seven children. William B. Francy, son of the above, was born in New Cumberland, October 26, 1857. He received his early education at Toronto, and as soon as he was qualified for the work entered the business in which his father was engaged, as book-keeper. This position he held for several years, and was then taken into the firm as a partner. The firm of John Francy & Sons was established in 1880, and in 1883, the father retired, and the business is now conducted by the present members of the firm, William B. and Elmer E. Francy, and J. W. Roller, of Cleveland, O. Mr. Francy is an enterprising business man, deservedly popular among all with whom he has relations either socially or in business life. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a democrat. He has served the city officially as a member of the city council and as clerk. On February 5, 1880, Mr. Francy was married to Jennie G., daughter of F. A. McFerren, who is elsewhere mentioned, and they have five children: Dora M., William B., died June 20, 1889, aged seven years and six months, Louise T., Jay G. and John B. Elmer E. Francy, a son of John Francy, who is associated with the firm of John Francy's Sons & Co., was born April 12, 1862. After receiving his education at Toronto and Pittsburgh he went to Utica, Ill., and became connected with the sewer pipe works at that place, continuing there about two years. In 1883 he returned to Toronto and entered the firm of which he is now a member. On October 21, 1886, he was married to M. Louise, daughter of Evert E. and Kate Taylor, then of Utica, Ill., now residents of Toronto. Mr. Taylor is now the efficient manager of the general store of Francy, Pugh & Co. Mr. Francy is highly esteemed as an active and valuable citizen, and in 1889 the esteem in which he is held by the community was shown by his election to the city council. The firm of which the Messrs. Francy are members conducts one of the largest sewer pipe factories in the valley, and the great development of the business under their intelligent and aggressive business management has contributed in a considerable degree to the advancement of the town of Toronto, and the general welfare of the community. Mr. William B. Francy is also treasurer of the Pottery company, and is one of the originators of the Electric Light company of Toronto.

One of the most prominent names connected with the fire brick industry of eastern Ohio is that of John Francy, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, who came to this country with little capital, and beginning as a workman, rose by the exercise of remarkable business talent, to an affluent and honorable position. He was born April 11, 1830. Emigrating, he reached New York May 12, 1850, and thence came direct to West Virginia, finding employment in the brickyard



Yours Truly

John Tracey



R. M. Francy

of Stewart & Muney for a few months. He was then engaged with G. S. Porter at Freeman's landing, until 1858, when he removed to New Cumberland, and thence, a year later, crossed the river and took charge of Myer's yard on Croxton's run, which he operated two years, thus managing the first brickyard in the county; returning to New Cumberland, he subsequently leased the Stewart works which he operated five years. Then coming to Ohio again, he purchased a half interest in a saw-mill of J. R. M. Stewart, and in partnership with Alexander Stewart established the Enterprise fire brick works, which had a capacity of 1,000,000 bricks per annum. Francy & Stewart operated this plant four years, and then sold out to Porter, Minor & Co. Mr. Francy then operated the works at Elliottsville a short time, after which he established the Forest City yards at Toronto, which he managed until 1886, when he removed to Washington city. He was married March 26, 1850, in Ireland, to Jane Wilson, and there were born to them five sons and two daughters. Robert M. Francy, son of the above, now a prominent manufacturer of fire brick, sewer pipe, etc., at Toronto, was born August 31, 1851. In early manhood he went to Cleveland, and was there engaged in the sale of sewer pipe, fire brick, etc., one year, after which he came to Jefferson county, and for four years was book-keeper for the Calumet fire clay company. He and T. M. Daniels then leased the works and operated them three years; coming then to Toronto, where they established the Great Western Fire Clay company, which is one of the most extensive manufactories of the kind in the country. In 1881 W. F. Dunspaw became a partner, and upon Mr. Daniel's retirement in 1883, the firm became known as Francy & Dunspaw. Mr. Francy has immediate control of the works, and his partner conducts the branch office at Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Francy is also a member of the firm of Francy, Pugh & Co., general merchandise, and is connected with the Toronto Pottery company. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the I. O. O. F., and the Mystic Circle, and with his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married in 1876 to Lizzie L. Saltsman, daughter of Jefferson Saltsman, a sketch of whom apears elsewhere. They have five children: Macy J., Wilmot J., Annie E., Clark W. and Elmer.

William Z. Freshwater, a well-to-do farmer of Knox township, was born in Brooke county, W. Va., June 20, 1846, the son of Reuben and Lydia Freshwater, natives of West Virginia. His father, who is still living, is a farmer by occupation. The latter was married in about 1845, to Lydia Ridgely, by whom he had five children, of whom three besides the subject of this mention survive. William Z. began his acquaintance with farming in early youth, and has ever since followed that calling, and with considerable success. In the spring of 1875 he removed to Jefferson county, and settled on the farm which he now occupies. On February 21, 1875, he was married to Mary L. Pyle, daughter of William Pyle, of Washington county, Penn., and eight children have been born to them, as follows: John R., Annie M., David P., Katie C., Lydia L., Joseph M., William P. and Harry O.

Mr. Freshwater and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Toronto. He takes an intelligent interest in political affairs and is an active republican. He has not aspired to office, however, though he has efficiently served his township as school director, having been elected in 1888.

Hamilton D. Gaston, a highly respected citizen of Knox township, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, December 26, 1825, son of Hugh and Jane (Mason) Gaston. After his school days were past, Mr. Gaston engaged in farming, in which he is still occupied. His residence in this township began in April, 1860, when he removed here and settled upon a farm. On April 20, 1852, he was married to Jane Davison, daughter of William Davison, of Columbiana county, and to this union have been born four children: Calvin H., William S., Mary L., and one that died in infancy. Mr. Gaston and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church of Toronto, and in politics he is a republican. Mr. Gaston's father was the son of Hugh Gaston, Sr., a native of Ireland, who emigrated in an early day and settled in Columbiana county, where he died about 1837. Hugh, Jr., father of Hamilton D., was born in 1805, in Columbiana county. He was a teacher in early life, but spent the most of his days in farming. He was married about 1824 to Jane Mason, a native of Knox township, who bore to him five children, two of whom are living. He was a prominent man in public and church affairs, and held several official positions in which he was a faithful servant of the public. He died March 23, 1857, but his widow survived until January, 1888.

Among the representative farmers of Knox township, Jefferson county, should be mentioned William Gladden, who removed to this county in 1863, from his native county of Washington, Penn., and settled on the valuable farm which he now occupies. Mr. Gladden's ancestors have long been residents of Washington county. His father, Joseph, was the son of William Gladden. Joseph Gladden, a farmer by occupation, was married about 1825, to Jane Donaldson, who bore to him five children, four of whom are yet living. The father died about 1866, and the mother in 1879. William, the subject of this mention, was born January 13, 1830. He was reared in Washington county until he was twelve years of age, when he removed to Allegheny county, where he lived until his removal to Ohio. In 1864 he was married to Sarah J., daughter of Alexander Fitzpatrick, deceased, then a resident of Pennsylvania. This wife died two years later, and in 1876 Mr. Gladden was married to Rebecca E. Warren, daughter of Thomas Warren. He and wife are member of the United Presbyterian church of Knoville, and have many warm friends, and are highly esteemed by their acquaintances. In politics Mr. Gladden is a democrat.

Charles W. Goucher, a venerable citizen of Toronto, was born in Delaware county, Penn., August 4, 1818, the son of Samuel and Martha (Boone) Goucher. His parents were both natives of Delaware county, and passed their lives there, the mother dying in 1826, and the father dying while on a business visit to Illinois. Mr. Goucher

became a carpenter in his youth, and followed that trade to a considerable extent, but also engaged in the river traffic as a pilot, for several years. He came to Jefferson county in 1834, and settled where he now lives. He was married to Mary Shuster, who died in 1884, leaving four children: William B., Samuel B., and George W. B. Mr. Goucher, though not an active partisan, is a staunch democrat. He is widely known in the county and is everywhere highly regarded.

William B. Goucher, a member of the Calument Fire Clay company, of Toronto, was born February 29, 1856, son of Charles and Mary Goucher. Samuel Goucher, the father of Charles, was a resident of Philadelphia. At that city Charles was educated, and he there engaged in the river trade, which he followed until 1865, since when he has led a retired life. By his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Shuster, he had four children, three of whom are living. She died in January, 1884. William B. Goucher, after receiving his education at Toronto, spent several years as a clerk, also being engaged in the sewer pipe works. He also was engaged for several years on the river. In 1881 Mr. Goucher came to Elliottsville, and in company with his brother Samuel, and Samuel McAdoo and Frank Bowles, purchased an interest in the Calumet Fire Clay company. In this organization he was chosen for the position of cashier, which he still holds. In 1885 the company erected a factory at Empire, in addition to their already extensive plant, which is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the valley, and produces annually an immense amount of sewer pipe, terra cotta goods, etc. Mr. Goucher was married in May, 1883, to Amanda S., daughter of James McConnell, of Toronto. To this union one child has been born, Edward M., in May, 1885. Mr. Goucher and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and in politics is a democrat.

Isaac M. Goudy, a prominent grocer of Toronto, is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Brooke county, W. Va. His grandparents, Isaac and Elizabeth Goudy, were natives of that county. Isaac was a carpenter by occupation, and followed that trade until his death in 1838. He was the father of six sons and two daughters, four of whom still survive. His wife died at Wheeling about the year 1875. Their son Andrew, father of the subject of this sketch, was born February 7, 1807, in Brooke county, where he was reared. He took up his father's trade and followed that until 1840, when he embarked in general merchandise at Warrenton, Jefferson county. This he followed until his removal to Bridgeport in 1862, where he continued in the same trade, carrying it on with success until 1887, when he retired from active business. He was married about 1826 to Nancy, daughter of William Goudy, of Brooke county. She died in 1859. Four sons and four daughters were born to them, five of whom are yet living. Isaac Goudy, born September 20, 1829, was reared in his native county of Brooke and learned the trade of his father, carpentry, at which he was engaged for twenty years. He then opened a general store at Martin's Ferry, and carried on that

business for twenty-four years. At the end of that period he removed to Toronto, and in 1886 embarked in the grocery and provision trade, in which he has built up a good business, and is meeting with success. Before going into business at Martin's Ferry, Mr. Goudy followed his trade four years in Iowa, and subsequently during the rebellion, he was in the service of the government three years as a carpenter. In politics he is an ardent prohibitionist, and his church affiliation, and his wife's also, is with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a member for fifty-two years. Mr. Goudy was married July 4, 1853, to Margaret, daughter of Jacob Brautner, of Moundsville, who died in 1863, leaving two children, Laura B., wife of Benjamin Varner, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and Sarah N., wife of F. N. Beazel of Martin's Ferry. On October 5, 1876, he was married to Martha A., widow of Simon Armstrong.

James O. Goodlin, member of the enterprising lumber firm of Medcalf, Cooper & Goodlin, of Toronto, is a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, born September 19, 1857. He is a son of William and Jane (Gossip) Goodlin, natives of this county. William Goodlin was a son of Thomas Goodlin, a native of Maryland, who came to Jefferson county at an early day, and settled near Richmond, where he engaged in his trade of tailoring. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, being one of the faithful exhorters who planted the doctrines of that church in Ohio. His son William learned the trade of his father, and followed it during his life. By his wife, whose maiden name was Jane Gossip, he had fourteen children, seven of whom are deceased. Both parents died in the year 1886. During the war of the rebellion the father and two sons served in the armies of the Union, and one of the sons took part in the famous march to the sea. James O. Goodlin engaged in farming in his early days, and followed that occupation until 1879, when he came to Toronto, and found work with Myers & McFerron, learning carpentry, at which he was occupied until he entered the firm above named, to the success of which he has contributed in no slight degree by his enterprise and business sagacity. He was married June 9, 1876, to Clara M., daughter of Washington and Sarah Parkinson, of Jefferson county, and they have one child, Earl B., born October 1, 1879. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Goodlin is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Sons of Veterans. In politics, he has always taken an active interest as a republican.

Melvin Gregg, M. D., of Knoxville, is one of the prominent physicians of Jefferson county, of which he is a native. In the common schools of the county he received his primary education, which he supplemented by attendance at Richmond college. He then conceived the plan of devoting himself to the practice of medicine, and in 1877 began reading with Dr. Floyd, of Richmond, as his preceptor. He remained with that physician three years, and then entered the Columbus medical college, of Ohio, where he was graduated in 1881. He first opened an office at Bowerston, Harrison county, but after a short

residence there removed in 1882 to Annapolis, Jefferson county, where he practiced four years. At the end of that period he came to Knoxville, where he has since enjoyed a lucrative practice, and gained a creditable rank in his honored profession, as well as the confidence of the community at large. On October 25, 1881, Dr. Gregg was married to Mary F. McCullough, of Jefferson county, and they have three children: Sarah E., Lizzie and Richard A. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Dr. Gregg was born in 1856, the son of Andrew and Susanna (Jackman) Gregg, natives of this county, who were married about 1822, and had a family of eight children. The mother died in 1884, but the father, who is by occupation a farmer, is now living in Leavenworth county, Kansas. The doctor's grandfather was Henry Gregg, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1798, and settled first in Washington county, Penn., but came to Jefferson county, Ohio, about 1800. He died about the year 1856.

Mrs. Andrew Hales, one of the oldest residents of Knox township was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, November 26, 1812. She is the daughter of John Henderson, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1790. She was married in 1857 to Andrew Hales, a worthy citizen of this county, who died in 1866. She is the mother of two children, one of whom is now living. Mrs. Hales, by reason of her long residence in the county, is well supplied with interesting reminiscences of the early days, and particularly well remembers the capture of the Wells sisters at the mouth of Yellow creek, and the return of one of them from captivity, after having become the wife of an Indian.

James M. Henderson, proprietor of the old Stokes mill, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, July 15, 1853, the son of Andrew and Harriet (Mitchell) Henderson. His father was the son of John Henderson, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1790, and died in 1849. Andrew Henderson was born about 1823, in Ross township, and after his school days were over he engaged in farming, which was his occupation, except about twenty years which he spent in charge of the Tunnel mill. He was married in 1852 to Harriet Mitchell, who is still living, by whom he had eight children, all surviving. He died in October, 1883. James M. Henderson, after receiving his education in the schools of the county, spent about three years with his uncle in the stock business, and then began work in the mill he now controls. He was so engaged until 1887, when he moved to Kansas, but after a year there he returned to his Ohio home, and again gave his attention to milling. Mr. Henderson was married in 1877 to Ella McGrew, daughter of Jacob McGrew, of this county, and they have two children: Edgar and Eva L., both of whom are living. He is a member of the K. of P., and in politics is a democrat. He is one of the popular men of the township.

Conrad V. Hinkle, senior member of the Nonesuch Fire Clay company of Empire, was born in Carroll county, Ohio, October 9, 1854,

the son of George and Margaret Hinkle, the former of whom is a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. George Hinkle was a worthy and respected citizen, engaged as a brickburner in the employ of the Nonesuch company. He and wife are the parents of seven children, all of whom are living. His residence in Knox township began about 1864. Conrad Hinkle received his early education in Carroll county and completed it in Knox township, after which he was engaged in teaming for several years, and then began work at brickmaking for John Francy, with whom he was engaged for some time. He then took a contract for supplying Porter, Miner & Co. with fire clay. About 1875 he rented a yard from T. Moneypenny, and began the manufacture of fire brick on his own account, and continued thus until 1887, when in company with W. B. Stratton and Charles Stratton, he organized the company with which he is at present connected. He is successful in business and is esteemed as an enterprising and valuable citizen. Mr. Hinkle was married in 1882 to Sarah H., daughter of Amos Stratton, and by this union has two children: Nellie S. and Luella, the former of whom died in infancy. He and wife are members of the Protestant church, and he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

Winfield S. Jackman, deceased, was in his life time one of the prominent citizens of Knox township. He was born near Knoxville, January 4, 1848, the son of John and Mary (Scott) Jackman, both natives of Ohio. The father was born January 16, 1808, and was reared in Island Creek township, engaging in early manhood in farming, which was his life occupation. His marriage to Mary Scott occurred October 4, 1838, and five children were born to them, of whom three are living. She died November 30, 1849, and he died in March, 1888. Winfield S. received a good education in the schools of Knox township, and in college at New Market and Richmond, and then engaged in teaching school, a profession which he followed for several years. He was also engaged in farming six years. In 1882 he removed to Knoxville and engaged in businsss as a druggist. This he conducted until October 25, 1888, the date of his decease. Mr. Jackman was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Knoxville, and also of the G. A. R., to membership in which he was qualified by five months service in the One Hundred and Fifty-Seventh Ohio regiment during the rebellion. He was an active and enterprising man, and was highly esteemed wherever he was known. On June 13, 1876, he was married to Margaret J., daughter of George Carson, of Knox township, by whom he had five children: John, Anna M., Margaret G., Lizzie and Jennie G., of whom the third and fifth alone survive. Mrs. Jackman, a worthy and estimable lady, conducts the business at Knoxville, left by her husband. She is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Frederick Knagi, a well known business man of Toronto, is a native of Switzerland, born January 23, 1840. His parents, John and Elizabeth Knagi, emigrated from that country, to Columbus, Ohio, in 1849. They had fourteen children, eleven sons and three daughters, six of

whom are living. The father, who was a gardener by occupation, died in April, 1888, and his wife in the same month. Frederick Knagi, in 1861, enlisted in Company D, Second battalion, Fifteenth United States infantry, and served three years, participating in all the battles in which his battalion was engaged. At the close of the war he returned to Columbus, and from there in 1866, he removed to Toronto, where he was engaged in mining for fourteen years. He next embarked in mercantile pursuits, and conducted a grocery store until failing health compelled him to seek other employment. He then engaged in the manufacture of fire brick, at which he was engaged until 1888, when he was obliged to retire on account of his health. Mr. Knagi has held several offices of trust and honor, having officiated as township clerk, as member of the board of education, and since July 1, 1889, he has held the office of postmaster of Toronto, to which he is well adapted, and where he will undoubtedly make a good record. He is in politics a republican, and active in the support of his party. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and of the orders, F. & A. M., G. A. R., and I. O. O. F. In 1865 he was married to Anna E., daughter of Robert Elliott, who died in August, 1871, leaving three children: Laura E., Grace D., and Mary E., the latter of whom died in 1875. In December, 1874, Mr. Knagi, was married to Hester A. McHenry, of Sistersville, W. Va.

Frederick W. Laban, a leading jeweler of Toronto, was born August 13, 1859, son of Nicholas and Marie (Knoblauch) Laban, natives of Germany. In that country his father was engaged in business as a grain merchant. He was married about 1854, and by the mother of Frederick W., above named, had twelve children, seven of whom are living. The mother died about 1878, in Niederslauben, Germany. The subject of this mention was reared and was given his education in Germany, where also he acquired the trade of jeweler. In September, 1880, he came to America, and settled in New York city, where he remained about one year. He then removed to Steubenville, where he made his residence for four years, practicing his trade, in which he then continued at Washington, D. C., for one year. At the end of that time he returned to Steubenville, and opened a small jewelry store, which he managed for two years. In 1886 he came to Toronto, and here embarked in the jewelry trade, in which he is still prosperously engaged. He is one of the popular young business men of the city, and in building up a handsome custom has evinced business ability of a high order. On May 1, 1883, Mr. Laban was married to Minnie Floto, daughter of Henry Floto, of Steubenville, and they have one child Lilly, born in 1884. Mr. Laban is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Knights of Pythias.

Thomas B. Lysle, a leading citizen of Toronto, and a member of the Ohio Valley Fire Clay company, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, November 17, 1849. He is the son of Ishmael and Margaret (Larkins) Lysle, the former of whom died in 1854. The widow is still surviving. They had a family of five children, of whom but two survive, two having died in the army of the Union. Thomas Lysle's

first vocation, after his school days were over, was farming, and this he followed for several years. Subsequently he removed to the volcano oil fields of West Virginia, and there remained about two years. In 1871 he came to Toronto, and became connected with the sewer pipe works, and has ever since been associated with this industry. He became a member of the Ohio Valley company in 1889, in partnership with J. M. Moore, G. W. McCoy and W. P. Myers, and of this establishment, one of the most prominent in this industry, he is general superintendent. His thorough experience and skill contribute largely to the success of the company. Socially Mr. Lysle is a pleasant gentleman. He is a member of the fraternal orders of I. O. O. F. and K. of P. On February 7, 1871, he was married to Sarah E. Ward, of West Virginia, and they have four children: James B., Mabel V., Robert J., and Charles E.

Samuel McAdoo, a prominent citizen of Toronto, who is connected with the Calumet and Empire sewer pipe companies, was born in Hancock county, W. Va., February 22, 1851. His parents were both natives of Ireland. His father, James McAdoo, came to America about 1849, and settled at Porter's Landing, West Virginia, where he began the manufacture of fire brick, but shortly afterward died of cholera, in 1853. He left a widow, whose maiden name was Jane Bradley, to whom he was married in 1849, and two children, Jane, now the wife of Thomas Sloan, and Samuel, the subject of this mention. The mother died in 1884. Samuel McAdoo attended in childhood the West Virginia schools, and afterward studied under Rev. Hastings, at Toronto. He then began work in the brick yards of Anderson & Porter, and remained there until he was twenty years old, when he came to Toronto, and began work for T. M. Daniels, in the sewer pipe works, acting as pressman and engineer. In 1882 he became associated with the Calumet works as general superintendent of manufacturing. Two years later a joint stock company was formed with William and Samuel Goucher, F. Bowles and Dr. Garlick, and established the Empire Fire Clay company, and he now holds the position of superintendent of the works of this company. He is a thorough business man, enterprising and aggressive, and is successful in his enterprises. Mr. McAdoo is a member of the Masonic order and the I. O. O. F., and in politics he is a republican. On May 8, 1872, he was married to Medora Meyers, of Toronto, who died January 27, 1887, leaving three children: James, Blanche and Hattie. He was again married September 25, 1889, to Lucinda Manning, daughter of John Manning, of Clermont county, Ohio.

George W. McCoy, principal of the Toronto school, and one of the prominent educators of Jefferson county, was born in Jefferson county, May 17, 1848. He is the son of Alexander McCoy, a native of Ohio, a farmer by occupation and still a worthy and respected resident of this county. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Rose, was the mother of four children, all of whom are living. She died in 1859. George W. McCoy received his early education in the common schools and subsequently studied in the collegiate institutions at Mt. Vernon,

Muskingum and Lebanon. He was then employed in farming for several years, after which he engaged in teaching, the profession for which he had prepared himself, and which he was destined to achieve notable success in. In 1879 he came to Toronto, and accepted a position in the public schools, with which he had now been connected for ten years. In 1885 he established the grade in the schools, and laid the foundations of their present high degree of usefulness. In addition to his other duties Mr. McCoy has since 1880 served as school examiner. In 1869 he was married to Anna, daughter of John Crawford, and there have been born to them four children: Ada, Maude, Mary, and one that died in infancy. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is a comrade of the G. A. R. His title to membership in the latter organization he won by one year's service in the army of the Union, in which he enlisted in 1864, though then but a boy in years. In politics Mr. McCoy is a republican.

Robert W. McGhie, a prominent farmer of Knox township, was born in September, 1836, the son of Robert McGhie, one of the early residents of the county. Robert McGhie was born in Scotland, in July, 1807, and at the age of six years accompanied his parents to America; they settled at Steubenville and remained there until 1825, when they came to Knox township, of which Robert, Sr., was a resident until his death in 1873. By his wife, Margaret Lee, a native of Ohio, he had nine children, six of whom are living. Robert W., the subject of this mention, received his education in the common schools and at Mt. Union college, and being reared as a farmer, naturally adopted agriculture as his vocation. This he has always followed and with notable success. During his life long residence in the township he has acquired many warm friends, and his acquaintance throughout the county is large. In 1863 Mr. McGhie was married to Mary E., daughter of John Culp, late of Saline township, and three children have been born to them, Leighton J., Carrie L., and Annie E. He and wife are membeas of the Sugar Grove Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics Mr. McGhie is a republican,

Francis A. McFerren, of the firm of Myers & McFerren, of Toronto, which is extensively engaged in the planing-mill and wholesale and retail lumber business and contracting, was born October 30, 1832. The first of his family in Jefferson county, was his grandfather, Samuel McFerren, a native of Pennsylvania, who migrated thither in an early day, and engaged in farming, but subsequently removed to southern Ohio, where he died. His son, Thomas, who became the father of Francis A., was born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio with his father, and was engaged in agriculture until his death in 1865. He was married to Mary, daughter of John Forquer, of Jefferson county, a native of Maryland, and they had five daughters and two sons, five of whom are living. The mother died in 1886. Francis A. was reared as a farmer, and followed that pursuit about fifteen years, after which he took up the carpenter's trade. This was his vocation until in 1879 he formed the partnership which still exists between himself and

B. F. Myers. In December, 1852, Mr. McFerren was married to Martha M., daughter of Adam Crawford, of Jefferson county, and by this union has six children, Mary J., Jennie, Kate, Annie, Walter S., John. Jennie is the wife of William B. Francy, elsewhere mentioned. Mrs. McFerren died July 11, 1868, sincerely mourned by all who had her acquaintance. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and in both social and business relations is highly esteemed.

Walter S. McFerren, son of the above, was born August 20, 1856, at Toronto, of which flourishing young city he is still a resident. After he had completed his school days, his first occupation was in the sewer pipe works, as a pipe finisher. Subsequently he went to Pittsburgh, and secured employment with the Pennsylvania railroad company as fireman, running between Pittsburgh and Altoona. In 1881 he was promoted engineer, and held that position, being one of the company's trusted employes, until September, 1888. He then returned to Toronto, and accepted a position in the planing-mill, which he still holds. This change of occupation he was compelled to make on account of his father's failing health. Mr. McFerren is active in all commendable enterprises. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and was the organizer of the Toronto lodge, No. 10, Junior Order of American Mechanics. He was married June 12, 1881, to Annie, daughter of Ephraim Collins, of Pittsburgh, and they have four children, Francis A., Walter S., Myrtilla, and Ida M. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was the youngest passenger engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad on the Pittsburgh division at one time, having run for over three years successfully hauling their fastest passenger trains from Pittsburgh to Altoona.

James L. Medcalf, senior member of the well-known firm of Medcalf, Cooper & Goodlin, lumber dealers, of Toronto, was born August 26, 1857, in Washington county, Md. His father, William, was a son of Benjamin Medcalf, a native of Maryland. William Medcalf was a farmer in early life, but subsequently became a carpenter, which is still his occupation. About the year 1853 he was married to Sarah Hammerslay, by whom he had five sons and one daughter, three of whom are living. His wife, Sarah, having died in 1869, he was married in 1871 to Mary O'Ker, widow of Charles O'Ker, by whom he had five children, who survive. In 1872 he came to Pennsylvania, and settled at Irwin Station, his present residence. James L. Medcalf acquired in early life the trade of a carpenter, at which he is still engaged. Coming to Toronto in 1886, he found employment with the firm of Myers & McFerren, with whom he was associated about one and a half years, after which he formed a partnership with J. W. Cooper and J. O. Goodlin, and purchased the Phœnix Planing-mill on March 1, 1888. This they managed successfully until the 14th of the following October, when the mill was destroyed by fire. With commendable enterprise they rebuilt the works at once, and are now doing a prosperous business. In 1889 Mr. Medcalf was elected to the office of water commissioner. He is a member of the Odd Fellows,

the Junior Order of American Mechanics and the Maccabees. In politics he is an ardent republican. On January 10, 1882, Mr. Medcalf was married to Viola Martin, daughter of William and Emeline Martin, of Toronto. They have one child, Lyndale M., born June 16, 1887. Mr. Medcalf is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. Mrs. Medcalf is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Samuel D. Minor, a leading fire brick manufacturer of Hancock county, was born in West Virginia, October 11, 1829. He is the son of William and Linda (Hart) Minor, who were married about 1826. The father was a son of Samuel Minor, a resident of Pennsylvania. About the year1824 he removed to Brooke county, W. Va., and settled near Fairview, where he engaged in farming. In 1846 he embarked in the manufacture of fire brick at Hardin's Run, and was so occupied until 1852, when he removed to Missouri, and was there engaged in the live-stock business until his death in 1881. His wife was the daughter of Ephraim Hart, one of the first settlers of Brooke county, died in 1876. Of the six children born to them, four are now living. Samuel D. Minor, after receiving his education, followed the river for sixteen years, and then came to Ohio, and engaged in the fire brick manufacture at Hammondsville for three years. He then became foreman of the Clifton works on the Virginia side of the river, and after holding that position for four years, he bought a half-interest in the Eagle works above Cumberland, W. Va. In 1871 he came to Jefferson county, and purchased the works in company with others, of which he is now in charge. His career has been an honorable and admirable one, as he has risen from the station of a poor boy to the rank of one of the prominent manufacturers of the Upper Ohio valley. In 1861 Mr. Minor was married to Hannah M., daughter of Thomas Garlick, of West Virginia, and seven children have been born to them: Elmer S. (deceased), Lizzie (deceased), Edgar S., Frank L., Howard C., Minnie E., and Samuel H. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of New Cumberland. He is also affiliated with the I. O. O. F.

James M. Moore, of the Ohio Valley Fire Clay company, Toronto, was born in Beaver county, Penn., in 1840, the son of Jesse and Mary (McCoy) Moore. In his native county he was reared and received his early education, which he completed by attendance at the school of Prof. Lafferty, at Wellsville, and by taking a commercial course in Duff's college at Pittsburgh. He then obtained employment with the Pennsylvania railroad company, at Pittsburgh, and was so engaged for four years, after which he accepted a position as clerk of the steamer Camelia under Capt. Dean. One year later he removed to Union City, Ind., and engaged in the grain trade. He was a resident of that place and occupied in that business for ten years. Returning then to Wellsville, Ohio, he became the teller of the First National bank of that place. Subsequently he entered the employment of N. U. Walker, sewer pipe manufacturer, and has now been connected with that industry for fifteen years. He has been engaged with the National Sewer Pipe company, and the Great Western

company. In the spring of 1889, in company with W. F. Myers, G. W. McCoy and T. B. Lysle, he embarked in the manufacture of sewer pipe and fire brick and terra cotta goods, at Toronto, under the style of the Ohio Valley Fire Clay company. Mr. Moore is an enterprising citizen who has contributed much to the advancement of his community, and is building up an extensive business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and in politics is a democrat. In May, 1863, he was married to Sarah A. McFall, daughter of Alfred McFall, of Pittsburgh. They have six children: Jesse A., Edgar C., John G., William H., Walter D., and Mazie M. Mr. Moore's father, Jesse, died about 1874. He was a well-known river pilot, very skillful in his business. His wife still survives at the age of ninety years, with six of their eight children.

Thomas W. Morrow, an enterprising merchant of Elliottsville, is a native of Ireland, born in county Donegal, February 8, 1859. He is the son of James and Ellen (Wilson) Morrow, both natives of Ireland, who came to the United States about 1861 and settled at Freeman's Landing, where they remained until the death of the mother. The father then removed to Toronto, which is his present home. Seven children were born to these parents, all of whom are living. Thomas Morrow received his education at Freeman's Landing, and then began work in the Anderson brick yards, where he remained eight years. After that he engaged in the river traffic for four years. In 1884 he embarked in his present business, in which he has good success. Mr. Morrow was married in May, 1889, to Hettie, daughter of John Campbell, of Knoxville. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church of Toronto, of which he is a supporter. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a republican, though not an active partisan. He has done well in business though beginning on a small scale, and is one of the leading merchants of the vicinity.

Noah Myers, a well-known farmer of Jefferson county, removed thither in 1847, from the county of Washington, Pennsylvania, where he was born November, 1820, and where his parents. John and Elizabeth (Yant) Myers, had died before his departure, his mother in 1844, and his father in 1847. Noah Myers in youth was engaged as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and following that vocation for some time, finally however, engaged in farming, at which he was occupied some three years before coming to Jefferson county. Here he persued the same vocation and has become well-known as a successful farmer. In 1877 he made his home in Toronto, where he now resides. He was married in 1848, to Rhoda, daughter of George Leyda, of Washington county, Penn., and to whom have been born four sons and three daughers, all of whom are living. He and wife are faithful members of the Presbyterian church, and wherever known they are highly regarded.

Jay A. Myers, son of Noah, is one of the prominent merchants of Toronto. He is a native of Jefferson county, born April 15, 1849. The first vocation to which he turned after his school days were completed was farming, which he followed for a considerable period.

Finally leaving the farm he engaged in business in Toronto, but not long afterward, in 1871, removed to Wetzel county, W. Va., where he opened a store at Paden's Valley, and remained there three years. He then returned to Toronto, and embarked in the grocery business, in which he has built up a good custom, and become a popular business man. On January 15, 1874, he was married to Sabina H., daughter of Henry and Julia Bulger, of Brownsville, Penn. To this union have been born four children, Alberti, Cora B., Estella, and Alvin H., of whom Estella died September 30, 1885. Mr. Myers and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church of Toronto, and socially are in great favor. Politically he is a strong republican.

William Myers, Sr., was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, October 4, 1811. He is a son of Michael Myers, the famous Indian fighter, the latter a native of Washington county, Penn., who came to Jefferson county in 1800, and settled on the land now included in the limits of Toronto. He built on Croxton's run, about a mile from the river, the first grist-mill in this part of the county, and also engaged in distilling and in farming, and continued the latter pursuit until his death in 1850. At his deceased he was aged one hundred and seven years. Before coming here Michael Myers acted as an Indian scout, guarding the settlements along the river from surprise. He was detailed to watch along the Ohio, walking between Yellow Creek and Mingo, and while in the discharge of his duty he shot and killed an Indian at what is now known as Deer Rock, at the head of Brown's Island. By his wife Catherine, to whom he was united before coming to Ohio, he had five boys and two girls. She died about 1857. William Myers became engaged in farming in early manhood, and also carried produce between Pittsburgh and New Orleans, and followed this river trade about forty years. Since 1883 he has retired from all business except farming. He was married in 1839 to Sarah Abrams, a native of this county, by whom he has two children: Mary E. and James W. The mother of these dying in 1841, he was married in 1845 to Lucinda, widow of Robert Montgomery. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church of Toronto. Mr. Myers is probably the oldest living citizen of Jefferson county, and is widely known and everywhere highly esteemed. James W. Myers, a prosperous farmer of Jefferson county, whose residence is at Toronto, was born May 2, 1841, a son of William and Sarah A. (Abrams) Myers, whose history is given in this work. The subject of this mention was reared in Jefferson county, and there received his education in the public schools. Subsequently he engaged in farming in which he has devoted his attention to the present. On March 1, 1865, Mr. Myers was married to Jennie I., daughter of Andrew and Julia Robertson, of this county, and to this marriage have been born five children: Doris L., Evert, Julia G., Harvey H., William W., all of whom are living but Evert, who died in April, 1881. The mother of these children died April 25, 1880, and on June 28, 1883, he was married to Amanda B., daughter of James and Hannah Brown, residents of Hancock county, W. Va. Mr. Myers is a member of the

Methodist Protestant church of Toronto. In public matters he is enterprising, aiding in all worthy undertakings, and as a citizen he is highly esteemed.

John Myers, Sr., a native of Pennsylvania, and a brother of the celebrated "Auver Mike," was a farmer by occupation, and one of the prominent early settlers of Jefferson county. One of his sons, John Myers, Jr., was reared in Washington county, Penn., and in early manhood engaged in agriculture. In 1830 he removed to Ohio, and made a settlement at Newburgh, as Toronto was then called. Here he followed farming for a time, and subsequently sold his land and opened a general store at Newburgh, which he conducted for several years. Afterward he engaged in coal mining, but soon abandoned that and followed the cooper's trade until his death in 1875. He was married in 1837 to Martha Smith, a native of Ohio, by whom he had three sons and four daughters, all of whom survive. His widow is still living.

Benjamin F. Myers, son of John, Jr., and senior member of the firm of Myers & McFerren, contractors and builders, of Toronto, is a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, born February 2, 1845. He was reared and educated in Jefferson county, and in youth was taught the cooper's trade, at which he was occupied for several years. In 1871 he came to Toronto, and found employment as a millwright in the sewer pipe works at Calumet. After an engagement there of eight years, he opened a planing-mill at Toronto in company with his present partner, and embarked in their present flourishing business. Mr. Myers was married to Eldorado, daughter of Alexander Stone, of Jefferson county, and they had one child, William, who died in infancy. The mother died, and he was subsequently married to Jane E., daughter of Henry L. Blackburn, of this county, by whom he has two children, Fannie and Thomas P. Mr. Myers and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church of Toronto. He is also associated with the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a member of the republican party. He is an enterprising and valued citizen, and he and family are highly esteemed by the community.

John W. Myers, son of the above mentioned John Myers, Jr., was born May 5, 1838. His early years were spent in Toronto, where he attended school, and subsequently he learned the trades of cooper and carpenter, at which he is still engaged. He also followed the river in the fall seasons, acting as a pilot between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. He was on one of these trips when the war broke out, and upon his return home, in 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Thirtieth Ohio infantry, and served one year and ten months. At the battle of Antietam he was taken prisoner by the confederates, and was imprisoned for two months in Libby prison. On his return to his home he was discharged on account of impaired health. He was married in June, 1863, to Nancy S. Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton of Steubenville, and to this union have been born seven children: Harry W., Fred H., Minolia, Anna M., Josephine, Charles

and Myrtle, all of whom are living but Charles. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Toronto, of which he is an official member. He is also a comrade of the G. A. R. The office of township trustee he has filled to the general satisfaction during one year. In politics he is a strong republican.

Michael Myers, Sr., one of the most notable figures in the days of border warfare, was born in Winchester, Va., in 1745. At fourteen years of age he came with his father to the region now known as Washington county, Penn., then Augusta county, Va., and settled on Pigeon creek, about six miles from the present site of Monongahela City. Though this was soon after the treaty of Fort Stanwix, the frontiersmen did not find themselves wholly unmolested, and the Myers family was soon involved in trouble with the red men. According to the statement made by Mr. Myers in 1850, he had a part in a transaction in 1774 which may have been the opening trouble of the famous "Dunmore" war, immortalized by the eloquent speech of the chief, Logan, which was inspired by a bloody event in that border contest. In the month of May, 1774, Mr. Myers, with two companions, crossed the Ohio near Yellow creek, to look at the land on the western shore. They went up the creek to Hollow Rock, and there spancelled their horse, while they prepared to encamp. Hearing presently a tinkling of the bell on the horse, Myers ran to where he could observe him and saw an Indian loosing the spancels. He immediately shot the Indian, and reloading ran up the hill until he perceived another Indian coming toward him and a large body of them near by. He shot the Indian approaching, and he and his friend then speedily retreated. On the following day, a canoe full of Indians was seen approaching from the Ohio side to the place where Myers was encamped, with a body of men under Greathouse, and they were ambushed and all save one killed by the latter force. Myers was a remarkably accurate shot, was over six feet in height, rawboned and muscular, and had the reputation of being one of the strongest and fleetest men on the border. His only physical defect was in his speech, on account of which he always prefaced his talk by a drawl, "auver," and he was given, consequently, the cognomen of "Auver Mike." During the Revolutionary war he was given the rank of captain, and was assigned to duty as a scout or spy along the Ohio river. A part of his duty was patroling from Mingo Bottom up the west bank of the Ohio river to the mouth of Yellow creek, where he would remain over night, cross the river and return on his beat on the Virginia side. While thus employed he one day found Poplar spring, at which he was wont to stop and drink, in the possession of a group of Indians. With the irrepressible instinct of an Indian fighter, he immediately shot one of the red men, at long range, and then started for the place five miles up the river, where Capt. Brady was waiting for him. He reached the rendezvous in safety and crossed the river before his pursuers came up, though they gave him a hot chase. In 1782 Myers was with Col. Crawford as scout in the ill-fated expedition to Sandusky. After the close of the Indian warfare in this region, Myers engaged in the river

traffic, shipping flour and whisky to New Orleans and points on this side, by means of flat-boats. He made eleven trips of this kind, returning by land through the wilderness. On his last trip, made near the close of the last century, he and his brother were taken with yellow fever, and the latter died. About the year 1795, Mr. Myers located on section 25, township 4, range 1, of the original seven ranges surveyed in Ohio, and in 1799 he built a log house on the river just below the mouth of Croxton's run, whither in 1801, he removed his family and goods from Williamsport, now called Monongahela City. The flat-boat which he used in moving afterward served many years as a flat-boat. In 1808 he built a grist-mill near his home, which by being rebuilt continued in operation until 1861. At the same time he built a stone house, the first of its kind in this part of Ohio, which was used as a hotel for forty years. The river has now encroached upon its site. This redoubtable pioneer passed away at the age of one hundred and seven years, as recorded on his tombstone, which is the only record remaining.

Michael Myers, the famous Indian scout, who was the original owner of the site of Toronto, is elsewhere mentioned at length, as his memorable deeds deserve. His descendants have, during several generations, been valued citizens of Jefferson county. One of his sons was George Myers, who was the father of Michael Myers, now deceased, a highly respected farmer and riverman. The latter Michael Myers was born January 15, 1822. He and his father were pioneers in various important enterprises. In 1858 they burnt the first kiln of fire brick on the Ohio side of the river, and from that beginning the fire brick industry has grown to mammoth proportions. He and a brother and their father, started the first steam mill in Knox township, which was operated until about 1867. His wife was Hannah Bowles, daughter of William Bowles, a soldier of the war of 1812, who removed to Jefferson county in 1833, and died here in May, 1870. To Mr. and Mrs. Michael Myers were born three children: William F., Jennie M. and Hannah R. Mr. Myers died May 31, 1864, but his widow still survives, having since married again. William F. Myers, above named, is a member of the Ohio Valley Fire Clay company, and is a valued citizen of Toronto. He was born in Knox township, April 22, 1847. He received his education in the district schools and worked upon the farm until he was about twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in boating on the river. He was connected with the river trade for twenty-one years, and when he left that he established the Ohio Valley Fire Clay works, with which he is still connected. A three-fourths interest has been leased to J. Moore, T. B. Lysle and George W. McCoy, who are managing the business. Mr. Myers was married February 11, 1869, to Mary, daughter of Samuel Conn, of Jefferson county. To this union have been born eight children: George M., Chalmers, Samuel S., Maude M., Annie B., Jennie M., William F. and Thomas J. William, Chalmers and Samuel are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of the Odd Fellows.

His life-long residence in this township has made him many acquaintances and friends, and he is highly esteemed by all.

John H. Paisley, cabinet-maker and undertaker, of Toronto, was born at Knoxville, Jefferson county, December 17, 1852. His father, James, was a well-known resident of this county, and a cabinet-maker by occupation. Margaret, his wife, to whom he was married about 1843, was a daughter of James and Rachel Alexander, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, and a captain in the war of 1812. By this marriage, James Paisley had thirteen children, of whom ten were boys, and eleven of whom are now living. He died in 1877, but his wife is still living. John H. Paisley, after his school days, was at first occupied in farm work for some time, and then went to New Cumberland, where he was employed for five years in the brickyards. Subsequently he returned to Ohio, and at his father's death, took charge of his business, which he continued until 1882. In that year he came to Toronto, and embarked in his present business, in which he has met with pronounced success. Mr. Paisley is a member of the Masonic order, the K. of P., the I. O. O. F., the Junior Order of American Mechanics and the F. M. C. In politics he has taken an active part, working as a member of the republican party, and in the interests of his city. He is prominent in his party councils, and has served four years as a member of the county central committee. He was elected mayor of Toronto, an office to which he was re-elected and held during two terms to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1886 he was elected justice of the peace, an office in which he is now serving his second term. In all his official capacities he has earned the esteem of the community.

George D. Roberts, a successful farmer of Knox township, Jefferson county, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, April 11, 1843. To that county his father, William Roberts, a native of Virginia, removed with the family of his parents, Robert and Ruth (Atkinson) Roberts, about 1818. Robert Roberts was a gunsmith by trade, and followed that calling until his death, which occurred April 17, 1836. His wife died January 20, 1886. They had eight children, four of whom are living. William Roberts, the father of the subject of this mention, was born in 1818. He became a plasterer by trade. In about 1841 he was married to Eva Miller, who bore to him twelve children, nine of whom are living. He died March 21, 1887, but his widow is still living, at her home at Fowlerville, Mich. George D. Roberts, son of the above, was reared in Harrison county, and in youth learned the trade of cabinet-maker. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio, and served about three years, and participated in over twenty engagements, among which were the battles of the Wilderness and Cedar Creek. He was an eye-witness of Sheridan's famous ride from Winchester, "twenty miles away." After the close of his patriotic and distinguished service for his country, he engaged in farming in Harrison county, and in 1865, he removed to Knox township, and occupied his present property. In March, 1868, Mr. Roberts was married to Mary D. Burnett,

daughter of James H. Burnett, of Jefferson county. To this union six children were born: Annie I., James W., Charles D., John R., Harry K., and Mary E., who died in 1887. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, of Knoxville, and he is a comrade of the G. A. R.

James J. Shanley, a prominent physician of Toronto, was born July 12, 1838. He is the son of Dr. William Shanley, one of the early practitioners of the Ohio valley. The latter was born in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1827, locating first in New Jersey. He engaged in the paper business there, and soon afterward removed to Indiana, where he followed farming for a short time. When he returned to Steubenville, he found employment in the Thompson-Hanna paper mill, and at the same time studied medicine, having decided to follow that profession. Removing to Wellsburgh, W. Va., he studied medicine under Dr. Grafton, and attended lectures at the Medical college of Ohio, at Cincinnati. He then practiced one year at Wellsburgh, afterward removing to Pughtown, now Fairview, the county seat of Hancock county, W. Va. Several years later he removed to the vicinity of New Cumberland, and formed the partnership of Shanley & Flowers, engaging in 1846, in the manufacture of fire brick. This he abandoned several years later and resumed the practice of medicine at New Cumberland, which he continued until near his death, which occurred July 25, 1889. His wife, Phebe Clark, a native of New Jersey, bore to him eight children, four of whom are living. She died about 1872. James J. Shanley was born at Wellsburgh, and received his early education at New Cumberland, where he began the study of his chosen profession, with his father as his preceptor. This professional education he continued at the Miami medical college of Cincinnati, where he was graduated. His practice at Toronto has covered a period of fourteen years, except two spent in the south. During this time he has gained a high place in his profession, has made many warm friends, and won the regard of all with whom he has been associated. On February 18, 1862, Dr. Shanley was married to Martha J., daughter of William Stewart, and they have three children: Eva M., Gertrude J. and Phebe A. The second is the wife of John Metz, of Toronto. Mrs. Shanley died in 1876.

Among the intelligent and enterprising farmers of Knox township, mention may well be made of John Smith, who though a native of Westmoreland county, Penn., has been a valued citizen of Jefferson county since 1879. He was born September 27, 1830, the son of Robert and Mrtha (Vance) Smith, natives of Pennsylvania. The father, a farmer by occupation, was married in 1829, and by this union had seven children, six of whom are living. His wife died about 1861 and he in 1881. The subject of this mention was reared and educated in Washington county, Penn., and engaged in farming until 1869, when he embarked in the lumber business, which he followed for ten years at East Liverpool, Ohio, having removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1860. In 1879 he settled upon the farm in Knox township which he now occupies, and resumed farming. In 1863 Mr. Smith was married

to Margaret M., daughter of Jonathan Berry, deceased, of Knox township. To this marriage have been born six children: Robert P., John B., Herbert V., Nellie G., Carl N. and Ina, the latter of whom died at the age of eighteen months. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church of Knoxville, and in politics, he is a prohibitionist.

John C. Smith, one of the venerable and highly respected citizens of Knox township, was born in Washington county, Penn., June 22, 1809. Of that county his parents, Benjamin and Jane (Berry) Smith, were also natives. Benjamin Smith was a blacksmith by trade, which occupation he followed until 1828, when he removed to Holmes county, Ohio, and engaged in farming, at which he was occupied during the remainder of his days. He was married about 1805 to Jane Berry, and in 1817 came to Knox township, where he lived several years. His wife died in 1862 and he in 1860. Of the eight children born to them, there are four living, including the subject of this sketch, John C. Smith. The latter in early manhood took up the trade of his father, and followed it until 1860. In 1864 he settled upon the farm which he now occupies. He has prospered in his undertakings, and is respected as a capable and worthy man of business, and highly esteemed for his long life of industry and integrity. Mr. Smith was first married in 1837 to Sarah Ridenour, by whom he had ten children, six of whom are living. The mother died in 1861, and in September, 1863, he was married to Margaret J., widow of John Woodruff, of Knox township. Two children have been born to this union: James C. and Castelar B., both of whom are living. Mr. Smith and wife are members of the Lutheran church of Bowling Green.

Andrew J. Stewart, mayor of Toronto, was born in Allegheny county, Penn., July 4, 1835. He is a son of William D. Stewart, who was born in Pennsylvania, the son of Daniel Stewart, a native of Ireland. William Stewart was reared in Pennsylvania, and there engaged in farming, which was the vocation of his life. He was married to Martha J. Mateer, a native of New Jersey, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. The father died in his eighty-eighth year in Jefferson county, whither he moved and settled at Fairview in 1868. The mother is also deceased. Andrew J. Stewart was first occupied in the river trade, running between Pittsburgh and Louisville, in which he continued until 1883, when he embarked in merchandise at Toronto. Two years later he was appointed postmaster, and he held that position four years, to the entire satisfaction of the patrons of the office. In 1889 he was elected to his present position as mayor of Toronto. Mr. Stewart is a democrat in politics, prominent in his party, and he is a member of the Masonic order. He has been a resident of Toronto twenty-one years, being an old settler of that young but flourishing city, and during that period has become highly esteemed by all with whom he has been associated.

Robert B. Stewart, deceased, who is remembered as one of Jefferson county's most intelligent and enterprising farmers, was born in 1816, at London, England. His father, Alexander Stewart, of Scotch

descent, and a baker, engaged in the flour and bakery trade, was compelled to leave England on account of the bread riots, and brought his family to Jefferson county. He first settled at Empire, and later at Steubenville, and engaged in the real estate business. Robert B., being an infant at his arrival in this county, received his education here, first in the Empire school, and then at Prof. Tidball's academy at Steubenville, where he was a schoolmate of Edwin M. Stanton. After his school days were over he engaged in farming, which was his vocation during life, though he also engaged in the river trade in the fall seasons, carrying produce to New Orleans. He was a valuable citizen, taking an interest in all worthy enterprises. Though not a church member, he was an active supporter of the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is a devoted member. He was married May 16, 1850, to Amanda M., daughter of William and Maria Saunders, of Steubenville. To this union were born five children: Alexander T., William P., Ella M., Robert B. and Edward S., all of whom survive. The mother also, is still living. Robert B. Stewart died October 15, 1872. William P. Stewart, son of the above, was born February 23, 1853. He received his early education in Hopedale college, and then engaged in farming, at which he is still occupied. He has also followed the river to the extent of making several trips to New Orleans. On March 3, 1875, he was married to Lizzie M., daughter of Henry and Mary Robbins, of Salineville, Ohio. They have had five children, of whom two are living: Robert C. and Lizzie M. Mr. Stewart is a prominent young farmer and has many warm friends in the county.

Frank Stokes, editor of the *Toronto Tribune*, is a native of Jefferson county. He was born at Empire, January 1, 1860. He is the son of John Stokes, a worthy citizen of the county, of whom mention is made in the sketch of Dr. Stokes. Mr. Stokes received his early schooling at Knoxville, and then began teaching school, at which he was engaged for some time. He made his first venture in journalism in 1876, by the publication of the *Banner of Zion*, a religious paper, which he issued monthly from his home in Knoxville until 1880. In the latter year he purchased an interest in the Sloan's *Enterprise*, now known as the *Toronto Tribune*. The *Enterprise* was established in 1879 by T. M. Daniels, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. After his death in 1884, Mr. Stokes purchased the entire business. In 1886 he also began the publication of the *Mingo News*. Since his connection with the *Tribune* Mr. Stokes has become widely known as a bright and energetic journalist, and he has made his paper one of the most creditable publications in eastern Ohio. In political affairs he takes an active part, personally and through the medium of his influential paper, in behalf of the republican party. He has held the office of town treasurer for the period of nine years. On October 27, 1886, Mr. Stokes was married to Mary, daughter of John McFadden, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. John McFadden, deceased, the pioneer sewer pipe manufacturer of Toronto, was born at Dunbarton, Scotland, about the year 1827, the

son of Hugh and Sarah McFadden. His birth occurred in the historic house in which Walllace killed the twelve men with a stool, as narrated in the "Scottish Chiefs." Our subject was reared and educated in his native land, and there learned the trade of potter. When a young man he came to the United States, and first settled in Cincinnati, where he remained some time. Subsequently he removed to Freeman's Landing, W. Va., and in company with George Carlyle, engaged in the manufactures of terra cotta chimney tops. Shortly afterward they crossed the river to Toronto, then known as Newburgh, and became the first manufacturers of sewer pipes west of the Allegenies. In 1871 they leased the works to Connelly, Hood & Co., and from that time Mr. McFadden lived a retired life until his death in August, 1876. In 1860 he was married to Mary, daughter of Hugh Lyons, of Newbugh, and by this union had two children, Mary E. and Emma S. Mr. McFadden was a member of the Presbyterian church and of the Masonic order, and in politics was an active republican. He was one of the enterprising, pushing and intelligent men who have done so much to build up the fortunes of the valley.

William H. Stokes, M. D., one of the prominent young physicians of Jefferson county, has been located for several years at Toronto, where he has gained an excellent practice. He was born at Knoxville, Jefferson county, September 10, 1855, the son of John Stokes and Susan Harrison, both natives of this county, who were united in marriage in 1851. To their union three children were born, who are all living. John Stokes is a highly esteemed citizen of the county, who followed farming during his active days, but has, since 1879, been retired from business. His wife is a daughter of J. J. Harrison, of Steubenville, who was for many years connected with Scott's store. Dr. Stokes received his early education at Knoxville, and then began teaching, at which he was engaged for two years. He then took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Park Rex, M. D., of Wellsville, Ohio. One year later he entered the Cleveland medical college, and during the following year he pursued his studies at the Columbus medical college, where he was graduated in 1882. In the same year he opened an office at Empire, and was engaged in the practice there four years. He then came to Toronto, where he is now one of the prominent physicians, and in the possession of a good practice. In 1887 he opened a drug store in connection with his practice, which is managed by Ross Forcythe. The doctor was married December 23, 1884, to Jennie E., daughter of John Myers, of East Springfield, Ohio, and they have one child, William E. He and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and he is also a member of I. O. O. F.

James Stone, a prominent citizen of Jefferson county, and a successful merchant at Empire, was born in 1840, at the site of the town of Toronto. His parents, Alexander and Nancy (Norman) Stone, were also natives of this county, and the father was engaged in farming until his death in June, 1889, sincerely mourned by all who were acquainted with his sterling qualities. His wife, who was the mother

of seven children, four of whom survive, died in 1853. James Stone, before he reached his majority, engaged in farming, and also in boating, making voyages from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. In 1861 he came to Empire, and opened a small general store, which by good management and close attention to business, he built up from year to year, until he now has one of the notable business establishments of the county. In 1872 he made another successful business venture, starting the first saw-mill and planing-mill at Empire. He was also for a short time interested in the pottery business. He has always been active in advancing the interests of the town, and has himself built twenty-seven houses and business rooms. In short he is one of those public spirited citizens whose presence in a young town insures its prosperity. In 1861 Mr. Stone was married to Mary A., daughter of William Myers, elsewhere mentioned, and they have had six children: William, James, Frank W., Nora (deceased), Emma F. and Mary. He and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

Samuel Swickard, one of the venerable citizens of Jefferson county, who has witnessed its development almost from the beginning of the present century, was born in that county July 15, 1807. He is the son of Martin Swickard, a native of Germany, who came to America about 1745, and settled first in Pennsylvania, where he lived to middle age and married Margaret Bartholomew, a native of Maryland. They had four children, of whom the only survivor is the subject of this sketch. Early in this century he removed his family to Island Creek township, Jefferson county, where he died about 1841, at the age of ninety-six years. His first wife above named, died in Pennsylvania, and before his removal to Ohio he was married again. The second wife bore to him four children, and died a few years before her husband's decease. Martin Swickard was one of the famous pioneers of Ohio, a man without fear who took a brave part in various battles with the Indians, among which may be mentioned the famous defeat of Crawford. Samuel Swickard has been engaged throughout his life as a farmer, and in that calling has achieved substantial success. As one of the oldest citizens living, and a worthy man, he is held in high esteem wherever he is known. In 1831 Mr. Swickard was married to Mary, daughter of Robert Douglas, by whom he had five children: Margaret A., Rebecca, Delilah, Jacob R. and one who died in infancy. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Samuel B. Taylor, a prominent young attorney of Toronto, is a native of Jefferson county, born May 17, 1854, the son of John and Jane Taylor, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. His father was the son of Richard Taylor, who in about 1770 came from Ireland, his native land, and settled in Washington county, Penn., where he engaged in farming, which he carried on until his death in 1848. John Taylor was born at the Pennsylvania home of his parents, in 1804, and was raised upon the farm and inured to agricultural pursuits, which have been his life's occupation. He was married

September 22, 1836, to Jane, daughter of John and Jane Henderson, natives of Ireland, and to them were born six sons and five daughters, nine of whom are living. The parents are now residents of Ross township. Samuel B. Taylor, after studying in the common schools of his township, finished his education at the colleges of Hopedale and Richdale, and then engaged in teaching. He followed this profession thirteen years, with much success, and subsequently was engaged in the mercantile business at Mooretown for three years. In 1883 he was elected mayor of Toronto, and being re-elected, served two terms to the satisfaction of the community. Before this elevation to office and during that period, he pursued the study of the law, and in March, 1889, he opened an office at Toronto, and actively engaged in the practice, in which his talent and industrious application promise him success. He has always taken much interest in politics as a republican, and during his residence in Mooretown held the office of township clerk for three years. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Taylor was married in 1880, to Mary V., daughter of Wellington Cooper, of Brown's Island, W. Va., and they have two children: Ella M., and Jay W., who died October 6, 1884. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Notable among the early settlers in Jefferson county was Samuel Van Tilburg, a native of Pennsylvania, who settled upon the farm which is now occupied by his grandson, Sylvester Van Tilburg. William, son of Samuel, was reared in Knox township, and at an early age began work on the farm, and his occupation throughout life was agriculture. He died in 1877, but his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Crawford, is still living. Of the seven children born to them, five are living. Sylvester Van Tilburg, now a highly respected citizen of Knox township, son of William and Sarah (Crawford) Van Tilburg, was born on the farm he now occupies, September 11, 1846. He has been engaged in farming since youth, and in his chosen vocation has been quite successful. In 1882 he was married to Lydia, daughter of George Glenn, of Saline township. Four children have been born to them, Florence G., Elza, Roy and Charles, of whom the first is deceased. Mr. Van Tilburg is not a member of any religious denomination, but is regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a democrat.

John C. Walker, an enterprising farmer of Knox township, was born in Island Creek township, Jefferson county, in 1834, son of David and Letitia (Canning) Walker. His father was born in Pennsylvania, but came to Ohio about 1815, and settled near Steubenville, where he followed his trade of millwright and carpenter. In 1819 he was married to Letitia, daughter of Charles Canning, a native of Ireland. She is still living, at the age of ninety-two years, but her husband died in 1867. Two children were born to them, John C. and David, both of whom are living. John C. Walker was reared and educated in Island Creek township, and early in youth learned the vocation of a farmer, which has been his through life. In 1850 he

was married to Margaret, daughter of Samuel Arnold, of Knox township, and four children were born to them: Letitia, Sarah A., David R. and John S., all of whom survive. The mother died July 19, 1876. Mr. Walker is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has many warm friends throughout the county. Though never active in politics he is a firm supporter of the democratic party.

Thomas L. Ward, a well-known merchant of Empire, Jefferson county, is a native of Hancock county, W. Va., and a son of Philip and Sarah Ward, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The father came to Freeman's Landing W. Va., in about 1843, and there found employment in the brickyards, which, however, he soon abandoned, and engaged in farming. The latter vocation he followed until the past year, when he retired from the farm and made his home at New Cumberland. He was married in 1841 to Sarah, daughter of Anthony Trimmer, a descendant of Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne. To this union were born nine children: Eliza J., Thomas L., Martha M., Joanna, Nancy, James E., Frank M., Jemima and Charles F. Thomas L. Ward, the second child, was born August 31, 1845. He was reared as a farmer, and that was his calling until 1879, when he removed to Empire, and opened a general store, which he still conducts, having built up a valuable and extensive trade. Mr. Ward was married in March, 1871, to Martha, daughter of Thomas McFerren, whose sketch appears elsewhere. To them have been born two children: Lena M. and Leslie M. Mr. Ward and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and he is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Heptasophs. In politics he is a republican.

One of the early and prominent residents of Knox township was Thomas Warren, the son of William Warren, who came to Ohio in pioneer times and settled in this township, on a farm joining that now occupied by his grandson, David T. Warren. William Warren was a worthy man, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a valued citizen in those days of toil and danger. Thomas Warren was born in Knox township in 1803. He received the advantage of such schools as then existed here, and at an early age began to assist his parents in farming. Reared thus to habits of industry, he continued through life as a farmer, and was very successful in that calling. His first marriage occurred in 1824 to Ruth Polick, who died about 1835. They had six children, four of whom are living. In 1836 he was married to Jane Thompson, and of their four children all are living but one son, who was a patriotic soldier and died for his country in Libby prison, at Richmond, Va. The father died in 1875 and the mother in about 1881.

David T. Warren, son of the above by his second marriage, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in July, 1838. He was reared in Knox township, and at an early age was familiarized with the calling of the farmer, in which he has since been engaged quite successfully. In 1862 he enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served three years with credit to his valor and patriotism. He participated in the battles of Perrysville and Chickamauga, among others, and at the latter engagement was taken prisoner in company

with twelve others of his command. Of these he was one of the only two who survived to again reach the Union lines. On his return from the army he resumed farming, and in 1870 was married to Martha J., daughter of George Culp, of Knox township. To this union were born four children: Laura B., George T., Earl and William M., of whom Earl is deceased. Mr. Warren and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and he is a comrade of the G. A. R.

George B. Warren, a son of the above named Thomas Warren, by his marriage to Jane Thompson, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, March 9, 1844. He was reared and received his education in Knox township, whither his parents removed when he was two years of age. He was brought up on the farm, and has followed agriculture as his vocation. In 1870, Mr. Warren was married to Maggie B. Fitzpatrick, daughter of Alexander Fitzpatrick, deceased, a notice of whom appears in this work. To this union have been born eight children: Nannie E., Thomas B., Myrtle, Walter A., Lizzie E., Eula, Harry H., and Mary A. All of these are living except Nannie, who died in infancy. Mr. Warren and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church of Knoxville.

William H. Watt, a native of Knox township, was born December 27, 1841, the son of Charles and Jane Watt, early settlers of Jefferson county, who were well-known and highly esteemed in their day. Charles Watt was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, and in 1808 came to America, in company with three brothers. After spending about a year in Philadelphia, he came to Jefferson county, and followed his trade as a weaver in connection with farming until his death, which occurred in August, 1878. He was married about 1833, to Jane Paisley, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Simon Paisley, of Jefferson county. She died in 1842. They had seven children, of whom two are deceased. William H. Watt, after he had reached the age of twenty years, engaged in farming, which has since been his occupation in connection with dealing in stock. He is a worthy and prominent citizen, and is held in general esteem. On December 29, 1864, he was married to Similda, daughter of J. N. Russell, formerly a resident of Knox township, who removed to Coshocton county, where he died in January, 1889. By this marriage Mr. Watt has two children: Cameron and Lillie. In politics, Mr. Watt is a democrat.

Thomas H. Wayble, M. D., a prominent young physician of Toronto, is a native of Ohio, born January 25, 1859. His father, George Wayble, was a son of Jacob Wayble, who came to Ohio in 1855, from Pennsylvania, and settled near Cadiz, but afterward removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he died in 1860. George Wayble also came to this state in 1855, and settled in Harrison county at first, but afterward removed to Belmont county. He passed a life of industry, beginning at the age of eleven years to learn the tanner's trade, which he afterward followed for thirty-five years. At the end of that period he engaged in farming, which was his vocation until his death, which occurred in 1884, he being then sixty-six years of age. His wife,

Nancy Barcus, a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, bore to him three sons and four daughters. She died in October, 1864. Dr. Wayble, son of the above, received his literary education in the common schools of Belmont county, and in Hopedale Normal college, and then began teaching at Bloomfield, Jefferson county. He was thus employed four years, and in the meantime, having decided to devote himself to the medical profession, he spent his leisure time in the study of medicine, with Dr. D. H. Cole, of Bloomfield. In 1881 he entered the medical department of the Wooster university, at Cleveland, and took a full university course, graduating in July, 1883. During his second year's attendance his proficiency gained for him the appointment of assistant to the chair of clinical surgery, and assistant also to the chair of gynecology. On entering college he chose for his preceptors, Weed Brothers, of Cleveland, and was engaged in their office. After graduation, Dr. Wayble practiced at Pekin, Jefferson county, five years, and then established his office at Toronto. He was married May 22, 1880, to Venna M., daughter of Crawford and Mattie Vorhis, of this county, and they have had three children: Harry C., Frederick L. and Oma B. The second named died in August, 1888. The doctor and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1886 he was appointed by President Cleveland to the board of examining surgeons for pensions, and served until June 30, 1889. In the same year he was removed from the United States examining board of surgeons, he was chosen as the democratic candidate for state senator, in his district, and received a very complimentary vote.

William Wellington, who is prominently associated with the fire clay industry of Toronto, is a son of John Wellington, a well-known citizen of the county, of which he is a native. The latter was engaged in farming until 1875, when he came to Toronto, and became occupied in teaming. His wife, whose maiden name was Marian Stillwell, bore to him nine children, of whom eight are living. William Wellington was born February 11, 1858. His first occupation after his school days were over was farming, but after following this five years, he became associated with the fire brick business, obtaining employment in the Calumet yards. Subsequently he took charge of the engines in the sewer pipe works of Francy Sons & Co., and in 1886, he and Robert Snowden contracted for the supply of clay to the Jefferson Sewer Pipe works. From this partnership Mr. Snowden retired at the end of one year, and his place was taken by C. F. Young. Mr. Wellington is a popular and energetic young business man, and is in favor with the community, as was attested by his election to the town council, in 1885, an office he still holds. He is an active republican, and is prominently identified with the order of Odd Fellows, having served as district deputy grand master of Jefferson county, and two years as representative to the Ohio grand lodge from district No. 51. Mr. Wellington was married December 22, 1881, to Ella Aken, of Tiltonville, Ohio, by whom he has three children: Flora B., Wilbert and Elmer.

Samuel A. Wilson, a prominent farmer of Knox township, Jefferson county, was born in that township May 23, 1842. He is the son of George Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio about 1833 and settled in Knox township, where he engaged in farming, an occupation to which he still gives some attention, though now of advanced age. In 1835 he was married to Sarah Lee, who was born in Nova Scotia, daughter of David Lee, a native of Ireland. To this union nine children have been born, four of whom are living. Four sons, including the subject of this mention, served in the armies of the Union, and three gave up their lives in defense of the integrity of the nation. Samuel A. Wilson had been engaged upon the farm and one year for the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad company, when, in 1864, he enlisted in the army and served until the close of the rebellion. He was a member of the Thirteenth United States infantry, and after the close of the civil war, served some time in Kansas, and in 1866, was ordered with his regiment to Montana, where he completed his term of enlistment. Returning home in 1867 he engaged in farming, at which he is still occupied, also conducting a nursery in connection with his other employments. The latter he established in 1884, known as the Highland Nurseries, New Somerset, Ohio. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Grand Army, and is with his wife affiliated with the Christian church. He is one of the influential men of his township, of which he has served as clerk one term and as justice of the peace nearly two terms. In 1869 he was married to Emily Marshall, by whom he has six children: Frank K., Lizzie M., Elwood M., Maggie R., Ella G. and Ulna R.

William C. Yeagley, a well-known merchant of New Somerset, Jefferson county, was born at that place in 1843, the son of George and Martha Yeagley. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio with his parents in 1819, and settled in Knox township. Here George Yeagley learned the trade of a blacksmith, at which he was occupied until 1879. Since that time he has been engaged in farming. His marriage to Martha Fry resulted in the birth of three children, two of whom are living. William C. received a good education in the schools of Somerset, and at Richmond and Mt. Union, and then began teaching, which he followed for about eight years. He then embarked in his present business, in which he has had a satisfactory degree of success. On September 7, 1881, he was married to Sarah J., daughter of Henry Iddings, of Saline township, and to them have been born three children: Ruth I., Hattie E., and George H. Mr. Yeagley, though not a member of any religious denomination, is a regular attendant at the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a republican.

MT. PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

John L. Barkhurst, a highly respected citizen of Mt. Pleasant township, is the youngest of a family of six children born to William and Nancy Haynes Barkhurst, natives of Ohio, who were married

August 19, 1805. Their children were: Isaac, born May 3, 1806; Sarah, born November 11, 1808, died August 21, 1880; Joshua, born July 13, 1811; Margaret, born March 30, 1813, died April 29, 1836; Polly, born August 29, 1816, deceased; and John L., born October 7, 1821. The father, a farmer, and very estimable man, served for nearly three years in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison, and died April 18, 1861, aged seventy-six years. His wife died August 22, 1842, aged fifty-eight. John L. Barkhurst was born near Little York, Jefferson county, and was raised on the farm. In August, 1844, he was married to Louise Parkinson, daughter of Jacob and Polly Parkinson, of Jefferson county, who became residents of Jefferson county in 1814. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Protestant church, from the time her husband and she united with the same in 1856, and the church as well as her husband suffered a severe loss in her death, which occurred August 22, 1882, at the age of fifty-eight years. On January 28, 1885, Mr. Barkhurst, was married to Sarah Kithcart, daughter of Cunningham and Jane (Dunlap) Kithcart. He and wife are active members of the Short Creek Valley Methodist Prosestant church. In 1872 Mr. Barkhurst left the farm and purchasing the Updegraff mills, engaged in milling, in which he has been quite successful. This mill was formerly run by Samuel Dennis, for eleven years, and a fourth interest is now owned by John Craven. The mill has now adopted the roller process and is doing a large business being situated in a fertile wheat country. Mr. Barkhurst now resides on property within the limits of the new town of Dillon, where he has platted town lots. This promises to be a village of importance. The Dillon coal mines, opened on the Barkhurst and Craven farms, are expected soon to yield twenty-five to 150 car loads of coal daily.

William Barkhurst, a leading farmer of Mt. Pleasant township, was born in Jefferson county, January 27, 1831. He is the son of Jacob Barkhurst, by his wife, Mary Moore. Both parents were natives of Ohio, and the father was an industrious man, who, by following the callings of farmer and shoemaker, succeeded in becoming well-to-do. The mother died December 25, 1837, and the father was subsequently married to Jane Reynard, of this county. The children of the first marriage are William B. and Naomi, the latter the wife of George A. Walker, of Mt. Pleasant. William Barkhurst began work on his own account at the age of twenty-five years, and his steady industry and good management since then have enabled him to achieve considerable success and earn a high place among the best people of the county. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and in politics is republican. In 1888 he removed to Mt. Pleasant and is now leading a retired life. Mr. Barkhurst was married January 5, 1860, to Rebecca, daughter of Silas and Martha Moore, of Jefferson county. Her father, a farmer and member of the Methodist Episcopal church, died November 15, 1872, at the age of eighty years, and the mother is living in her eighty-fourth year. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Barkhurst are Sylvanus, who married Elizabeth White; Nancy J., wife of Hugh

Best, and Micajah S., who married Lenora Heltabridle. Mr. and Mrs. Barkhurst have the following children: J. Elsworth, who married Jeannette Jones; Dr. S. O. Barkhurst, a physician at Smithfield, Ohio; Mary J., wife of Homer Cheffy; Martha A. and Ada at home. Mrs. Barkhurst is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Benjamin F. Bone, grocer and confectioner of Mt. Pleasant, was born September 5, 1846, son of Benjamin and Lenora (Evans) Bone. The father, a native of England, came to this country when about fifteen years old, married Miss Evans, a native of the county, and they lived happily together until her death in 1860, at the age of forty-eight years. He died December 1, 1877, at the age of sixty-three. Eleven children were born to them, as follows: Sarah (Mrs. J. H. Butler); Hannah, wife of S. Packer, died aged thirty-four years; Josephine, wife of C. C. Harris; Robert, Pickley L., Benjamin F., Alfred E.; Lenora, wife of George Dugan; Belle, wife of William Jones; William H., and Mary, wife of George Bowers. The sons did valiant service for their country, Robert serving in the federal army and navy, five years, Pinckney, three years, Benjamin, eight years, and Alfred one. Benjamin F., in his nineteenth year, left his Mt. Pleasant home and enlisted, July 18, 1866, at Wheeling, for the term of three years in the regular army. At the expiration of that period he was engaged at home at the trade of shoe-making until April 8, 1870, when he re-enlisted at Cinninnati for the term of five years. He served three years on Governor's Island in New Yark harbor, in what is known as the "permanent party," selected on account of height, and passed there a monotonous period, devoted to drill, parade and the firing of salutes. While there he experienced an attack of cholera. He also took an ocean voyage of thirteen days, conveying prisoners to Texas for the Seventeenth infantry, and went through a violent storm of twelve hours' duration. On the western plains he served four years in Indian warfare and garrison duty, was in seven engagements with the red men, and helped construct Fort Lincoln. He marched 472 miles in Kansas and Indian territory, 1,500 in Montana and Dakota, and also traveled in all sorts of conveyances while in the service, in all about 17,000 miles. In May, 1875, he resumed civil life, and after working at his trade two years, embarked in his present business. He was married March 4, 1879, to Maggie, daughter of Saul and Jane Davis, of Columbiana county. Mrs. Bone is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a Mason and in politics a prohibitionist.

Joshua A. Carter, an honored early resident of Jefferson county, came from Maryland, his native state, in 1812, with his father, Henry Carter, who settled near Smithfield, and farmed there until his death. Joshua also was engaged in farming all his life, and after a useful career, died in 1880, in his seventy-ninth year. The farm upon which his father settled is now owned by William Barkhurst. The wife of Joshua Carter was Sarah Evans, daughter of Cadwallader and Sarah Evans, who left Pennsylvania, where their daughter Sarah was born, starting from Pittsburgh on a raft, and proceeding down the river to

Wanington, where they landed and taking an Indian trail, came to the site of Smithfield and entered a section of land. There the parents spent the rest of their lives. The mother died at the age of eighty-nine, the father somewhat earlier. The farm they settled upon is now owned by Augustus Carter. Sarah Carter died about 1872, aged about seventy-nine years. She and her husband Joshua had nine children: William E., deceased; Ira, deceased; Nelson, Elihu; Hiantha, deceased; Augustus, Sarah; Pernelia, deceased; Mary, deceased. Nelson, the oldest of the family living, was born in Jefferson county, December 18, 1820. He has spent his life on the farm and is esteemed as a valuable citizen. March 1, 1849, he was married to Mary E. Barkhurst, by whom he had four children: Theodore C., who married Margaret Williams (who died December 24, 1887), and has four children: Margaret F., died November, 1881, was wife of I. K. McCue, and mother of four children; Viola S., wife of George McCue and the mother of three children; and Albert S. The mother of these children died May 14, 1874, at the age of forty-five years, having been a true member of the Methodist Episcopal church from girlhood. In 1879, Mr. Carter was married to Sarah A., daughter of Josiah and Mary Glover. Albert S. Carter, youngest son of the above, was born in Jefferson county, June 29, 1858. He was engaged in farming until 1887, when he moved to Martin's Ferry and became a partner with McCue Brothers in the livery business. After eight months he disposed of his interest there and came to Mt. Pleasant, where he and George W. Tweedy bought a stable of McCue Bros., and now run two stables, one here and one at Martin's Ferry. They have prospered well in business. Mr. Carter was married January 2, 1883, to Missouri M., daughter of William and Eliza (Soroule) Marshall. Mr. Marshall was one of the prominent citizens of Jefferson county, was an able teacher, was deputy auditor for several years, and surveyor of the county. Both he and his wife died of consumption, he June 2, 1876, at the age of fifty-one, and she July 29, 1876, aged forty-one. Their children were Anna A., connected with the orphan's home, at Lebanon; Wilbur S., an attorney of Dayton, Ohio; Maria M., deceased; May V., wife of J. G. Haines, of Waynesville; Jane A., deceased; Missouri M., Sumner S., Robert R., and Herbert H. Mr. Carter is a republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have had one daughter, Anna Blanche, who died October 22, 1887, at the age of four years.

Elihu Carter, one of the surviving sons of Joshua Carter, was born in Jefferson county, March 7, 1823. After spending a youth of industry on the farm he naturally adopted agriculture as his calling, and beginning independently in 1848, has achieved a creditable place among the worthy and responsible people of the county. He was married in 1848, to Rebecca U. Barkhurst, daughter of Isaac Barkhurst of this county, and have had nine children: Hiantha, who is the wife of Thomas Marchbank, and has one child, Eva M.; Matilda V., who married Robert Baker, and died June 9, 1883, aged thirty-two years; Isaac B.; Henry C., died March 31,

1889, aged thirty-three; Ida B., died November 22, 1884, aged twenty-three years; William S., married to Mary H. Marchbank; John W., Mary E., and Ruth A. Mrs. Carter died April 13, 1889, aged sixty-three years. She was an exemplary and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Carter and several of the children are members. In politics Mr. Carter is a republican.

Benjamin Comly was born on Big Short creek, Smithfield township, Jefferson county, May 9, 1827, the fourth son of David and Sarah Comly. The latter were married in 1821, and settled on what was known as the Jacob Holmes farm, which was obtained from the government by the latter for his services as a spy during the revolutionary war. On this site was built the first Methodist Episcopal church on this side of the Ohio river, which has always borne the name "Holmes" in honor of that distinguished patriot. When the wild game became scarce in the valley, Mr. Holmes exchanged this beautiful home for one on the Tuscarawas valley. David Comly was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1798, and died September, 1866. Sarah Whinery, his wife, was born March 3, 1796, and died April 13, 1858. The Comly family moved to Ohio in 1812, and settled first at Smithfield, then in the Tuscarawas valley near Leesburg. Three years later they came to Jefferson county. The Comly family came to America in the colony with William Penn. At one time Jacob Comly, an ancestor of Benjamin, advanced money to William Penn, and took for security a mortgage on lands where the city of Philadelphia now stands. Some effort, rumor says, was once made to look the title up, but the matter passed into forgetfulness. Benjamin Comly was married in 1858 to Mary E., daughter of William and Sarah E. Hope, and they have two children: Mary Eva and Anna B. He and family now live at Mt. Pleasant, but he still owns the old Comly-Holmes homestead of 260 acres, and is proud of the title of farmer, having spent the vigor of his manhood in that calling. He is now president of the board of the Mt. Pleasant high school, his associates being Dr. James V. Finley and Capt. James Thacker. Mr. Comly was appointed by William Reed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Updegraff in 1882. The latter was the life and support of the school. As president of the board, assisted by Mr. Reed, he did valuable service. Mr. Comly served his senatorial district as member of the state board of equalization in 1878–9. He had little early schooling, but by the aid of his library, one of the best in the county, and by his contact with men in high social and business standing, he has steadily grown in intellectual strength, in influence, usefulness and honor. Mr. Comly is a member of the Masonic order and is a republican. He is a strong advocate of education, and a friend to every good enterprise. John Comly, grandfather of Benjamin, was born in 1753. His parents died during his early childhood, and he was raised by his brother-in-law, Richard Hooker. John married Hannah Vaughn, who was born in 1756, and in 1778 they moved to Washington county, Penn., and in 1812 to Smithfield, Ohio, where he died April 28, 1828. Hannah, his wife, died in Washington county,

Penn., in 1810. John and Hannah Comly had ten children: Sarah, who married Col. Gault, of Columbus, Ohio; Elizabeth, who married Richard Baxter, of Carrollton, Ohio; Rachel and Ellen, who married brothers of the name of Hunter, influential people of Virginia; Hannah, a lady noted for scholarly attainments and womanly worth; and James and John, who settled in Perry county, Ohio. Some of the descendants of the latter have been noted, both in politics and war. James Comly, of Columbus, cousin of Benjamin, served in the late war as general. Sarah, the mother of Benjamin, was the daughter of William and Abigail (McMillen) Whinery, of Columbiana county. Of a worthy family, she was a woman of fine education and spared no pains in the culture of her children, of whom there were six. The oldest was Dr. John Comly, of Harrisville, Ohio. The next, William and James, twins, the latter now dead. William is still living at the Davis homestead. His wife, Susan, was daughter of Josiah Glover. The only daughter, Eliza J., wife of Kenworthy Hoge, died, leaving one son, Dr. William Hoge, of Portland, Ohio. David, the youngest, lives on Short creek. He married Anna, daughter of Charles Kinsey, of Moorefield, Ohio.

John Craven, a miller and farmer and resident of the village of Dillon, is part owner of the Dillon flouring mills, and also an owner of part of the land upon which that town is platted. He is a liberal, enterprising man, and is greatly esteemed throughout the county. His first wife was Martha L. Tweedy, by whom he had three children: George W., Anna E., now the wife of George W. Carson, and mother of one daughter, Gracie, and James E. The mother of these children died October 30, 1865, at the age of twenty-nine, and her youngest child died on the ninth of the same month. Mr. Craven was subsequently married to Mary Whitson, of this county. George W. Craven, eldest son of the above, was born July 4, 1853. He was reared on the farm and has all his life devoted much of his time to agriculture, though now mainly occupied in milling. He is regarded as one of the thrifty and energetic people of the community. He was married November 16, 1886, to Maggie M., daughter of John and Isabel E. Coss, residents of Belmont county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Coss are: Alfred D., Robert J. A., Ella A., Maggie M., Rachel R., Anna M., George M., Lizzie M. and John A. Both of Mrs. Craven's parents are living. Mr. and Mrs. Craven are members of the Methodist church, and he is an active republican. The town of Dillon, in which he is interested, bids fair to become an important place, as the coal mines at that place are developing in a manner that indicates that they are among the best in the United States.

Evan G. Evans, a prominent farmer of Mount Pleasant township, was born in Jefferson county, May 14, 1840, the son of George I. and Sarah (Griffith) Evans. George I. Evans, who was one of the leading farmers of the county in his life-time, was born at Gwynedd, Montgomery county, Penn., August 31, 1812, and was the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Evans, the former of whom was born in the same county in 1778, and died at the age of sixty-six years. The father of

Jonathan was born in 1733, and died in 1818, and the father of the latter, Thomas Evans, was born April 11, 1695. The genealogy of the family has been traced to the thirty-seventh generation from Evan G., and the ancestry of the mother of George I., has been traced to the year 1236. George I. was first married to Sarah Griffith, who was born in 1814, daughter of Evan and Elizabeth Griffith, by whom he had the following children: Elizabeth E., who married John Scott (both are deceased, she dying in November, 1886), and had eight children: George, Edith, Sarah, Charles F., Annie, Walter, Jessie, Amie; Julia A., who married Thomas McMillen, and had five children: Inez, Hallie, Addison, Charles and Nellie; Evan G.; Sallie, who died in 1863, aged twenty-one years; Mary A., who was married to Warner Michener, and died July 13, 1889, at the age of forty-five, leaving four children: Lizzie G., William W., George I. and Mary E. The family removed to Ohio in 1830, and here the mother of these children died in 1846, and Mr. Evans subsequently married Mary P. Richards, of Pennsylvania, who was born March, 1848, and died September 20, 1876, while on a visit to the centennial exposition, leaving one daughter, Hannah Jane, wife of Horace G. Smith. The father, George I., died April 2, 1886. Evan G. Evans was reared on the farm until twenty-two years of age, when he began for himself. He is one of the intelligent and progressive farmers of the county, and has one of the most beautiful homes of the region, occupying a remarkably handsome mansion which he moved to, or bought two years ago. He was married January 9, 1862, to Rebecca Craft, daughter of William and Rachel Craft, both of whom are deceased. By this union he had six children: Arthur W., Austin G., Sarah E., Channing E., Anna C. and Marietta, all of whom are, with their parents, birthright members of the Society of Friends.

Adam R. Hope, farmer, of Mt. Pleasant township, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, February 25, 1830. His father was William S. Hope, born in Chester county, Penn., in 1806, and came to Ohio with his mother when very young, and after the death of his father, who had retired from his vocation as a farmer only a few years previous to his death, caused by falling from a barn which was being taken down. This occurred in 1869, when he was sixty-three years of age. His wife, the mother of the subject of this mention, was Elizabeth Stringer, who died in 1868, aged sixty-two years. To these parents were born six children: Adam R., the eldest; Jane, who died at the age of seventeen years; Sarah; Mary E., wife of Benjamin Comly; Maria, who died at the age of one year, and Rebecca, who died at the same age. Mr. Hope began farming on his own account at the age of thirty years, and in the following spring was married to Isabella A., daughter of Edward Duncan and his wife, Isabella Balance, natives of Ireland. Her father, an architect and builder of Dublin, Mrs. Hope's native city, had nine children, of whom Mrs. Hope's brother Richard is the only other survivor. Her grandfather was Rev. Edward Henry Duncan, rector of Dun Boin church, in Ireland. Mr. Hope has been very successful in his occupation, and has a farm

of 430 acres, mostly underlaid with coal, pleasantly located about one mile from the town. About forty acres, at the station of the Lake Erie & Wheeling railroad, which will be the outlet for a large tract of country to Toledo and Wheeling, he has laid out in town lots, and his prospect for advantageous sales is very flattering. Mr. Hope and wife have two children, William S. and C. D., who superintend the farm. Mr. Hope is a member of the Masonic order, and with his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is generally esteemed as one of the representative farmers of the county.

Thomas Horton, a popular merchant of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, was born in Chester, Penn., June 24, 1822. At seven years of age he came to Ohio with his father's family, and settled in Belmont county, and he worked at the pottery business with his father until he was of age. He then learned the carpentry trade, which he followed seven years, until he was crippled by being struck on the ankle by the fore-foot of a horse, which caused white swelling. He has been a cripple ever since, and has been engaged in merchandise. He removed from Belmont county to Mt. Pleasant some fifteen years ago. He was married in 1848 to Rebecca Street, by whom he had three children: Jonathan S.; Joseph M., deceased at the age of twenty-two; Elizabeth A., who married Jesse K. Vicars, of Washington county, Ohio, and died at the age of twenty-five. The mother died in 1860, at the age of thirty. She was a member of the Hixite Friends. Mr. Horton was married in 1865 to Phebe Maris, of Morgan county, Ohio, daughter of Lewis and Sidney Maris, natives of Delaware county, Penn. Mr. Horton is a son of Joseph H. and Agnes (Malin) Horton, natives of Delaware county, Penn. The father was a volunteer in the war of 1812. He was a potter and carried on that business quite extensively. He died in 1851 at the age of sixty years. He was a member of the Friends. His wife died in 1877, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. They had five children: Elizabeth, died August 1886, aged sixty-five; Thomas; Joseph, who married Anna Murdick, and has three children: Rebecca A., Irene, and Lizzie, wife of Ellis Cannon; Malin, who married Catherine Wells, and has five children: Jesse L., Mary A., Addie E. and Ross, and Winchell, deceased. Lewis and Sidney Maris, parents of Mrs. Horton, had eight children: David, who married Mary D. Purviance, and died in September, 1851, aged thirty-two; Rachel H.; James D., who married first Elizabeth Worall, and, on her decease, Hannah Tedrow; Phebe; Deborah, deceased; Mary, deceased; Jared, who married Isabella Fletcher, now deceased, and then Margaret Adams, of Lebanon, Ohio; Thomas C., who married Susan Jennings. The father, Lewis Maris, died in 1876, aged eighty-three years, and his wife died in 1879, aged eighty-seven years. John Salkiln, the maternal great-great-grandfather of our subject, was a Quaker minister who came from England with William Penn. He was a very able as well as eccentric divine. He had a son John who married and had a daughter Agnes, who married a Winchell. They had a daughter Grace, who married Thomas Malin. Their daughter Agnes was the mother of our subject. Benoni Griffith, the maternal great-

great-grandfather of Mrs. Phebe Horton, came from Wales. His son Nathan had a daughter Mary, who married Isaac Hooper, whose daughter Sidney married Lewis Maris.

The name of Prof. George K. Jenkins is prominent in the religious and educational history of Jefferson county. He was born June 5, 1810, in Belmont county, Ohio, the son of Michael and Sarah (Kimsey) Jenkins, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and the latter of Bucks county, Penn. These parents had four children, Rachel, wife of Owen Maris; Mary J., wife of Clark Terrell, and mother of fifteen children, three of whom died in infancy; George K. and a sister who died in infancy. George K. Jenkins lost his father by death while he was a child and when he had grown to boyhood and began to manifest the strong desire for learning which characterized his life, he found his progress much impeded by the lack of help. In obtaining his education he depended largely upon his own exertions. At the age of seventeen he began to teach, and by that means supported himself through a course at Franklin college, where he was graduated in 1835. Subsequently, until 1842, he was connected with the public schools of Wheeling, and Mt. Pleasant, the Friends' boarding school of Mt. Pleasant, and with Franklin college as professor of mathematics and classics. In 1842 he established at Mt. Pleasant a select high school in which he continued to teach until 1864, gaining a reputation as a teacher which drew pupils to his school from a wide territory. His scholarly enthusiasm and thoroughness was an inspiration to his pupils, and in his thirty years of labor as a teacher he exercised an influence for good, which it may readily be believed will never cease to be felt. In 1840, he was one of the originators of the Union Sabbath school at Mt. Pleasant, and was one of its executive committee for over twenty years, and subsequently for nearly fourteen years he was the superintendent of the Friends' Sunday-school. Of the Friends' society he was an earnest and devoted member, and to every effort for the betterment of his fellow-man, he gave his enthusiastic support. For the amelioration of the condition of the Indians and the abolition of negro slavery, he strove unceasingly, and he was spared to see the fruition of some of his hopes. He was not a seeker for official position and held no office save that of school examiner from 1842 until his death. On September 30, 1841, he was married to Sarah E. Updegraff, eldest daughter of David and Rebecca T. Updegraff. Her father was a son of Nathan and Ann Updegraff, who came to this country from Virginia in 1802. Prof. Jenkins died March 20, 1879. Of the five children who were born to him and wife, three survive, Rebecca A., wife of A. H. Johnson, of Oberlin, O., and mother of two children: Cliffe U. and Albert M.; Charles H., who was first married to Alice, daughter of L. V. Johnson, of Sandusky, O., who died in January, 1880, and whose present wife is Catherine Ross, of Cleveland, by whom he has one son, Kenneth R.; and Elizabeth M. Jenkins who resides at home, was a student for several years at Howland school, of Union Springs, N. Y.

Edward B. Jones, mayor of the village of Mt. Pleasant, and one of

the extensive landowners and farmers of the county, was born at Roxylvania, Iowa, February 22, 1859. His father, Lewis W. Jones, a native of Ohio, was born about 1829. He married Mary Binns, a native of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Society of Friends, who died July 20, 1879, at the age of forty-nine. Three children were born to them, Luella, who died in childhood; Anna E., wife of Mahlon P. Hill, of Jefferson county, and Edward B. The latter spent his youth in the Mt. Pleasant schools, and graduated there in 1876, after which he entered the Eastman business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was engaged one year in the First National bank of Mt. Pleasant and then returned to the farm, where he has since been engaged. He has a farm of 300 acres, and makes a specialty of breeding thoroughbred cattle, having a herd of twenty, partly of the St. Lambert family of Jersey cattle. Mr. Jones is a very progressive, intelligent agriculturist and has good grounds for claiming to be the pioneer in Jefferson county in the construction of the "silo" for the preservation of green feed in its succulent condition. Many persons have visited him for information and instruction in regard to this valuable contrivance. He is one of the foremost citizens in public affairs, is one of the commissioners of the Adena, Mt. Pleasant and Martin's Ferry turnpike, is a member of the Society of Friends, a Good Templar, and in politics republican. Mr. Jones was married June 14, 1883, to Lizzie Robb Chambers, daughter of Robert Chambers, of this county. They have two children, Mildred M., and Helen B.

William S. Kithcart, a leading farmer and stock-raiser of Mt. Pleasant, was born there March 12, 1844, the son of Cunningham and Jane (Dunlap) Kithcart. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, after coming to this state was engaged successively as a blacksmith, tanner and butcher, and then became a farmer, at which he was occupied until his death, June 4, 1876, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. His wife, a native of Ohio, and a member of the same church, died September, 1883, aged seventy-seven years. Nine children were born to these parents, of whom eight lived to maturity. Their names are: Elizabeth A., wife of Daniel Parkinson; Joseph A., who married Martha A. Yost; Kate D., died in February, 1865; Sarah K., married John L. Barkhurst; Martha E., married J. E. Henderson; William S., James T., who married Mary A. Cole; and Mary E., wife of David F. Elliott, of Smithfield. William S. Kithcart worked on the farm with the other brothers until about 1880, when he moved to the residence he now occupies near the town, which is beautifully located. In politics Mr. Kithcart is a democrat, and the religious affiliation of himself and wife is with the Presbyterian church. He was married November 21, 1867, to Martha J. Reynard, daughter of Robert and Jane (Vale) Reynard, of this county, and four children have been born to them: Emma J., Lizzie M., Maggie F. and Robert R. Mrs. Jane Reynard, the mother of Mrs. Kithcart, died July 8, 1855, aged thirty-six years. She was the mother of the following children: Marmaduke, deceased; Martha J.; Ruth A., deceased; William E., of Martin's Ferry;

Thomas B., of Belmont county; Natham H., of Ringgold county, Iowa; and James B., of the same county.

John Lloyd and Mercy (Baldwin) Lloyd, his wife, with their family of six children, emigrated to the state of Ohio, from Pennsylvania, in the year 1806, settling on a farm of 320 acres that had been previously purchased in Belmont county, on Little Short creek, two miles south of Mt. Pleasant. It being new land and heavily timbered required much energy and enterprise to fit it for cultivation, and to build up the home in which they expected to (and did) spend the remainder of their days, until their business activities had ceased. He erected a saw-mill, cleared the farm, converting much of the heavy timber into building material, and in addition to his farm work, built up, and for a number of years conducted a tannery. He was an active and useful member of the Society of Friends, he and his wife both filling the position of elders in the church. John Lloyd died March 15, 1838, aged seventy-four; and Mercy, his wife December 13, 1835, at the age of seventy-five, thus having more than lived out the three score years and ten, assigned to man. Life's work wisely and faithfully done, they passed to their eternal home, to receive the reward of the righteous. Their children, Joshua, Ann, Isaac, Jesse, Susan and Rachel, progressive and valuable people, all married except Jesse, and are now all deceased. Isaac Lloyd, second son of John Lloyd and Mercy (Baldwin) Lloyd, born 1794, married December, 1818, to Ruth Harrison, daughter of William and Margaret (Jordan) Harrison, natives of York county, Va. In the autumn of 1835, he became owner of the old homestead, and pursued with comparative success the industries pertaining to the place with the addition of a grist-mill. They raised, educated, and started well in life, a family of ten children. He was a liberal spirited man, of good judgment, energetic and earnest in whatever he engaged in, of marked integrity of character, a practical Christian, ever maintaining a deep interest in the welfare of church and state, a member of the Friends church, and an ever uncompromising believer in the Gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. As the evening shades of life approached, his hopes brightened, and faith increased, and in the triumphs of that faith. He fell asleep in Jesus, 3rd of January, 1869. His faithful and devoted wife surviving him nine years, died 18th of June, 1878. William J., the eldest son of Isaac and Ruth Lloyd, married Eliza P. Hough in 1845; he, and their only child, died in 1848. John married Margaret Andrews, lives in Marshall county, Iowa, and has five children: Martha, Syble J., Elizabeth B., Ruth and John C. Ruth married a Mr. Stubbs; Margaret J. married Nixon Morris, of Indiana, in 1862; he died in 1868, and she has one daughter, Edith L., who married a Mr. Patterson. Joshua married Abigail Dillingham, lives in Tennessee and has three sons: Charles H., Elwood A., and Samuel. Charles H. married Mary Wilson, of Kansas, and lives in Tennessee. Samuel, who now has his residence in Kansas, and has been a minister in the Society of Friends for many years, is now, accompanied by his wife, traveling in England on a Gospel mission. He has three sons: William G., Louis D., and Joseph J., all of whom are married. Mercy

married William G. Kinsey of Cincinnati, now residing near Mt. Pleasant, they have six children: Margaret L., Isaac L., Eward F., Annie R., Samuel A., and Mary E. Isaac married E. E. Cattell; Margaret L. married a Mr. Jenkins; Isaac Lloyd, Jr., married Hannah W. Butler; they are now living in Columbiana county, Ohio, and have two children: Elizabeth T. and Chester I. Ruth, deceased, was a minister of the Friends, and as such traveled quite extensively. Jesse, who married Edith Dillingham, sister of Abigail, is an evangelist of considerable fame in West Virginia; he has four children: Albert H., Edward W., Henry B., and Josephine. Susan, the youngest of the ten children, makes her home with her sister Margaret, now residing in Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio. In 1890, the old homestead is still in the family.

David N. Milner, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Mt. Pleasant, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, February 19, 1814, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Neiswanger) Milner, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were well-known citizens of Ohio, and for a time kept the only hotel between Wheeling and Zanesville. The father was drafted for the war of 1812, but being about to marry, sent a substitute. After his marriage in February, 1813, he settled in Guernsey county, and raised a family of six sons and six daughters, of whom seven are living. He died in 1855 at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife, who died in 1866, aged seventy-five, was a noted practical botanist and floriculturist, and when they lived in Carroll county, her extensive gardens attracted people from many miles around. Their son, David N. Milner, at the age of sixteen, learned the trade of saddlery, which he has now worked at for sixty years, and is the oldest man in that business in the county. In 1842 he opened a temperance hotel at Mt. Pleasant, the first of the kind, and he was also an "underground railway conductor," the humorous title of many worthy and benevolent men in the days of slavery. After keeping hotel five years, he bought and removed to the old Buchanan property. This house has a romantic history. It was owned by a Mr. Buchanan who willed it to his wife "as long as her name was Buchanan." He died and she was left alone, but some time afterward she managed to have both the property and a second husband, by accepting the proposals of another man of the same name. In this house two soldiers were enlisted for the war of 1812, and here Mr. Milner courted and married his wife, who was a daughter of William Chambers, of Mt. Pleasant. She died March 14, 1874. Six children were reared by them. Anna M., wife of Jesse Williams, is the oldest. Next is Duncan C., who served in the Ninety-eighth Ohio regiment during the war, was sergeant-major three years, and was wounded at Chickamauga. Subsequent to the war he graduated in theology at New York, and went west. He established a Presbyterian church in Missouri, and another at Kansas City. By his marriage to Lucy Reid, of Mt. Pleasant, he has five children. The remaining children are Dr. William A., a graduate of Philadelphia medical college; James R., graduate of Michigan law department,

Ann Arbor; Martha, wife of R. N. Theaker, and Bessie, wife of John P. Mitchell, all residents of Springfield, Mo. Mr. Milner is a notable church worker, whose daily life is of such purity that it testifies to the sincerity of his faith. He helped organize the first Sunday-school here, and has belonged to every temperance organization since the Washingtonians.

Thomas F. Mitchell, a popular teacher of Jefferson county, is a son of John F. Mitchell, a leading stone mason and builder of Mt. Pleasant. The latter came to this country in 1849, from his native city, Liverpool, England, and traveled over the western states. In the fall of 1850 he returned to England, but in the following spring came back and settled at Philadelphia, where he followed his trade until 1855, when he traveled west and south as far as New Orleans. Returning to Jefferson county in May, 1857, he made that his permanent home. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1857, was made a Knight Templar in 1867, and since 1860 has been chairman of the township committee of the democratic party. His father, Thomas J. Mitchell, a merchant of Liverpool, came to America in 1849, and went to California, where he amassed a considerable fortune in the gold fields. At the age of seventy-five he was killed at the Grand Junction, Jersey City. He and a friend were crossing the tracks, and in avoiding a locomotive about to pass in front of them he stepped in the way of one passing in the rear, and being struck died the next day. John F. Mitchell was married May 13, 1851, to Jane, daughter of William and Mary (Reid) Somerville, of England, and the following children were born to them: Thomas F.; Anna L., wife of James R. Smith; John C., Clara, a teacher and for several years an efficient deputy postmaster; and Julia E., wife of William B. Frames, a lawyer of Martin's Ferry. Thomas F. was born at Cincinnati, April 10, 1855. He finished his education at Cornell college, Ithaca, N. Y., and then after clerking for Fogle Bros., at Mt. Pleasant, about three years, adopted the profession of teaching. Since 1874 he has taught from eight to ten months every year. He holds a professional certificate. As a teacher he has given good satisfaction, and won the general esteem. He has also acquired the trade of stone-cutting to which he devotes his vacations. During the administration of President Cleveland Mr. Mitchell held the office of postmaster at Mt. Pleasant four years, and was an efficient and faithful public servant. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Episcopal church. On June 18, 1884, he was married to Mary, daughter of Griffith and Rebecca Lemon, of Harrisville, Ohio, and they have one child, Clyde Griffith.

Abram Ong, a well-known carpenter and esteemed old citizen of Mt. Pleasant, was born in Jefferson county, October 15, 1821, one of nine children of John M. and Mary (Cuppy) Ong. The names of the other children are: Mary, wife of A. T. Purviance; Jacob, Nathan, Susannah, wife of D. R. Graves; Mifflin, John; Anna (Mrs. C. Dally), deceased; and Isaac L. Mr. Ong was married October 30, 1845, to Elizabeth H., daughter of Nathaniel and Susannah Moore, of Jeffer-

son county, whose other children are: Mary, wife of Robert Brown; Richard, Jacob B., Charles F., Enos, Hannah, wife of J. Wheeler; Nancy J., wife of J. W. Sutherland; Nathaniel; Susannah, wife of David Crumley; Matilda, wife of William Harriman; Sarah, wife of Joseph Holmes; Ambrose U.; Rachel, wife of James Harriman; Ruth A., wife of David McGee; and Martha M. These parents died, the father at the age of eighty years and the mother in February, 1876, at the age of eighty-three. The ancestors of both Mr. Ong and wife were early in the country, and had adventurous histories. Perrin, the great-grandfather of Abram, was killed by the Indians at the mouth of the stream, Perrin's run, which bears his name; Jacob Holmes, the grandfather of Mrs. Ong, Abraham Cuppy, the maternal grandfather of Abram Ong, and McKnight, were scouts in this region three years before there were any white settlers, and for his services in that connection, Jacob Holmes received a patent to land one mile east of the site of Adena, on which he became the first white settler on the west side of the Ohio. Jacob Ong, paternal grandfather of Abram, moved to Ohio, about 1802, was a minister of the Friends church, and being a carpenter, built the Friends church at Mt. Pleasant. He died in 1847, and his wife, Mary, died in 1850. John M. Ong died December 27, 1877, aged seventy-eight, and his wife died June 2, 1867, aged seventy years. Abram Ong, whose marriage is mentioned above, had the following children: Hannah J., wife of George W. Tweedy; John W., Nathaniel W., Ambrose U., deceased; Enos O., deceased; Isaac L., deceased; and Ruth A., deceased. John W., now a carpenter at Mt. Pleasant, was born June 29, 1851. Nathaniel M., also a well-known carpenter, is a prominent young man, a member of the Masonic order, a republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church. He is married to Mollie Thomas, and they have five children: William, Earl, Lena, Lafie and Elizabeth M.

Richard L. Ricks, a well-known citizen of Jefferson county, was born February 2, 1817, in Southampton county, Va., son of Oswin and Marcia (Lawrence) Ricks, who were native Virginians and worthy members of the Society of Friends. The father, a farmer, died January 5, 1848, at the age of fifty-eight years, and the mother passed away November 3, 1861, aged sixty-seven. They had three children: Richard L., Nathaniel W. and Ann S. Richard L. was married August 8, 1839, to Missouri Clark, daughter of Col. William Clark, a soldier of the war of 1812. His wife, Elizabeth, is still living, aged ninety years. He died in 1820 at the age of twenty-eight years. He was a son of John Clark, who died in 1819, after representing his county in the legislature for twenty-five consecutive years. Clark, the explorer, is a relative of this family. Mrs. Ricks was born August 16, 1819. On August 8, 1889, she and her husband celebrated their golden wedding. The following children have been born to them: Mary M., wife of James Newly, of Tennessee; Oswin, deceased; Elizabeth W., widow of the late Hon. Jonathan T. Updegraff, M. C.; Marcia M., wife of Prof. J. A. White; Missouri M., deceased; William C., deceased; Julia W., wife of Prof. William M. White, and

Lucy K. Of the other children of Oswin Ricks, Nathaniel married Mary Winston, and has three children, and Ann S. is the wife of Dr. Bates, of Wheeling.

Horace G. Smith, attorney at law, and a prominent citizen of Emerson, Ohio, was born at Mt. Pleasant, July 7, 1852. He is the son of Louis and Emma (Righter) Smith, both natives of Montgomery county, Penn., who were married in that state, and afterward removed to Ohio, and settled at Mt. Pleasant. The father was a civil engineer, and followed that profession many years. He and wife are still numbered among the most esteemed citizens of Emerson. Four children were born to them, two of whom survive: Mira, wife of Richard E. Roberts, of Emerson, and Horace G. The latter received his early education at Mt. Pleasant, and then attended the law department of the university of Michigan, where he was one of the graduating class of 146 members in 1881. He began the practice of law at Steubenville, where he still continues the practice, temporarily residing at Emerson. Mr. Smith is an attorney of much promise, and has the confidence of the community. He was married September 30, 1886, to Jennie H. Evans, a member of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Smith is the only child of George I. and Mary P. (Richards) Evans. Her mother is a daughter of Samuel and Ann Richards, who were born in Pennsylvania in 1778. On November 2, 1824, they set out for Jefferson county, with their seven children: Isaac W., aged twenty-one; Jacob W., aged nineteen; Beulah W., aged seventeen; Mary P., aged fourteen; Sarah, aged thirteen; Samuel, aged ten; Ann W., aged four. Jesse Roberts, a nephew, also accompanied them. They came from Valley Forge, Penn., hauling their goods with a four-horse team, the father and children walking most of the way, and after a trip of 635 miles reached here December 18, 1824. Of the family named, only Samuel and Ann survive. Samuel resides at Ironton, Ohio, and Ann at Westgate, Iowa. Samuel Richards, Sr., died at Martin's Ferry, September 8, 1851, and his wife died at New Trenton, July 11, 1849. Both were members of the Society of Friends.

Bradway Thomas, an aged and highly respected retired farmer of Mt. Pleasant township, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, May 15, 1815, the son of Peter and Mary Thomas. The former was the son of Isaac Thomas, born in 1754, died in 1825. Peter, his father, emigrated from Virginia to Ohio early in the century, and being married in 1808 to Mary Thompson, reared a family of twelve children. The mother died in 1861 and the father in 1864. Bradway was reared on the farm of his parents, and has followed the vocation he there learned until the weight of years has caused him to retire from labor. On November 30, 1837, he was married to Rachel, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Patterson) Hall, and in 1846 they removed to Mt. Pleasant township, which has since been their home, and where they are highly esteemed by all. Mr. Thomas has been successful not only in a material way, in making himself a comfortable home and amassing a considerable property, but has raised a family of children who delight to honor him, and to whom he will leave a good name as their choicest

inheritance. He and his wife are birthright members of the Society of Friends, to which their children also belong. The names of the latter are Ann, David, Asenath H., Mary and Elma. The first is a milliner of Columbiana county. David, by his marriage to Lydia Brantingham, has four children: Mary E., Clarkson B., Anna L. and Rachel E. Asenath is the wife of Elwood D. Whinery, and has five children: Elma T., Hervey M. (deceased), Thomas B., Chester E. and Mary E. Mrs. Thomas's parents, Thomas and Mary Hall, were both natives of North Carolina. Her grandfather, Joseph Hall, who was born in 1751, came to this county in 1802, and settled on the farm now owned by Mary, widow of William Hall, Jr. Thomas Hall was born in 1788. His children were: David (deceased), Rachel, Anna, Rebecca (deceased), Mary P., Asenath H., Sarah and Thomas.

Isaac Thomas, formerly an active farmer of Harrison county, now retired, was born in that county, June 1, 1813, a son of Peter and Mary (Thompson) Thomas. The father was a native of Virginia, and the mother of Pennsylvania. Her parents were Bradway Thompson, born August 16, 1764, son of Nathaniel and Hannah Thompson, and died March 7, 1824, and his wife Ann, born June 1, 1769, daughter of John and Sarah Cousins. Isaac Thomas, after leading an industrious life as a pioneer farmer, is now living in quiet at Mt. Pleasant, honored and esteemed by his friends. He is a member of the Society of Friends by birth. He was first married January 1, 1834, to Anna Ladd, by whom he had eleven children: Robert, whose first wife, Deborah Ladd, died in 1870, was married in 1873 to Ruth Green; Joseph, died in 1863, aged twenty-seven years; Peter L., whose wife is Mary T. Green; Israel, whose wife is Elizabeth Branson; Martha A., wife of Hiram Cope; and Mary, Edna, Oliver, Lucy, Anna and Sarah. The mother of these children died May 5, 1872, aged sixty years. August 12, 1875, Isaac Thomas was married to Phebe Gibbons, of Adrian, Mich. Oliver Thomas, son of the above, was born December 10, 1846, in Harrison county. He received his education in the country schools and during twenty weeks' attendance at the Friends' seminary, of Mt. Pleasant. On January 1, 1873, he was married to Martha J. Elliott, of this county. She is a daughter of Samuel Elliott, a prominent farmer and member of the Methodist Episcopal church, who died in January, 1874. Samuel Elliott and wife, the latter of whom is still living, had nine children: Mary E., wife of Plummer Peregoy, of Newcomerstown; Hameline H., Martha J.; Susannah, wife of Joshua Anderson; Reason W.; Sarah M., wife of Samuel Brokaw, of Belmont county; Aaron T.; Samuel H., deceased; William T., on the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Thomas are active members of the Society of Friends, and have many warm friends. Two children have been born to them: Anderson and Isaac W. The name of the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Oliver Thomas was also Isaac Thomas. He married Elizabeth Holmes, and they had seven sons and two daughters. Three of the sons became ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of them was among the most able in the Pittsburgh conference. Rev.

Aaron H. Thomas, was born in 1824, and died in 1870, mourned by all, and honored by the church, who testified of him through one of his brother ministers, that "as a man, a Christian and a minister, his name is associated with all that is endearing and ennobling, and with the brightest pages in the history of the conference."

Elisha Thompson, a respected farmer residing near Harrisville, Ohio, is a native of Jefferson county, and was born July 21, 1829, son of John and Sarah (Patten) Thompson. The father, a native of Ohio, died in January, 1884, at the age of eighty years, and the mother, who was born in Georgia, passed away in 1872, at the age of about seventy. Elisha Thompson was reared on the farm, and at the age of twenty-four began for himself as a farmer, a vocation in which he is still engaged. He has prospered, and is now rated as one of the wealthy and influential men of his township. His home is most pleasantly located, and no money has been spared in its improvement and adornment. Mr. Thompson was married in 1855, to Martha, daughter of Jesse and Ann Goodwin, of Harrison county, Ohio. To this union have been born four children: Abi, now the wife of Israel Packer, of Marshall county, Iowa, by whom she has six children: Walter, Bertha, Marion, Charles R., Leroy and Elizabeth; Kersey J., who died in Nebraska, October 10, 1885, aged twenty-four years; Anna, who died in her first year, and John M., a student at Franklin college, Athens, Ohio. In the family of the parents of Mr. Thompson were the following children: Eliza, who died at the age of four years; Elisha; Lewis, who died at Harrisville about 1854, and William B., who served in the Union army eight months and died of sickness at Bolivar, Tenn.

Rev. David B. Updegraff, the well-known preacher, is of Quaker ancestry and comes of a long line of ministers and elders of the church. His grandfather, Jonathan Taylor, a Virginian, who became one of the first settlers of Mt. Pleasant, was a man of enterprise and energy, which in pioneer times made him of incalculable benefit to the community. Benevolence and unbounded hospitality, also, were marked traits of his character. Much of his time and means were devoted to religion, and in his house the Friends held their meetings until a church could be built. He died in Ireland in 1831 while on a religious visit to the churches in that country. His wife, Ann Taylor, survived him many years. She was a woman of rare mental endowments, of piety, energy and endurance. Many of her quaint sayings are household words to this day. She was widely known as a minister in the Society of Friends, and rode thousands of miles on horse-back in her ministerial work, and even after her ninetieth year, she traveled hundreds of miles in her private carriage on religious missions. David Updegraff, father of our subject, was a man of more than average ability, and sterling worth of character, who was very successful in his various business engagements. He was an elder in the church, where his decision of character and clear convictions made his influence felt for good. He always took the side of the oppressed, was one of the first outspoken anti-slavery men of the day, and voted with the first liberty

party from conscientious convictions. He lived an honored and useful life, and died in December, 1864, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, Rebecca (Taylor) Updegraff, whose memory is so tenderly cherished among Friends, was a minister for fifty years. She was a woman of exalted nobility of mind, highly cultured and refined—with peculiar attractiveness of person and manner, was eloquent and earnest and had a wonderful power over her hearers. She lived to the age of seventy-six years. Rev. D. B. Updegraff was born August 23, 1830, near Mt. Pleasant. His parents came to Jefferson county about 1800, from Loudoun county, Va. David, the father, was the son of Nathan and Ann Updegraff, who came from Winchester, Va., in 1802 and settled near Mt. Pleasant. He was the father of eight children, of whom but two, David B., and Mrs. George K. Jenkins, are living. One brother, Dr. J. T. Updegraff, a member of the forty-eighth congress, died in 1882. Their father's house was the home of anti-slavery advocates, and temperance lecturers, also a "station on the Under-ground Railway." His horses, carriages and servants were always at the disposal of the escaping bondman. David B. Updegraff was a graduate of Prof. Jenkin's high school and later he took a brief course at Haverford college. He was married September 23, 1852, to Rebecca B., daughter of William and Edith Price, of Smithfield, Ohio, and they had the following children: William P., deceased; Anna E., wife of T. Allen Hills, of Wilmington, Dela.; Oliver P., married to Mary P. Gill, of Topeka, Kan.; William R., married to Laura Heferling, of Havana, Ill.; Russell T., lumber merchant of Maple Hill, Kan. Mrs. Updegraff, who died August 11, 1865, was brought up in the Friends church and was a woman of sterling piety and virtue. Rev. Updegraff's second marriage was in September, 1866, to Eliza J. C., daughter of Rev. Benjamin Mitchell, D. D., former pastor of Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church for nearly fifty years. Their children are: Rebecca B., wife of H. H. Ratcliff, of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio; E. Grace, now a student of Earlham college, Ind.; Alice M., and David B. Rev. Updegraff, in 1869, entered fully upon the work of the ministry, and he has been practically the pastor of the church in which he was reared, for twenty years, yet his work has largely been amongst other evangelical denominations, in all parts of the country. The calls for his services from sister churches are constant, and many more than he can accept. He is well known as a successful leader and preacher at such camp meetings as Mount Lake Park, Md., Loveland, Ohio, and Pitman Grove, N. J. He is the editor and publisher of a beautiful quarterly magazine, the *Friends' Expositor*, now closing its third volume. This is exclusively a religious periodical, filled with the choicest matter from the pens of the ablest writers on spiritual themes. As a gentleman Mr. Updegraff is kind and courteous, and is rapid and versatile in conversation. His sermons are clear, forcible and practical. He has a wide circle of acquaintances, and he is well appreciated as friend, citizen, minister and evangelist.

Hon. Jonathan T. Updegraff, deceased, formerly a distinguished member of the congress of the United States, was born May 13, 1822,

near Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, son of David and Rebecca Updegraff. His father, a son of Nathan Updegraff, one of the framers of the constitution of Ohio, removed to this state from Pennsylvania about the beginning of the present century. He was an elder, and his wife a minister, in the Society of Friends. Eight children were born to them, of whom two, Rev. D. B. Updegraff, and Sarah E. Jenkins, survive. The boyhood of Jonathan was passed upon his father's farm, and he began his education in the common schools. He studied also in Franklin college, and then having chosen medicine as his profession, at the age of nineteen entered the office of Dr. Flamer, at Mt. Pleasant, and subsequently was graduated at the university of Pennsylvania. Beginning the practice at the age of twenty-one, he soon became an eminent and successful physician, and added to his usefulness by completing his studies in 1851 and 1852 in the medical schools of Edinburgh and Paris, about which time he also traveled extensively through Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land. Toward the close of the war he served as field surgeon, with the rank of major, in the Union army. He became best known, however, by his long and useful political career. He was active in the organization of the republican party, and was its firm friend throughout life. In 1872 he was a presidential elector for Ohio, and cast his vote for Gen. Grant. During the same year and in 1873 he was a member of the state senate of Ohio. He was temporary president of the state convention in 1873, and in 1875 he served as chairman of the republican state central committee. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention which nominated R. B. Hayes for president. He was first nominated for congress in 1878, and being triumphantly elected, became a member of the forty-sixth congress. He was re-elected to the succeeding congress, and only a few weeks prior to his death he was elected a third time to the congress of the United States. On November 30, 1882, the day of national thanksgiving and of happy family reunions, his home was made sad and desolate by the death of the husband and father. His life was one that was most useful and honorable in every respect. His scholarly attainments, his extensive reading and travel, had given him breadth of thought; and his contact with men had added a knowledge of human nature that aided his judgment and made him quick to grasp an idea, and fertile in conception. His kindred were of the Friends society, and he was reared and died in that connection, having been converted in revival services held in the spring of 1864. In 1846 Dr. Updegraff married Phebe Underhill, of Indianapolis, Ind., who died shortly afterward leaving one son, Judge R. D. Updegraff of Cleveland. In 1856 he married Mary E. Evans, of Trenton, Ohio, who died in 1864, leaving two children, George T., of Helena, Ark., and Mary A., of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. In 1866 he married Elizabeth W. Ricks; their children were Fred C., Charles T., and Walter M., the latter died in 1879, aged three years.

Prof. William M. White, superintendent of the public schools of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, was born February 21, 1836, in Jefferson county.

He is the son of John and Lydia (Phipps) White, the former of whom is a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio. Both are living, at the ages respectively of eighty-two and seventy-two. Ten children were born to them: William M., Almon G., who married Alvira Bear and has two children living; Addison, who married Marcia Ricks, and has the following children: William, Julia, Kyle and Libbie; Alonzo, deceased; Caroline E., wife of Alexander Richards, and the mother of three children; Anna, wife of Ellis Dalrymple, and the mother of eight children; Mary, John and Clara, deceased; and Emma, wife of Charles Harris, by whom she has five children. Clara the daughter of Caroline, is the wife of Harry Bonage. William M. White was occupied in early life in his father's tannery, attending school in the winter. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching, and in two years was able to earn enough to enable him to attend the Normal school at Hopedale one year and graduate. Subsequently going to Iowa, he was elected superintendent of Story county the first year he was there. After holding that office over a year, he resigned and joined a surveying party on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, with whom he remained one winter. He then returned to Ohio and has since been engaged in teaching, in Smithfield two years and at Mt. Pleasant twenty successive years. He and his brother Addison taught together in the public schools of Mt. Pleasant for a term of eighteen years, as associate principals, neither outranking the other, each, one-half the time in the grammar department and one-half in the high school, dividing equally the labor and remuneration. Prof. White is regarded as one of the leading educators of southeast Ohio, and noted as a good disciplinarian and for thoroughness of work. He and his brother have graduated over 100 pupils in the Mt. Pleasant school who are generally a credit to that institution. Mr. White was married August 15, 1864, to Julia, daughter of Richard L. Ricks, elsewhere mentioned, and they have one child: Philip R. Prof. White has served as county examiner for seven years. In politics he is a republican, and in his church relations is a Disciple. Mrs. White is a member of the Society of Friends.

ROSS AND SALEM TOWNSHIPS.

William P. Barnes, of Salem township, Jefferson county, is a native of that township, born May 10, 1840, near Annapolis. His father was Joshua Barnes, born September 22, 1803, and died March 11, 1878, who was the son of Thomas and Nancy Barnes, and his mother was Sarah (Strayer) Barnes, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Strayer. She was born September 9, 1815. Joshua Barnes and wife had eleven children: Cyrus, William, Phylander, Albert, George, Samuel, Joshua, Mrs. Samantha Eaton, Ross, Thomas, and Amos (who died from wounds received at Newberg, N. C., in the Union army). The subject of this sketch had about completed his schools days when the rebellion broke out, and on August 15, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifty-second Ohio regiment of infantry, which he served with until the war

was closed, and he was mustered out in June, 1865. He did gallant and faithful service in the ranks, participating in many severe engagements, among them Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chickamauga, Buzzard's Roost, Peach Tree Creek, Key Point, Atlanta, and was with Sherman in the march through Georgia. On his return home he engaged in farming, and has met with good fortune, being now one of the leading farmers of the township, and pioneer breeder of Hereford cattle. He is esteemed as a valuable and enterprising citizen. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a comrade of the G. A. R. Mr. Barnes was married October 16, 1866, to Mary Campbell, born April 14, 1841, daughter of William and Jane (Ekey) Campbell (Mr. Campbell died September 26, 1853), and they have two children: James W. and Rema Blanche.

Isaac Butcher, of Salem township, Jefferson county, was born at Bolton, in Lancashire, England, October 15, 1880. He is the son of James and Mary (Pillin) Butcher, natives of England. The mother, who was a daughter of Richard and Mary Pillin, died six years after the birth of Isaac, in her native land. By her marriage to James Butcher she was the mother of three children, of whom Jane Talbot is the only survivor besides Isaac. James Butcher was born October 29, 1796, and in 1831 came with his children to America, landing at New York in November. He resided at Patterson, N. J., one year, and then removed to Jefferson county, Ohio. He went back to New Jersey in the following year, but afterward made his home in this county, and here died in May, 1885. The subject of this sketch received his education partly in England, but also received ten months' schooling at Patterson, N. J., and some in this county. At sixteen years of age he began to be engaged at farming, which has been his occupation to the present time. He has been successful in his affairs, and is highly regarded by his neighbors and many acquaintances. He is a republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. April 8, 1847, Mr. Butcher was married to Jane Scarlett, who was born February 3, 1820, daughter of William and Eleanor (Scott) Scarlett, who had nine children, six of whom survive: Frances, Jane, John, William, Richard and Stephen. Mr. and Mrs. Butcher have four children: Eleanor, Robert, Mary Ann and James A.

Elijah Cole, a well-known resident of Richland, Ohio, was born at that place August 2, 1843. His grandfather Cole was one of the earliest settlers in the vicinity, and made his home where the cemetery is now located. Ezekiel Cole, the father of Elijah, was born at this pioneer home February 2, 1805, and was buried at the same place, according to his last request, May 30, 1887. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Eliza (Johnson) Cole, who was born about 1810, the daughter of Abraham and Nancy (Cole) Johnson. Elijah Cole, the sixth of twelve children, six of whom are now living, received a good education in the common schools and at Richmond college, which he attended four or five terms. He then took a position with Henry Crew, of Richmond, in his store and on the road, and

while so occupied the civil war broke out. Mr. Cole enlisted in the First Virginia volunteer infantry, for the three months' service, and at the end of that service enlisted in the Fifty-second Ohio, from which he was afterward transferred to the Seventy-first Ohio. After ten months of faithful service he was discharged on account of injuries received. He then engaged in the grocery business three months at the corner of Fourth and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, and afterward came home, and some time subsequently was married and went west, but not long afterward returned to Richmond, which has since been his home. He engaged in the pottery business three or four years and then purchased the Cole House, of Richmond, a hotel which he conducted quite successfully for twenty-one years. After disposing of this hotel he engaged in the creamery business some time and then in huckstering. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a stalwarth republican in politics. The wife of Mr. Cole, whose maiden name was Mary E. Hayes, was born near Ripley, Brown county, December 25, 1843, and died November 23, 1889. She was the daughter of Abel and Mary (Kennedy) Hayes. By this union Mr. Cole had six children, all now living.

John Crabs is an old resident of Ross township, Jefferson county, Ohio, having been born on the farm where he now lives, in the year 1808, November 20th. His father, Henry Crabs, was born in Washington county, Penn., April 25, 1776, and died September 7, 1858. His mother, Anna George Crabs, was born in the year 1780, February 9th. John Crab's grandparents on his father's side, Henry and Sarah (Keller) Crabs, the former being a full cousin of Lewis Wetzel, the famous pioneer, were both natives of Germany, having come to this country about the middle of the eighteenth century. The maternal grandparents came from Ireland; their names were Alexander George and Mary (Ringland) George. Mr. Crabs taught a school as a means for his livelihood when about twenty years of age. In the year 1836, May 5th, he was married to Jane McLaughlin, who was born in the year 1815, on the 3d of March, in Carroll county, Ohio; her parents, Robert and Nancy (Lindsay) McLaughlin, were born in 1782 and 1787 respectively, her father being one of the pioneers of Carroll county. Mrs. Crab's paternal grandparents were James McLaughlin, a native of Ireland, but of Scotch descent, and Margaret (Mitchell) McLaughlin. Her maternal grandparents were John Lindsay and Martha (Guthrie) Lindsay. Mr. and Mrs. John Crabs are the parents of five children, four of whom are living. The oldest son, H. K. Crabs, died in Bowling Green, Ky., during the late war; Robert M., John, Shane, Ross and Mrs. Anna E. Smith being the surviving ones. The family are active and useful members of the United Presbyterian church of Yellow Creek, Ohio. Mr. Crabs is a radical prohibitionist. The entire family is highly respected in the community in which they live.

Edward B. Dorsey, a respected citizen of Richmond, Jefferson county, was born May 22, 1831, at New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. He is a son of S. W. and Harriet (Benesse) Dorsey, of Tuscarawas county, both natives of Maryland. Both are now

deceased, the father having died in 1879, and the mother ten years later. They had seven children, of whom five are living, Edward being the oldest. The subject of this sketch at fifteen years of age, having previously been employed with a miller, went to Akron, Ohio, and learned the trade of blacksmith, at which and as a machinist, he has since been occupied. For some time he worked at various places, beginning at Canal Dover, whence after a few months he went to Canton, and remained three years. He then spent two years at New Philadelphia, with A. T. Rape, was subsequently at New Cumberland five months, then at New Philadelphia, then at Leesburg seven months. From there he went to Worcester, Ohio, where he was employed by the stage company and railroad company one winter. He then conducted a shop of his own at Canal Dover one year, and subsequently was at Canton nine months, Bakersville ten months, short periods at Chili and Mt. Edon, and then at New Philadelphia, where he became a partner in a shop. Afterward he farmed two years, then worked at Canal Dover three years, and finally made his residence at Richmond, which has since been his home. In 1854 Mr. Dorsey was married to Martha, daughter of John and Lucinda (Norman) Myers, and they have five children: Lucinda A., Sarah E., William H., Ella and John F. Mr. Dorsey and wife are devoted members of the Methodist church, and are among the town's most esteemed citizens.

Thomas R. Ellis is one of the prominent farmers of East Springfield, Ohio. May 28th, 1835, was the date of his birth, which took place in Belmont county, Ohio. His father dying when he was but a year old, his mother moved to Jefferson county some two years after, at which time Thomas was three years old. Mr. Ellis's parents were William and Martha (Stone) Ellis. The father was born in Belmont county, Ohio, and died in 1836; the mother was born in Morgan county, Ohio, her death occurring in 1863. Mrs. Ellis married a second time in 1840; her husband's name was Hugh Wallace; eight children were born of this union, all of them now living. The paternal grandfather was Reuben Ellis, the mother's father Richard Stone. Mr. T. R. Ellis had the advantage of a common school education. He has become a very successful farmer, and is noted for the great care he takes in setting out his crops. Rebecca Hamilton, who was born in the year 1840, March 22, near Springfield, became his wife October 2, 1862. Her parents were William and Katie (Savage) Hamilton, to whom seven children were born, Mrs. Ellis and one sister being the only living ones. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. No more staunch prohibitionist can be found anywhere than Thomas R. Ellis. He and his wife are much beloved by their neighbors, and all with whom they came in contact.

Peter L. Futhey, a venerable and highly respected citizen of Salem township, was born July 16, 1816, in Cross Creek township, Washington county, Penn. His father was Robert Futhey, who was born April 10, 1783, and died in 1854. The father of the latter was born in America, and was a soldier of the revolution. Robert Futhey married

Elizabeth Linville, who was born May 25, 1782, and died September 8, 1858. She was a descendant of ancestors of English birth, who came to America before the Revolutionary war. Her grandparents lived to the age of ninety and ninety-two years. The subject of this sketch is the third born of six children. In his youth he received such education as was available in the thinly settled country, but through the ordinary avenues of intelligence has become a well-informed and capable business man. To the vocation of farming to which he has devoted his life, few have a more thorough and practical knowledge. Mr. Futhey has never married, Since 1861 he has resided on the farm which is his present residence.

Emmet R. Giesey, M. D., a successful physician of Annapolis, Jefferson county, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, August 12, 1859. He is the son of Barnhart Giesey, who was born in Baden-Baden, Germany, and came to Pennsylvania with his parents when eight years of age, and his wife, Julia A. Ruble, who was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Dr. Giesey had little opportunity for education in his youth, but at thirteen years of age worked on the farm by the month during the summer, and attended school during the winter, and continued this until eighteen years old, when he found employment in a saw-mill for several years. In the meantime he attended school at intervals, and so prepared himself for teaching, which he afterward followed for four years, at intervals attending college at Hopedale and Scio, and taking private lessons from Dr. Wilson, of Harrisville, and Rev. Farrar of the same place. He then attended medical lectures at Baltimore, Md., two years, and soon afterward began the practice at East Springfield, Ohio, where he remained eighteen months. Since then his home has been at Annapolis, and he has acquired an extensive practice throughout the surrounding territory. The doctor is a member of the Presbyterian church of East Springfield, and of the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a republican. As a professional man he possesses the confidence of the community, and socially he is quite popular.

Finley Goodwin, a well-known citizen of Richmond, Jefferson county, was born at Smithfield, that county, June 20, 1834. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Crowley) Goodwin, both natives of West Virginia, the father having been born near Winchester. Finley Goodwin, the next to the youngest of the nine children of these parents, at an early age, manifested an inclination to learn the tailor's trade, at which his father was a skillful workman. He worked with his father until he was twenty-two years old, his parents having meanwhile removed to York, Jefferson county. Subsquently he went to Rushville, Ill., where he followed his trade with his brother about two and a half years. Then going to Mt. Sterling, Ill., he became a clerk in the grocery of his brother, and was so engaged for five or six years. Then through the persuasion of Edward Parker, a dry goods merchant, he resumed his trade, and worked at Clayton, Ill., for over three years. At the end of his residence there he returned to Richmond, where he has since followed his trade, and has prospered in

business. Mr. Goodwin was married October 29, 1864, to Lavinia P., daughter of Ezekiel and Eliza (Johnson) Cole. Her father was born at Richmond, where he lived and died, and her mother, who is still living, is a native of Steubenville. Mrs. Goodwin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. To this union have been born three children: Fred S., Mary and James E. Mr. Goodwin is in politics a republican.

James P. Hoffman, a well-known farmer of Salem township, Jefferson county, was born at Indianapolis, Ind., May 10, 1848, the oldest of four children, all now living, of Alexander Hoffman. His father was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1807, and died in 1889, and his mother was born in Maryland, on the south branch of the Potomac river, in 1820. His grandparents were natives of eastern Virginia and Maryland. Mr. Hoffman received a good education in his youth, in the common schools and at Powhattan college, in Belmont county, and then taught school for one year. At the end of that time he enlisted in the Union army and served in the Twelfth and Thirty-fifth Ohio regiments until he was mustered out at the end of four years, in November, 1865. He participated in many engagements, notably, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Hill Spring, and marched with Sherman to the sea. During his service he was wounded three times. Returning home after the war he engaged in farming at his present residence, and has prospered in this vocation. Mr. Hoffman is highly esteemed as a citizen and neighbor. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Hays' Chapel, and of the G. A. R. and the Odd Fellows fraternities.

George A. Hout, a prominent business man of Richmond, Ohio, was born near that place, October 23, 1856. He is the son of John W. and Jane (James) Hout, who are still living, and reside near Richmond. Mr. Hout received a liberal education, attending the common schools and completing his studies during an attendance of three years at Richmond college. Subsequently he engaged in farming with his parents, and continued in this occupation for ten years, after which he removed to Richmond, and established a business in groceries and dry goods, which he has since successfully conducted. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Richmond, and is highly respected as a citizen. Mr. Hout was married September 27, 1880, to Lizzie E. Gille, and they have one child, Freda L.

John W. Hout, a prominent old resident of Salem township, was born near Richmond, Ohio, October 15, 1824. He is the son of George Hout, who was born March 4, 1792, on the south branch of the Potomac river in Jefferson county, Va. His mother, whose maiden name was Christina Albert, was born January 24, 1792, in the same county. His grandparents on both sides were natives of Germany, who emigrated previous to the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Albert, served under Washington, and a conch shell which he carried when he crossed the Delaware river, at the time of Washington's famous movement, is now carefully preserved by the subject of this sketch. The sound of this horn no doubt reached the ear of the Father of

his Country on many occasions during the revolution. The grandfather, Albert, died in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1815, and his wife died in 1829. The grandfather Hout, died in 1813, and his wife in 1823. George Hout settled at Richmond, Ohio, in 1814, and there died April 15, 1866, and his wife died February 22, 1864. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, and has throughout life been engaged in agriculture. He is the oldest native resident of the township, is well-known and highly esteemed by all. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his father is a local minister, is a Master Mason, and in politics is republican. Mr. Hout was married to Lavinia James, who was born August 19, 1824, near Knoxville, Ohio, the daughter of William and Sarah (Bartin) James. Her father was a native of Ireland, her mother of Pennsylvania. The former died in 1857, and the latter in 1865. Mr. Hout and wife have five children: Temperance V., George A.; Sarah C., deceased; Mary L. and Emma J.

William Leas, a prosperous and highly respected citizen of Salem township, Jefferson county, was born near Annapolis, in that township, December 16, 1824. His father, Jacob Leas, born October 11, 1784, in Adams county, Penn., died April 18, 1873, was one of ten children, now all deceased, of John and Sophia Leas, the former of whom was a native of Germany and the latter of England. Jacob Leas wedded Elizabeth Zimmerman, who was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1790, and died March 14, 1862, and by this union had seven children. Two of these are deceased, Mrs. Margaret A. Finicom, and Mrs. Sophia Price, and there are living Leonard, Mrs. Maria Mizer, Jacob, Mrs. Eliza Rukenbrod, and the subject of this sketch. The latter had but slight school advantages in his youth, the public school being conducted but three months in the winter. At an early age he began farming, his vocation through life, and he is now one of the most thorough and successful farmers of the county. October 14, 1847, he was married to Elizabeth Mizer, who was born November 23, 1826, the son of David and Mary (Powell) Mizer. These latter were the parents of eight children: William (deceased), Mrs. Elizabeth Leas, Henry, Mrs. Maria Kate, Catherine Ivens, Mrs. Mary Gruber, David, Mrs. Margaret Harden. Mr. and Mrs. Leas have four children: Mrs. Eliza J. Hoobler, Mrs. Minerva Winings, Mrs. Margaret A. Newburn, and John C. F. Leas. Mr. Leas is in politics a republican. He and family are members of the Lutheran church.

Rosanna (Rowland) Metcalf, of Salem township, Jefferson county, was born February 2, 1831. She is the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Dancer) Rowland, who were among the county's early and most worthy residents. Her father was born about 1800 and died in 1861, and the mother was born about 1810. Eleven children were born to these parents, of whom two, Joshua and George, are deceased. The survivors are Rosanna, the subject of this mention, John, Elisha, Delilah, Thomas, Elizabeth, James, Samuel and Jacob. Rosanna Rowland was reared at the home of her parents, which she left in the year 1848, to become the wife of Thomas Metcalf, a well-known early

citizen of the county, who was born about 1814, and died January 27, 1887. To Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf were born six children, all of whom are now living: Elisha, Thomas N., Mrs. Mary E. Bake, John W., William H., and Jacob E. Mrs. Metcalf is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is an estimable lady, highly regarded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Thomas Metcalf was the son of Mr. Jacob and Mrs. Micha (Hale) Metcalf. Jacob Metcalf, Thomas Metcalf's father, emigrated from Pennsylvania about the year 1802. Thomas's mother, Micha Hale, was born in Maryland, and she with her parents and brothers and sisters emigrated to Ohio about the year 1800. Thomas's mother had three brothers, Henry, Thomas and Elisha, and eight sisters, Sarah, Mary, Delilah, Susan, Elizabeth, Micha, Nancy and Henrietta. Thomas was raised on the farm on which he died. It (the farm) was known as the Hale farm, which is two miles south of Richmond.

Robert H. Patterson, a worthy citizen and thorough farmer of Ross township, Jefferson county, was born within a mile of his present residence, August 23, 1829. He is the son of William Patterson, who was born about 1790 near Belfast, Ireland, and came to America when ten years old, settling first at Pittsburgh, and coming to Ross township in April, 1820. He died September 11, 1850. By his marriage, September 23, 1819, to Mary Armstrong, who was born at Wilmington, Dela., March, 1804, he had fourteen children, as follows: Dorothy, died November 13, 1861; Elizabeth, died October 10, 1866; Matthew, died June 12, 1876; Martha, died October 24, 1882; Andrew J., died March 7, 1837, and Mrs. Jane Moore, born January 13, 1825; John, born July 6, 1827; Robert; Thomas, born August 31, 1836; James, born November 29, 1838; Joshephine, born February 4, 1841; William, born June 11, 1843; Samuel M., born October 19, 1845, and Nelson, born May 2, 1848. Mr. Patterson received his education in the common schools in his childhood and youth, and from an early age was occupied upon the farm. He has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and has been successful in his undertakings. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics is a democrat.

L. R. Price, proprietor of a general store at Annapolis, Jefferson county, is a native of Harrison county, Ohio, born June 29, 1842. He is the son of Stewart Price, who was born in Carroll county, Ohio, about 1819, and died in 1887. The latter was married in Harrison county, Ohio, and his wife is still living; to this union were born four children: L. R., L. D., C. B., Oscar, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. Mr. Price received a good education in his youth by two years' attendance at Hagerstown academy, and subsequently worked upon the farm and clerked in his father's store at intervals. At an early age he took sole charge of this store, and has since then been engaged in this business. Of good business ability, enterprising and fair in dealing, he has gained a large patronage and the good will of the public. He has also for about eighteen years engaged in running a produce wagon. In 1862 Mr. Price enlisted in the Fifty-second Ohio regiment, with which he served until discharged at Phil-

adelphia, in the fall of 1864, on account of sickness. Mr. Price is a comrade of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. His marriage to Mary Schultz occurred August 26, 1873. She was born in February, 1843, in Salem township, and is one of a family of five children. One was killed in the rebellion, and the others are: Albert, in the signal service of the C. & P. railroad; Thomas, a physician at Jefferson; R. M., a carpenter at Annapolis. Mr. Price and wife have one child, John.

Sheridan B. Pyle, druggist, of Richmond, Jefferson county, was born January 10, 1845. He is the son of Dr. Eli Pyle, who was one of the leading physicians of the county for forty-one years. The latter was born December 9, 1803, and died January 15, 1873. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary M. Shields, was born in January, 1807. Dr. Pyle was the son of Job Pyle, a member of the Society of Friends, who was born in July, 1776, and whose wife was born January 14, 1778. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools and at Richmond college. When the war broke out he desired to enter the Union service, but his age would not permit, and consequently in 1862, he became a clerk in a drug store at Richmond. Remaining there until 1866, he then was employed in a store at Steubenville until January, 1867, when he came to Richmond and purchased the drug store of Riley & Rothacker. He has since continued in the drug business with considerable success, and is now one of the leading business men of the place. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, has held the office of township clerk nine years, was mayor of the town two terms, and notary public three terms. In October, 1885, he was appointed postmaster at Richmond, and held this office until September, 1889. Mr. Pyle is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Knights of Pythias, and is socially active and popular. He was married February 13, 1868, to Anna E. Cunningham, an estimable lady, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles Roberts, of Salem township, Jefferson county, was born February 28, 1843, in that township. He is the son of Capt. William Roberts, who was born in Baltimore county, Md., January 17, 1805, and came to the Ohio valley in 1836. He died in 1878. This worthy gentleman was a farmer by occupation. By his marriage to Susan Deter, who was born November 27, 1806, in Lancaster county, Penn., he had nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor. Mr. Roberts had hardly passed his school days when the war of the rebellion broke out, but he promptly enlisted, at the age of eighteen years, in Company G, Fifty-second Ohio regiment. He served thirty-four months, participating in the battles of Richmond, Ky., Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Mission Ridge, and in the engagements around Atlanta, and at Savannah, Columbia, Raleigh and Jonesboro, being with Sherman on his march to the sea. Since his discharge June 17, 1865, Mr. Roberts has been engaged in farming, has been successful in this calling, and is highly respected as a good neighbor and citizen. He is a member of the G. A. R., is a democrat in pol-

itics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married November 6, 1873, to Anna Cole, who was born April 7, 1849, daughter of Ezekiel and Eliza Cole.

John T. Scott, principal of the commercial department, and professor of mathematics in Richmond college, was born at Island Creek, Jefferson county, Ohio, July 16, 1865, the son of J. E. and E. W. (Davis) Scott. Mr. Scott received his early education in the common schools and then entered Richmond college, which he attended from 1880 to 1885. In 1883 he received a diploma from the commercial department of the college. Subsequent to 1887 he was an instructor in the commercial department of Richmond college for one year, and then took a full course in penmanship at Eastman's National Business college, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. On completing this course Prof. Scott, was tendered the professorship in Richmond college, which he now ably fills. He is popular in all the relations of life, is a member of the Presbyterian church and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias of Richmond.

The Rev. Mahlon J. Slutz, A. M., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now located on the Springfield charge, in Salem township, Jefferson county, Ohio, is a son of William Slutz, who was born on the 4th of July, 1820, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and died May 18, 1879. The mother was born in 1823, August 27th, in Carroll county, Ohio. William Slutz's father and mother, Samuel and Sarah (Hauge) Slutz, were of German descent, while his wife's parents were both natives of the state of Maryland, their names being Jacob and Elizabeth (Huggins) Swaney. His grandparents, on his father's side, were John and Margaret (Howe) Slutz, they settled near Springfield as far back as 1800. Mahlon J. Slutz, the principal of this sketch, entered this world September 12th, 1845, in Carroll county, Ohio, near Sandyville. He did as many another boy, intent on an education has done, going to the district school in the winter and working on a farm in the summer. At the very early age of seventeen years young Slutz offered his life to his country, then in the midst of the war of the rebellion. Enlisting in the Union army August 11, 1862, he served until the close of the war in Company D, One Hundred and Seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, with whom he passed through the trying engagements of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and many other minor battles that took place in South Carolina and Florida. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and also at John's Island, S. C. Shortly after returning from the war he entered Mount Union college, at which institution he graduated in the class of 1871, teaching school during the winter all this time that he might obtain the means with which to fit himself for his holy calling. In 1869 he was licensed to preach, and entered the Pittsburgh conference in the spring of 1871. Two lectures prepared by him and delivered at various times, have brought him before the general public in a very favorable light. "The Model Young Man," and "The Battle of Gettysburg," especially the latter, are the subjects that he has treated. They show a very unusual amount of talent in handling two such difficult subjects. Several

eminent men, those best fitted to judge, have been pleased to commend these lectures very highly. Miss Cora M. Wright became his wife September 26, 1872. Mrs. Slutz was born on the 19th of March, 1853, in Hanoverton, Columbiana county, Ohio. Her health declining, she was taken to California in the fall of 1889, in the hope that the change would restore her shattered health, but it was of no avail and she passed away November 13, 1889, leaving a sorrowing husband and six loving children to mourn the loss of a patient, trusting wife and a devoted mother. The children are: Alice Maud, William F., Anna K., Estella, Clara and Ella. Mrs. Slutz was the daughter of the Rev. John Wright, a member of the Pittsburgh conference, and at present preaching in Fayette county, Penn. His wife, Catherine (Arter) Wright, died in the month of May, 1889. Rev. Mr. Slutz has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1866. He is also on the roster of the G. A. R. and a voter with the republican party. The spirit that influenced him to volunteer his services, at the age of seventeen, to his country, and that caused him to manfully defend his belief and patriotism with the sword, has carried him through the trying times of a struggling student, and through the arduous duties of his profession. It is the privilege of but few men, to lay just claim to more of the love and respect of their fellow men than him of whom this has been written.

James W. Stephenson, of Richmond, Jefferson county, was born at Bowling Green, Ohio, September 26, 1845, the son of John and Julia (Anderson) Stephenson, natives of Washington county, Penn. His father died in September, 1881, and the mother May 1st, 1867. His grandparents were of Irish and Scotch nativity. Mr. Stephenson is the sixth born in a family of eight children, of whom seven are living. While a boy he had the advantages of an education in the public schools, and during two terms in the Richmond college, and he then taught school for four years, meeting with much success, but finally being compelled to seek another occupation, being in poor health. He dealt in live stock one year, and then in 1874, engaged in the mercantile business, which he has since adhered to, and in which he has achieved notable success. He is now completing a large store room and dwelling opposite the house he has used for several years. In November, 1888, he also became associated with James Simpson in the Oakley flour mills of Richmond. He is very active in matters of public interest, and a leader in valuable enterprises. He is one of those who secured the partial completion of the L., E., A. & S. railroad, working for it during four years, and was prominently instrumental in securing the extension of the corporation of Richmond. He was largely instrumental in leasing 2,100 acres of coal land operated at Bergholz, and secured the lease of 1,100 acres of oil land at Mooretown for a firm at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Stephenson was married April 3, 1873, to Amanda S. McNiece, of Richmond. Her father is a native of Ireland, who came to this country at ten years of age, and her mother is a native of Westmoreland, county, Penn. To this marriage have been born five children: Renwick L., Julia M., Par-

ker H., Della M., Iradell. Mrs. Stephenson is a member of the United Presbyterian church of Richmond. He attends regularly, and for his means is a liberal contributor.

Jane (Barnes) Sutton has long been a resident of Ross township, Jefferson county, Ohio. She first saw the light February 3, 1834, in Stark county, Ohio. Mrs. Sutton's father and mother, Thomas and Anna (Guiney) Barnes, were both born in Washington county, Penn., moving to Ohio when quite young. George and Jane (Parks) Barnes, her grandparents on the father's side, were married in Ireland, coming to the United States in 1804. Her mother's parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Stewart) Guiney, were of Irish descent, and natives of Washington county, Penn. Jane Sutton received a common school education, and in the year 1862, March 25th, she was wedded to William W. Sutton, who took her to his home in Jefferson county, where she has since resided. Mr. Sutton's parents came from New Jersey, while his paternal grandparents emigrated from Germany; his mother's father came from Wales. William Sutton was born February 19, 1817, and passed away September 12th, 1882. Mrs. Sutton has seven children: Thomas B., George E., Anna, Laura R., Amy F., Robert W. and William Scott, besides two step-sons, Andrew S. and Charles E. Sutton. Their mother's maiden name was Rebecca Shane, daughter of John and Elizabeth Shane. The whole family are enrolled as members of the Presbyterian church of Bacon Ridge. It is such families as this that produce the brains and sinews of this self-governed nation.

D. K. White, M. D., a prominent young physician of Jefferson county, residing at Richmond, was born in Marshall county, W. Va., September 8, 1863. He is the son of Joseph and Josephine (Marsh) White, the latter of whom was born in Ohio county, W. Va., of parents who were natives of Delaware, and the former of whom was a native of Marshall county, W. Va., of Virginian ancestry. In his youth Dr. White had the advantages of a liberal education, being a student for some time at Richmond college, and subsequently he entered the medical department of the Western Reserve college, and was graduated in 1886. He began the practice of his profession at Dell Roy, Ohio, but eighteen months later removed to Richmond, where he is winning a creditable position in his profession. In addition to his practice he is connected with the Richmond college as an instructor, holding the professorship of anatomy, physiology and hygiene. The doctor is prominent socially also, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the trustees of the Richmond society. On September 9, 1885, Dr. White was married to Betella E. Ramsey, formerly a resident of Wintersville, Ohio, and they have one daughter: Lota L.

SALINE TOWNSHIP.

William Banfield, a prominent manufacturer of Irondale, Jefferson county, received his first introduction to metal-working, in which he has been so successful, as an employe of a tin mill in Monmouthshire,

England, where he was born in 1854. His father, Charles Banfield, a native of England, came to America in 1872, and is now a resident of Leechburgh, Penn. In the fall of the same year, William joined his father, and the two became engaged in starting the first tin mill operated in the United States. This institution, which was located at Leechburgh, was soon compelled to suspend operation on account of a reduction of the tariff on tin plate, and it was then devoted to the manufacture of fine sheet iron. It was operated under the name of the Siberian Iron Works, by Rogers & Burchfield, afterward Kirkpatrick, Beal & Co., Limited. Here Mr. Banfield worked for thirteen years, and at the end of that period he came to Irondale, in October, 1885. The Pioneer Iron Works, for the manufacture of galvanized sheet iron, had been started at Irondale in 1868, and were first operated by Morgan & Hunter, with Pittsburgh partners, but the works changed hands several times, and when Mr. Banfield arrived, the plant was purchased by the Irondale Rolling Mill company, composed of Wallace, Banfield & Co., Limited. This company is engaged in manufacturing fine grades of black and galvanized sheet iron and soft sheet steel, and have at this time about $100,000 invested, and employ about 175 hands. The plant has been doubled since they took charge, and they now have two sheet mills, one bar mill and one galvanizing shop. They have a lease to a vein of coal, and enjoy in all respects the wonderful natural advantages of the site. J. C. Wallace, the senior member of the firm, was born near Belfast, Ireland, and came to America when a small boy. He was a clerk at Pittsburgh for several years, and then embarked in merchandise for himself. He went into the iron business at Leechburgh, Penn., in 1876, as the partner in Kirkpatrick, Beal & Company, and is still interested in the works there. His home is at Leechburgh.

William H. Banfield, employed in the Irondale rolling mill, was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1858. He is the son of George and Sarah Banfield, who were born in England, he in 1814, she in 1813. George Banfield was engaged in a tin mill in England, and becoming an expert workman, came to America in 1873, and worked in the mill in Pennsylvania, at which the first tin plate ever manufactured in America was produced. He and wife are still living at McKeesport, and are in excellent health considering their great age. William H. Banfield was about fifteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to America, and when they settled at McKeesport, he attended school there for some time. He then went to work in the tin mill, and remained there until the works closed. Since then he has been employed in iron and steel mills at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and other places, and in 1886, came to Irondale and assisted in the establishment of the mill at this place. In this establishment he has since remained, being employed at first as head roller, and recently as shearer.

John W. Brant, the well-known proprietor of a general store at Irondale, Jefferson county, is a native of that county. He was born in 1852, the son of Henry Brant, who was born near Port Homer about

1832, and is still living at Wellsville, Ohio, being now engaged in the railroad shops at that place. John W. received his education in the common schools and in his younger days was employed at farm work, in brick yards, etc., and was engaged in railroading for six years. Subsequently he engaged in merchandise at Port Homer for three years, and during that period also held the office of postmaster. He then removed to Yellow Creek, and remained in the same business for six years, also serving as postmaster. At the end of that time he bought property, and removed to Irondale, where he has since conducted a business in dry goods, groceries, etc. Beginning his business career without capital, he has by industry and fair dealing, built up a good business and has some $5,000 invested. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Labor, and of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Brant was married in 1879, to Sarah A., daughter of Dr. T. L. McLain, a prominent physician, who makes a specialty of cancers, now residing at New Somerset. Mr. and Mrs. Brant have six children, Clement, Thomas, Amanda, Susan, Olive and Lulu P.

William Downer, a prominent business man of Irondale, Jefferson county, has devoted his life since fifteen years of age, to the brick manufacture, and few men are as thorough masters of the business. He began as a laborer in a yard at Hammondsville, and worked until 1866, after which for a few years he engaged in house painting, but subsequently came to Irondale, and bought an interest in the brick works, with which he has since been connected. These works were established in 1867 or 1868, by Minor, McBane & Co. The firm subsequently became Wallace, Minor & Co., then Wm. H. Wallace & Sons, and is now R. G. Wallace. At first but $4,000 was invested, but the capital now is over $12,000; about twenty-five men are employed, and the annual product is a million and a half of brick, and about 4,000 tons of manufactured clay. Cleveland is the principal market, but large shipments are also made to Canada, New York, and the west. For the last eight years Mr. Downer has not owned any interest, but has held the position of general manager. Mr. Downer was born at Hanover, Columbiana county, Ohio, March 12, 1849, the son of Zadock and Phœbe (Hart) Downer. The father was a blacksmith in early life, but for twenty years prior to his death, which occurred July 3, 1869, was in the hotel business in Columbiana and Jefferson counties. His widow is still living at Minerva, Stark county, Ohio. Mr. Downer was married October 14, 1869, to Mary J., daughter of George and Lydia R. (McCarle) Dyal, the former of whom died at Irondale, November 10, 1886. He was in early life a farmer, but later in the dry goods trade. His widow is still living at Irondale. Mr. and Mrs. Downer have six children: Franklin C., Clara Olive, Harry C., William Dyal, and Lydia Evaline and Helen Madge, twins. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics a republican.

H. T. Duff, one of the partners and secretary of the firm of Wal-

lace, Banfield & Co., Limited, above named, was born in Allegheny City, Penn., March 25, 1856. He is the son of Col. Hugh Duff, a prominent farmer and merchant, and resident of that city, who died in July, 1865. Mr. Duff, after receiving his education in the common schools of his native county, and at the academy at Oakdale, engaged in teaching, and organized the Leechburgh Classical and Normal school, in April, 1878, which he conducted for six years. During the same period he was principal of the public schools of that place. After this he engaged in mercantile pursuits for two years, and then came to Irondale, becoming one of the partners in the iron mills above referred to. He is one of the enterprising and progressive young men of the county who are doing much for its advancement.

Matthew Love, of Irondale, has been a resident of Saline township for nearly forty years, and has become well-known and highly esteemed throughout the county. Since 1878 he has served as a justice of the peace, filled that position ably and impartially, and for ten years or more, has served as trustee of the township. Mr. Love was born in Washington county, Penn., February 29, 1820. His father, James Love, a native of the north of Ireland, came to America when a young man, and settled first at Washington county, Penn., where he was married to Sarah Russell. A few years later he removed to this county, buying a farm which he cultivated the remainder of his life, passing away in the fall of 1860, aged about eighty-three years. His widow survived a few years and died at the age of ninety. Matthew Love received a good education for the early days, and afterward taught school for a few terms. Agriculture has been his life work, and he spent thirty years upon his farm in this county, which now consists of about 300 acres, some of excellent quality and underlaid by a valuable vein of coal. In 1880 he left the farm and removed to Irondale. Mr. Love was married August 28, 1845, to Mary Russell, daughter of Robert Russell, of Irish descent, and two children, now living, were born to them. This wife died December 11, 1867. In 1868 he was married to Maggie Smith, who died a year later, leaving a child. In 1876, Mr. Love was married to Mrs. Janet McIntosh, who now shares his home. He and family are members of the Presbyterian church; he is interested in politics, having first been an old line whig, and voted for Henry Clay in 1844.

William McConnell, a prominent merchant of Hammondsville, Jefferson county, was born in country Tyrone, Ireland, about 1838. When about fifteen years of age he came to America, and after spending six months in Westmoreland county, Penn., and a few months on the Monongahela river, he came to Hammondsville, reaching here in the summer of 1855. At this place he has since resided. Previous to the war of the rebellion he engaged in coal mining, and continued at that until 1864, when he assisted in raising a company for the service. In this company he was elected lieutenant, but the company becoming divided, he with about half of the organization joined the One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio infantry, with which he went to the front as a private. After an honorable service, which included par-

ticipation in the battle of Cold Harbor and the siege of Petersburg, he was mustered out at Columbus, in 1865, with the rank of corporal. Returning home, Mr. McConnell engaged in merchandise, beginning with a small capital, and has prospered so that he now has several thousand dollars invested. In 1873 he also engaged in the oil business at Smith's Ferry, but in a short time found the business unprofitable. Mr. McConnell is a well-known and popular citizen, has served his township several years as constable, and for fifteen years as treasurer. He is a republican in politics, having cast his first vote for Lincoln, is an elder in the Disciple church, and is a comrade of the G. A. R.

Samuel N. McCullough, a prosperous farmer and land owner of Jefferson county, was born in the house which he at present occupies, August 7, 1830. He is the son of William McCullough, who was born, it is believed, in Pennsylvania. The latter spent much of his life on the river, but in later years settled on the farm near the mouth of Yellow creek, now owned by his son. Here he built the residence referred to, a substantial brick edifice, in 1825. The father followed farming and also engaged in the salt business, until his death in 1857. His wife, the mother of the subject of this mention, was a daughter of Jacob Nessley, one of the earliest settlers. She died in 1879. Samuel N. McCullough received his education in the common schools of this county, and at the Steubenville academy, and completed his studies at Jefferson college, where he was graduated in 1849. He has been engaged in farming all his life, operating also a coal mine. In these pursuits he has been successful, and he is one of the extensive land-holders of the county, having an interest in 1,300 acres under which coal and fire clay is found in abundance.

James E. Paisley, attorney at law, of Irondale, is a native of Richmond, Jefferson county. He is a son of Samuel and Lavina (Parsons) Paisley, both of whom were born in this county, the former in March, 1809. The father was a blacksmith by trade, but was for twenty-five years a justice of the peace, and practiced law to some extent. He died in September, 1872, and his wife passed away in December, 1882. James E. was born May 27, 1844. He received his education in the common schools of the county and at Wellsville, Columbiana county. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio infantry, and served his country until July, 1865, when he was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. During this period he participated in the battles of Martinsburgh, W. Va., Gettysburg, and was with Grant from the Wilderness to Appomattox. In the battle of the Wilderness he received a painful wound in the left hand. He was promoted sergeant, and during the absence of his superior officers had command of his company about six months, during which time he took part in the battle of Cedar Creek. After the close of the war he came home and followed the trade of carpentry until 1878, reading law at night and in the winter months. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar and has since given his entire attention to the practice. He has filled the office of township trustee eight years, from 1874 to 1882.

He is a member of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In October, 1872, he was married to Katie A., daughter of Daniel McClain, formerly one of the leading farmers of Columbiana county, and by this union had two daughters, Alice and Jay S. This lady dying in September, 1882, Mr. Paisley was married in November, 1888, to Rebecca, daughter of Joseph M. Beard, a well-known farmer of this county.

David W. Roberts, engaged in the grocery business at Irondale, was born in North Wales, May 9, 1835, the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Wynne) Roberts, both of whom were natives of Wales. In 1849 the parents removed with their family to America, and settled in Jackson county, Ohio, where the father engaged in farming, but in a few months removed to Meigs county, where he was in the butcher business a short time. He subsequently removed to Oshkosh, Wis., and died at Wyandotte, Mich., in 1871. His widow died at Ironton, Ohio, March 3, 1882. David W. was fourteen years old when he reached America. He farmed with an uncle for some months, and then went to Coal Port, Meigs county, where he worked in the coal mines in the winter and assisted his brother in the butcher business at Ironton in the summer seasons until December, 1854, when he went to Wellsville, reaching there January 1, 1855. He engaged in the coal mining, and he and his brother leased some coal land near Wellsville, and mined coal for three years. Subsequently he worked in the railroad shops and on the road for nearly six years, after which he bought a small farm near Salineville, to which he removed in 1865, and remained there for five years, then opened a meat market; he conducted that until April, 1887, when he began the grocery trade at Irondale, in which he is now occupied, doing a good business, which is constantly increasing. Mr. Roberts was married April 24, 1858, to Elizabeth Duncan, who was born in Scotland, March 11, 1837, daughter of John and Marian Duncan. The father died at Wellsville, December 23, 1876, but the mother is now living at St. Paul, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have ten children, Robert F., John D., David, Marion G., Elizabeth W., Mary J., Thomas R., Catherine H., Lydia Hyde and Edith. Mr. Roberts and family are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a republican, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont.

Isaac Robinson, a leading grocer, of Irondale, is a son of James Robinson, who was born in Pennsylvania, near Carlyle. He served seven years in the Revolutionary war, and afterward fought in the Indian wars under Gen. Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe. He was married twice, and by the first marriage had two sons, William and John, and by the second marriage had five children, James L., Isaac, the subject of this sketch; Enoch, Daniel and Benjamin. The latter is deceased, and the oldest, of whom there has been no news for years, is also thought to be dead. The father died about 1840. Isaac was born in what is now Lawrence county, Penn., September 22, 1822. He was educated in the common schools, and having grown up found employment as a farmer. While still a resident of Pennsylvania, he

was married to Rachel, daughter of Orrin Newton, a native of Pennsylvania. They had seven children: James N., Serelda, now dead; Edwin, Dessa, wife of Dr. Tate; Carleton, Rachel and Chauncey. After the birth of all the children, Mr. Robinson removed to Iowa, where he was engaged in farming four years, and he also spent three years in Kansas, in the same vocation. He then came to Irondale, and embarked in the grocery business, at which he is still engaged. He is a highly esteemed citizen, and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

T. Eliot Tate, M. D., a leading physician of Irondale, was born May 14, 1849, at Greenwood, Ontario county, Ontario. He is of Irish descent, his grandfather, Thomas Tate, having spent his entire life in Ireland. John Tate, son of the latter, was born in county Antrim, in 1816, and came to America in 1844, settling in Ontario, where he was engaged as a miller. He is now engaged in farming in Monroe county, Iowa. He married a daughter of Francis Mahon, who was a son of Francis Mahon, a commissioned officer in the British army who took part in the suppression of the Irish rebellion. This lady was born in county Antrim, in 1816. Dr. Tate received his early education in his native country. At the age of thirteen the family removed to the United States. They engaged in farming in Kansas, where he assisted his father until 1870, when he entered Lane university, where he completed the scientific course in 1873. Then he spent one year in the State Normal school at Emporia, Kas., after which he taught one year in that state. Removing to Iowa, he was principal of the Lavilla and Hamilton public schools for three years. In 1877, he began the study of medicine and took a course in the Keokuk medical college in 1880. Subsequently he practiced medicine for three years, and at the end of that time entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Des Moines, where he was graduated in 1884. He practiced his profession one year in the city of Ottumwa, Iowa, and then came to Irondale, where he is meeting with success and rapidly enlarging his practice. In 1874, he was married to Dessie, daughter of Isaac Robinson, and they have three children, Francis E., Mabel and Ethel. Mr. and Mrs. Tate are members of the Congregational church. He is a member of the Masonic order, the I. O. O. F., and the Knights of Pythias.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Joshua Barkhurst is one of the leading farmers of Smithfield township, Jefferson county, Ohio, in which township he first saw the light of day, July 13, 1811. His parents, William and Nancy (Haynes) Barkhurst, who were married in 1805, had six children, three of whom are dead: Margaret (Chance), Mrs. Mary Glover, Jacob, Isaac, Joshua and John. The father died in 1855, and the mother in 1846. Mrs. Barkhurst was born in Kentucky. She was a daughter of Thomas Haynes. Joshua Barkhurst had very limited opportunities for attending school, only being able to devote three months during

the winter to his education. After leaving school, at the age of fifteen years, he worked on his father's farm until his marriage to Mary Reynard, which occurred in June, 1831. His wife was a daughter of Marmaduke and Mary Reynard, natives of England, in which country she was born in the year 1810. Her death occurred in June, 1872. The issue of this union was nine children: William; Jane, wife of Lemuel Hooper; Margaret A., wife of Joseph Brown, and Mary, are deceased. John, Marmaduke, Isaac, Joseph, and Hannah, wife of Joseph Gosnell, still survive. Mr. Barkhurst married a second time, Hannah Reynard becoming his wife October 15, 1873. She died June 19, 1888. Mr. Barkhurst and his entire family are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and are greatly beloved by their friends and neighbors. The head of the family is one of the most successful farmers of the county, having always been engaged in this highly useful vocation. He is a true supporter of the republican party.

Augustus Carter, of Smithfield township, Jefferson county, Ohio, was born near the place where he now resides, December 17, 1826. Joshua A. Carter, his father, was born November 6, 1794, in Baltimore county, Maryland, moving to Ohio in 1812, with his father, who located on section 9, Smithfield township. He had few advantages for schooling, his early education being confined to the common schools. He settled on the farm upon which his son Augustus now lives, in 1827, living there until his death, December 27, 1873. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church for sixty-two years, of which he was a trustee and class-leader for many years. His death was mourned by a host of friends, who honored him for his integrity and irreproachable character. April 4, 1816, he was joined in marriage to Sarah Evans. Her birth took place February 9, 1793; after a life of usefulness she passed to her reward September 10, 1868. Their marriage was blessed by the birth of five sons and four daughters, they are: Permelia, Hyantha C. (Standiford), Mary (Scott), Ira and William, deceased, and Nelson, Elihu, Augustus, and Sarah (Standiford) living. Augustus Carter's paternal grandparents were Henry and Mary E. Carter. They were natives of Maryland. They had four children, all of them now dead, they were: Joshua, Thomas, William, and Elizabeth (Cook). The maternal grandparents were Cadwalader and Sarah (Cadwalader) Evans. These children were born to them: Evan, James, John, Ashur and Permelia (Carter); these are all deceased. Mr. Carter, like many boys of his day, could attend school only during the winter, being obliged to work on the farm in the summer. Having carried on his education in this manner until twenty years old, he began farming, and has continued in that business ever since. He has come to be known as one of the progressive, reliable farmers and wool-growers of Jefferson county. He married Ruth Tipton, November 5, 1856. She was the daughter of William and Rebecca Tipton, and was born June 4, 1824, and died November 20, 1883. His second wife was Mary A. Host, whom he married November 12, 1885. Her birth occurred May 30, 1862. John, born September 24, 1835, in Jefferson county, Ohio, and Ruth A. (McMil-

lan) Host, born August, 1837, were her parents. Their children are: Jennie (Ely), William, Mary A. (Carter), Samuel, Homer, Bell, Marion, Maggie, Minnie and Eva. Mrs. Carter's paternal grandparents were, Samuel, born December 18, 1800, died November 4, 1889, and Janie Host. Four children came of this marriage: Henry, James, John, and Louisa (Becket). The maternal grandparents were: John and Janie (King) McMillan. They had ten children, six of them are dead; those living are Robert, Margaret (Gamble), Matilda and Ruth A. Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Carter are the parents of two children, Ruth A. and Cora A. Both Mr. Carter and wife are acceptable communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Carter has held several offices, being at present a steward of the same. He is a staunch republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

William M. Cope, a progressive farmer and leading citizen of Smithfield, Jefferson Co., Ohio, first saw the light of day October 22, 1829, near his present home. His father, Joseph H. Cope, was born near Brownsville, Fayette Co., Penn., in March, 1801, and moved to Smithfield, Ohio, in 1825, having previously married Rebecca Milhous, of Belmont county, Ohio, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Lindley, William M., Willits, Samuel, Benjamin W., Martha M. and Sarah, all of whom except Lindley, are still living. Mr. Joseph Cope became a leader in the community in which he lived, a man of decided talent, possessing a positive, firm nature, yet withal, a man of broad and liberal mind. He was one of the earliest advocates of abolition, and many a fugitive slave found a safe hiding place in his barns and coal banks. He was president of the Mount Pleasant branch of the State bank of Ohio, for nearly twenty years, and in 1864, originated and organized the First National bank of Smithfield, Ohio, serving as president of the board of directors until his death, which occurred in March, 1879. His father, Samuel Cope, was born in Chester county, Penn., and was one of the early pioneers west of the Alleghanies, having crossed the mountains when those with whom he traveled had to cut their way through the forest and build a road on which to transport their belongings. At one time, all the scythes and sickles used west of the Allegheny mountains came from his forge. He married Sarah Willits about 1799. They had seven children, all of whom are now dead, they were: Joseph, Rachel (Cope), Samuel, Dawsey, Lydia (Gilbert), Mrs. Jesse Vale, and Eliza. William M. Cope's grandparents on the mother's side, were William and Martha Milhous, both natives of Chester county, Penn. On coming to Ohio, they settled near Colerain, Belmont county. They had eight children: Vickers, William, Martha (now dead), Rebecca M. (Cope), Hannah M. (Hough), Thomas, Joshua V. and Mrs. Jane M. Watters. The principal of this biography received a fair common school education, and when eighteen years of age entered the academy at Mount Pleasant, which was then under the direction of Professor Jenkins. Here he remained for about two years. After leaving school, he taught, and worked on a farm for five years, at which time he became interested in

the stock-business in Illinois. After a short time he operated a farm in connection with his other business, and continued them both until November 13, 1869, when he took possession of the farm on which he now lives. He married Mary A. Johnson, December 6, 1866. She was born November 19, 1843, the daughter John Johnson and Nancy (Harper) Johnson, who were both born in Franklin county about 1817. Mr. Johnson died in 1866; his wife still survives him. Their eight children were: Mary A. Cope, J. Clayton, Rachel (Shreve), William, Mrs. Elizabeth McKee, Mrs. Harriet Maxwell, Edward and Lewis. The last named died at Hollow Spring, Tenn., during the war, being a Union soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Cope have three children: Ida M., Charles C., and Lewis J. The family are members of the Society of Friends, and are a highly respected, successful household. Mr. Cope was formerly a republican, but of late years has voted and worked with the prohibition party.

John A. Demain was born January 18, 1844, in Alexandria, Va. His father, John Demain, was born in England, in 1810, coming to this country with his parents when but six months old. He settled in Alexandria, Va. After receiving a fair education he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and followed this trade through life, dying in 1856. His wife was Elizabeth Benton, who was born in 1817, in St. Marys county, Md., and died in December, 1882. Mrs. Marion Gregory, of Washington, D. C.; Laura, wife of Alexander Yates, also of Washington; John A., Jane, Edwin, Helen, wife of John Bright, of Washington, D. C.; and Henry are their offspring. John Demain was liberally educated in a private school, and entered the confederate army at the age of seventeen years. Enlisting at Richmond, Va., in January, 1862, he served with distinction in Pelham's battery, Steward's horse artillery, under Gen. Steward. He participated in the following famous engagements: Fredericksburg, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, second battle of Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania Court House, second battle of the Wilderness, Gettysburg, Five Forks and Manassas, was in the raid around McClellan's army, also the raid around Grant's army in what was known as Hampton's Beef Raid, was taken prisoner on Lee's retreat from Richmond, but soon escaped. After the war he entered the mercantile trade and continued in it with much success until 1870, at which time he went to farming and has met with gratifying results in this vocation also. He married Emma Hussey in June, 1875. She was born January, 1845, and died January 22, 1879. Her parents were Nathan and Ruth Hussey. Mr. Demain had two children by his first wife: Ruth H. and Edith E., both deceased. He married Sarah J. Carson June 22, 1880, by whom he had five children: Harry H., born June 8, 1881; Edith M., July 8, 1882, died May 6, 1884; Ira L., February 26, 1884; John W., September 7, 1885; Helen M., November 19, 1889. She was born October 6, 1856. Her father, William, was born October 20, 1824, in Fermanagh county, Lowtherstown, Ireland. They emigrated to America in 1848, locating at Bloomfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, then moved to Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, where they reside. They had eleven children:

James, John, Mary; Anna, wife of A. S. Hearn; Henry; Sadie J., wife of John A. Demain; Margaret, wife of Frank Brindley; Emma, Clara B., Lincoln P. and Jessie. Mrs. Demain's grandparents on the mother's side were Henry, born in 1795, died in 1879; and Barbara Tiernan, born in 1801, died in 1881. They had six children: Lizzie, Barbara, Ann (Whitcomb), Mary (Beryman), Robert and John. The first two are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Demain are very earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are both useful and honored members of the community in which they live. Mr. Demain is a thorough democrat.

Bascom M. Hastings is a very prominent dealer in general merchandise in York, Smithfield township, Jefferson county, Ohio. He was born November 30, 1851, near Holmes Church. His father's name was Joseph, and he was born November 20, 1807, in the vicinity of Little Washington, Washington county, Penn. Joseph Hastings moved to Ohio with his parents in 1813. They located on section 26 of Smithfield township, where he resided, with the exception of a few years, until his death April 16, 1889. He was a broad minded, liberal hearted man, and his character has left its impress on the community in which he lived from the early pioneer days. Ruth Brown became his wife March 8, 1832. She was a daughter of Stephen Brown, and was born October 14, 1812. Ten children were the result of this happy union: George W., Martha E. and Stephen B., are deceased; the latter lost his life in the late war; those living are: John W., Mary A. (Martin), Ruth A., James D., Albert J., William B. and Bascom M. The paternal grandparents were James and Martha (Black) Hastings. The former was a native of Ireland. Bascom Hastings improved his early educational advantages, attending the common school until his eighteenth year, when he entered the Richmond college, at Richmond, Ohio. After leaving college he taught for five years, then engaged in farming for eight years. In 1882 he entered the merchandise business, and has since conducted a large trade with unusual efficiency. He married Anna E. Moore, May 21, 1879. She was born April 16, 1857. Her parents, Enos and Maria (George) Moore were the parents of five children: Montford, William, Anna (Hastings), Oliver and Emma; the two latter are dead. Her paternal grandparents were Nathaniel and Susan Moore. They had seventeen children. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings's union has been blest by the advent of two children: Hallock and Glenn. Both husband and wife are influential members of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. A staunch republican in politics, a man of integrity and enterprise, beloved by his neighbors and esteemed by those with whom he comes in contact.

Perhaps there is not a more efficient agriculturist in Smithfield township than Joseph Francis. Mr. Francis was born September 6, 1821, on the place where he now lives. His father, Walter Francis, was born in Ireland in 1763, in the county of Monahan. He followed the trade of a weaver while in Ireland, but the new country attracted him to its shores, so he came to America about 1785, landing at Phila-

delphia in July of that year. He first settled in Fayette county, Penn., but soon removed to Ohio, where he established himself on section 28 of Smithfield township, Jefferson county. His marriage to Martha, daughter of James and Martha (Crunkleton) Finey, occurred about 1802. She was born in 1780, in Fayette county, Penn. Nine children was the result of this marriage: William, Martha (Steen), James F., John, Elizabeth and Walter are dead; Robert, Joseph and Margaret, wife of James Frazier, still survive. Mr. Francis was a pioneer of his section of the state, living upon the place he took when he first moved to Smithfield; he passed the remainder of his life there, enduring many privations and hardships. He was an active member of the Associate Reform church. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Sharp) Francis, who were natives of Ireland, coming to this country at the same time their son did. Their eight chilldren are: John, Jane (Kerr), Elizabeth (Burwell), Margaret (Braden), James, Mary (Leech), Walter and William, who died in Ireland, all of them are now dead. Mr. Francis attended the common schools until twenty years of age, at which time he went to farming. May 24, 1849, he was united in marriage to Eliza A. Marshall. Her birth took place in 1822; she was a daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Longh) Marshall, the former was born in Adams county, Penn., and died about 1868; his wife was a native of Lancaster county, Penn., and she passed away in 1835. They had seven children: Isaac, Levi, John, William and Maria (Hofman) are deceased; those still living are: Eliza (Francis) and Lovinia (Fickis). Mrs. Francis's grandparents were Nicholas and Mary Marshall; they were of French descent. Their two children were Nicholas and Catharine (Timmons), both of them are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Francis are the parents of eight children: Lovinia, James F., married Eliza Hammond; they have four children: Bezaleel H., Perl, Elsie E. and Irma L.; Walter, Elizabeth, John M., William B., married to Julia E. Mitchel, Joseph B. and Margaret. The entire family are active and respected communicants of the United Presbyterian denomination. Mr. Francis is a radical democrat.

A very prominent banker and citizen of Jefferson county, Ohio, is William Vermillion, of Smithfield. He was born September 30, 1829, near the place in which he now lives. His father, Charles Vermillion, was also a leading man of the county. The latter was born in the vicinity of Baltimore, Md., in 1802, moving to that city when six years of age; he lived there with his parents for six years, then the family removed to Ohio, and located on section 32, Smithfield township. Here he resided until 1853, at which time he located at Mt. Pleasant township, where he remained for four years; from here he went to Wayne township, the same county, and after a short residence there finally settled in Smithfield, living a retired life until the time of his death, August, 1884. Mr. Vermillion was a man of great capabilities and sound judgment. He married Elizabeth Alloway, a daughter of William and Sarah (Collins) Alloway, about 1824, by whom he had six sons and four daughters: Joseph, William, Jemima, Sarah, wife of

J. C. McKelvey; Lydia A., who married John Ramsey, who lost his life during the civil war, 1862; Charles, Thomas B., P. Anderson, and Elizabeth, now deceased. The mother was born in 1806, and died in 1884. William Vermillion's paternal grandparents came to this country from Ireland, locating in Indiana. His maternal grandparents were William and Sarah (Collins) Alloway; they were born in Schuylkill county, Penn., coming to Ohio about 1815. Their children were: Adjalon, John, William, James, Jonathan, Rebecca (Carnahan), Mary (Branson), Sarah (Dickey), and Lydia A. (Ruble). Mr. Vermillion had exceptional educational advantages in his youth, and made the most of them; he attended the common schools until sixteen years of age, then for two years studied at the McKeely Normal school, at Hopedale, Harrison county, Ohio, finishing his schooling at the National Normal school at Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, where he remained for one year, having taught during the intervals of his college course. After completing it he continued to teach with much success in the Mount Pleasant public schools, where he was the principal for three years. After four years' teaching in the above place Mr. Vermillion spent one year more as a teacher in Smithfield. Abandoning his vocation as an educator, he entered the banking business, in which he has met with the most gratifying success. May 31, 1865, Miss Emily L. Ong became his wife. Mrs. Vermillion was born in 1843. She was a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Irvine) Ong. The former's birth occurred in 1806, and his death in 1882; the mother was born in 1810, and died in November, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Ong were the parents of seven children, three of them now dead: Mary A., J. Patterson and Mathos F. Those living are: Finley, John I., William I. and Mrs. Vermillion. Her grandparents on the father's side were Finley and Mary Ong, who had ten children: Jacob, Finley, Mary (Carr) and Matilda (Newlin), now dead; and Eliza A. (Lewis), Rebecca (Jones), Emily (Chadwell) and Rachel (Hamilton), still living. The maternal grandfather was William Irvine, and his children are: John, Margary, Mrs. Frances Bell and Mary (Ong), who are deceased, and Francis. Mr. Vermillion was a soldier in the late war, serving under the "One Hundred Day Act," after having enlisted at Steubenville, May, 1864, in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh regiment, Ohio National Guard, under Capt. Walden. He was mustered out in September, 1864, at Camp Chase. Mr. and Mrs. Vermillion's marriage has been blessed by the birth of one child: Lena M. The family are members of the Presbyterian church of Smithfield; and Mr. Vermillion is also a member of Masonic lodge No. 182, of Smithfield. His political faith is firmly nailed to the democratic standard. A man highly respected both for his marked ability as a financier and for his sterling integrity.

A representative farmer of Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, is John Wheeler, who was born near his present residence, February 3, 1817. His father's name was James, and he was born March 31, 1785, in the vicinity of Baltimore, Md., where he learned the trade of comb-making. Coming to Wellsburgh, W. Va., with his parents about 1796, they

lived there a short time, then moved, on a boat of their own making, to Lexington, Ky. Not liking it there they returned to Maryland, from there going to Williamsburg about 1805; at this time he married Elizabeth Cramblet, daughter of Jacob Cramblet. In 1810 he came to Smithfield township, and located on section 9. Here he reared a family of six children: Reason, Susan (Penell), and Eliza (Scott) are dead; those living are: Ann (Parr), John and Marrah (Logan). After the death of his first wife, Mr. Wheeler took Jane Stiers to wife. She was a daughter of Jacob and Mary Stiers, of Harrison county, Ohio. The result of this union was six children. Those living are: Mary McCance, Rebecca (Judkins), and Assenet (Gasaway). John Wheeler's grandfather on his father's side was Benjamin Wheeler. When a boy Mr. Wheeler had the average chance for obtaining an education, and improved every opportunity that presented itself. At thirteen years of age he began farming, and his highly cultivated acres fully attest his success. Miss Hannah Moore became his wife February 1, 1844. His father and mother were Nathaniel and Susan Moore. Mrs. Wheeler was born in 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are influential members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Wheeler is a steward. No truer believer in, and no more faithful adherent to, its principles can be found in the republican party than the principal of this biography.

William H. Wood was born August 25, 1848, in the vicinity of Smithfield, Jefferson Co., Ohio, and has always kept his residence in this community. His father, Nathan R., was born May 13, 1818, the place of his nativity also being in Jefferson county. The father received an average education, and became a miller. He married Rachel A., daughter of William and Sarah (Kimberland) Scott, November 3, 1847. Mrs. Wood was born April 26, 1828. The issue of this marriage was eleven children, all of whom are living except one, Nathan W. Those living are: William H., Stanton G., Addison F., John A. B., George R., Emma J., Samuel L., Joel F., Edwin I. and Martin A. William H.'s paternal grandfather was Pusey Wood, who was born in Maryland, July 4, 1789, and coming to Ohio in 1814, he located on section 1, of Wayne township, where he resided until about 1855, when he moved to Flushing, Belmont Co., Ohio. Living a retired life, he died there in September, 1875. His wife was Rachel Redd, whom he married in 1815; by her he had nine children, only one of whom is dead: Nathan R., Greenberry, Isaiah; Ann B., wife of John Hoge; Mrs. Rachel Doudna, Pusey, Charity (Hampton), Mrs. Mary Vickers, and Granvil, deceased. William Scott, who was his maternal grandfather, was born about 1794, in Virginia, and died in May, 1843. His wife, Sarah Kimberland, was born in March, 1800, in Jefferson county, Ohio. They were the parents of eleven children: Henry, Jessie, Hester, afterward Mrs. Street, Amos, and Mrs. Jane Welch are dead. Those living are: John, Mrs. Rachel Wood, Margaret, afterward Mrs. Parks, Walter, Henrietta (Perviance), and Mrs. Amanda Lyons. The subject of this sketch was given an opportunity of gaining a good education, attending the public schools of Smithfield until he

completed their course, at which time he became a teacher and continued in this vocation for ten years, with the exception of a year and a half of study at the university at Athens, Ohio, Taking a regular course in medicine at the Ohio Medical college of Cincinnati, he graduated with honor March 8, 1883. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Smithfield, Ohio, having met with the most gratifying success. Doctor Wood is one of the most skillful and prominent physicians in Jefferson county, and is honored and esteemed as a citizen, both for his integrity and culture. Mrs. Wood was Charlotte Higging, of Athens, Athens Co., Ohio. She was born June 13, 1852. Her father, Joseph, was born June 30, 1828, and her mother, Hannah (Hibbard) Higging, was born May 16, 1827. They are the parents of ten children: Mrs. Charlotte E. Wood, Joseph W., Cyrus, Daniel, Mary E., John, Charles H., Lizzie, Anetta and Emma, who is now dead. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have one child, Estella A. Dr. Wood is a member of Masonic lodge, No. 182, of Smithfield, and the entire family is much thought of and respected, being one of the oldest in that section of the state. The subject of this sketch was married March 13, 1878, to Emma C., daughter of James and Elizabeth Roberts. She died February 3, 1880. The present Mrs. Wood was married March 13, 1883.

STEUBENVILLE TOWNSHIP.

George W. Adams, an enterprising and prosperous farmer of Steubenville township, now retired, was born October 17, 1807, in the township where he now resides. His father, John Adams, was born in Fayette county, Penn., in 1778. In youth the latter received a good education in English and German, and he was regarded as an intelligent and well-read man. He began farming in the vicinity of what is now known as Hunter's Mill, and after remaining there a few years, he removed to Steubenville township, Jefferson county. Here he continued in the vocation he had chosen, clearing the farm which he took in a natural state, and making it a valuable property. By his first marriage, to Mary Watts, he had one child, Mary, but this lady dying in 1795, he was again married, in 1800, to Mary Ann Hamilton, by whom he had eight children: Catherine, Margaret W., Elizabeth, George W., John H., Rhoda, Susanna and Marianne. George W. Adams has since boyhood been engaged in farming, and has devoted his attention to that pursuit, paying little attention to politics, and the only public office he has held is that of supervisor for two terms. In politics he is a republican, and his religious affiliation is with the First Methodist church of Steubenville. His honorable career during the many years he has lived in the township has made him a host of friends, and the fruits of his industry enable him to pass his later years in comfortable retirement from active life. He was married August 11, 1840, to Susanna, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Burns) Burns, the latter of whom was born in Ireland and came to the United States at the age of eight years. She had twelve children, eleven of whom

she reared to maturity. Mr. Burns was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at Wheeling until 1828, when he embarked in farming near Zanesville, Ohio, where he died in 1847. Mr. Adams and wife have had nine children, Oscar F., deceased; James M., Amanda M., George A., Ann E.; William H., deceased; Mary E., deceased; John L. and Charles W. The eldest son died from a wound received at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, during the war of the rebellion.

Charles E. Barr, of Mingo Junction, prominent in the hardware trade of that place, was born December 4, 1847. His grandparents, James and Sarah Barr, were natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated at an early day to Cincinnati. Their son, Edwin A. Barr, was born August 12, 1822, in Harrison county, W. Va., where he received his early education. Learning the trade of tinner, he opened a hardware store at Sisterville, W. Va., in 1851, where he now resides. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted in Company C, Seventh West Virginia infantry, receiving a commission from Governor Pierpont. He was promoted captain of his company, and served in this capacity until the expiration of his term. At the close of the war he returned to Sistersville, and resumed his business. His first wife, Louisa, mother of the subject of this mention, was the daughter of William Swan. She died August 6, 1864. By this marriage there were born five children, of whom four are living. The father was married a second time to Eliza, daughter of Clayton and Nancy (Smith) Kerns, who survives. Charles E. Barr was reared in Tyler county, W. Va., and there learned the trade of his father, which he has always followed. In January, 1886, he came to Ohio, and made his home at Mingo Junction, and embarked in the business he is now successfully prosecuting. May 14, 1871, he was married to Emma Walton, daughter of George and Frances (Bishop) Walton, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Connecticut. To this union these children have been born: Edwin A., George R., Charles A. E., Francis E. and Lizzie L. George died January 8, 1879. Mr. Barr is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and of the I. O. O. F. He has always been active in public affairs, and while a citizen of West Virginia, served as mayor of Middlebourne, and four years in the council of that place.

Franklin S. Buchanan, a popular citizen of Mingo, has been associated with the boot and shoe trade there since 1884. He was born July 16, 1844, the son of Samuel and Mary (Coyer) Buchanan. His father, a native of England, came to America as a British soldier in the war of 1812, and after peace was declared, being stationed in Canada, he left the army and became a citizen of the United States. He made his home at Brattleboro, Vt., where he followed the trade of shoemaker. In 1839 he was married to Mary Coyer, a native of Canada, and they had nine children, of whom the subject of this mention is the only survivor. In 1853 the parents removed to Chicago, where they both died of the cholera. Franklin S. received his early education in Illinois, and there engaged in farming, at which he was occupied until 1861, when he enlisted in the Twenty-Third regiment Illinois infantry, known as Mulligan's brigade, with which he served

four years. His service was gallant and meritorious, and he served in twenty-four battles and was wounded three times. At the close of the war he came to Steubenville, and began work in the iron works, where he was engaged until 1884. He then came to Mingo and embarked in his present business. During his residence he has made many friends and is highly esteemed. In politics he is a republican, and active in his party. He is a member of the Protestant Methodist church, and of the orders of Red Men, Druids, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. On January 26, 1868, Mr. Buchanan was married to Louisa, daughter of James and Lydia McPherson, and they have had seven children, Charles H., James H., William S., Edward, Earl B., Ada M., and Anna, of whom the two daughters are deceased.

John R. Cariens, a prominent farmer of Steubenville township, Jefferson county, was born June 13, 1841, in Brooke county, W. Va. His father, Michael L. Cariens, was a native of Maryland, as were his parents, John and Mary Cariens, but his family removing to West Virginia, he was there reared and educated. He was engaged in farming until his death in 1844. About the year 1838, he was married to Sarah Snyder, daughter of David and Catherine Snyder, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, three of whom are living. John R. Cariens, son of the above, was reared in Brooke county, and was employed on the farm until the outbreak of the rebellion, when he enlisted in Company K, Twelfth West Virginia regiment. He served gallantly three years, participating in the battles of Cedar Creek, Piedmont, Snecker's Ferry, Lynchburgh, and several other important engagements. Returning home at the close of the war, he resumed farming, in which he has since been successfully engaged. He removed to Steubenville township about 1874, and here has engaged in gardening in addition to agriculture. On March 7, 1871, he was married to Jennie, daughter of Edward and Rebecca Hays. Her father, a cigar maker by trade, and a worthy man, died about 1867; Mrs. Cariens died June 14, 1887. Mr. Cariens is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he is one of the elders. In this vicinity, where much of his life has been spent, he is highly esteemed by all.

Archibald Carson, a highly respected citizen of Mingo Junction, was born May 18, 1824, in Washington county, Penn., where his parents were among the early settlers. His father, James Carson, was born in Pennsylvania and reared in Washington county, where he engaged in farming, which was his occupation through life. His mother was Mary, daughter of Thomas and Agnes Stewart. She came to Pennsylvania when quite young, with her parents, who settled on what was known as Braddock's property. Her father was a native of Ireland, and a brick mason by trade, which he followed for several years at New York, then joining the police force of that city, of which he was a member for eighteen years. At the end of that time he moved to Pennsylvania, where he farmed until his death in 1834 or 1835. James Carson died about the year 1840. Soon afterward his

son, Archibald, came to Jefferson county, and engaged in farming, which he was occupied in for a considerable period. He then opened a hotel which he conducted for about fifteen years, subsequently embarking in the grocery and bakery business, in which he is now engaged. He is valued as a citizen, and has served the community two terms as school director. Though taking no active part in politics he is a staunch democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Masonic order. December 30, 1852, he was married to Eliza, daughter of James E. and Mary E. Dunn. Her father, a native of Pennsylvania, when young, was brought by his parents to Steubenville, where he lived until about twenty-five years of age, when he removed to West Liberty, Va., and soon afterward to Washington, La. He lived there four years, then four at Farragut, Miss., and then returned to Jefferson county, where he died, January 31, 1883. He was married January 28, 1830, to Mary Murray, of Mississippi, by whom he had eleven children, of whom three sons and three daughters are living. Mr. Carson and wife have five children: James M., Cyrus A., Winfield S., Mary L., Edward S., two of whom are deceased.

Winfield S. Carson, one of the enterprising young men of Toronto, was born in 1861, the son of Archibald Carson, whose sketch appears above. He was reared and educated in this county and received his training in the trade of a baker at East Liverpool, Ohio. He was employed in various places until 1883, when he embarked in business at Wellsville, where he remained four years. In 1887 he came to Toronto, and opened a bakery, which he still conducts. He was married in 1880 to Hattie, daughter of Andrew Watson, of Wellsville, Ohio, and they have one child, Edgar P., who was born in 1886. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

William Dean, born in England in 1825, died at Mingo Junction, November 5, 1888, was associated in a prominent way with the development of the iron industry in the valley of Upper Ohio. Coming to this country in 1829, with his parents, who first settled at Philadelphia, and thence moved to Valley Forge in 1836, he found employment at the latter place, first as an employe in a cotton factory. In 1838 the family moved to Phœnixville, where the father was employed by the Phœnix Iron company as mill mason, and the son found employment with him. In 1846 Mr. Dean was married to Isabella C. Griffin, of New York city, and four years later they moved to Pittsburgh, and from there in 1851 came to Wheeling. Mr. Dean worked at the Belmont mill as a brick mason, and then in 1852 joined with others in the firm of Bailey, Woodward & Co., and built the La Belle mill at Wheeling. There he worked in brick masonry until 1859, when he became associated in the firm of Spaulding, Woodward & Co., in the ownership of the Jefferson mill at Steubenville, and in the same year he assumed the management of the La Belle mill. This position he held until 1869, when in conjunction with Andrew Glass and others, he organized the Mingo Iron company, and built the Mingo Iron

works. He was elected vice president and manager of the company and acted as such until 1875. Meanwhile, in 1874, he built a residence at Mingo Junction, and made his home there from 1874 until his death. During the iron panic of 1877, the iron company at Mingo failed, and subsequently on account of his losses and impaired health, Mr. Dean retired from business, though he continued to manifest a lively interest in the development of town and works. Mr. Dean was in disposition retiring and cautious, was careful in thought and speech, and in the treatment of men under his command avoided harsh language, insisting that good men, whom he was particular to select, required no abusive urging to action. By those who knew him best he was highly esteemed and respected. His family, consisting of a widow, three sons and one daugther, survive him, and reside at Mingo Junction.

George A. Dean, a citizen of Mingo, prominently connected with the iron industry of the Upper Ohio valley, was born at Wheeling, July 12, 1852, a son of William Dean, a notice of whom appears in these pages. After receiving his education, which was completed at the university at Morgantown, W. Va., he found employment in a nail factory, in which he was occupied for about one year. He then took the position as time clerk for two years. Coming to Mingo in March, 1871, he wooked for six months upon the construction of the furnaces of the iron works, at the end of that time taking charge of the men so engaged, a position he held until the furnaces were completed and in operation in December, 1871. After work in the office of the company as a clerk for about a year, he was elected to the position of secretary of the Mingo Iron company, a position he filled until 1878. In 1880 he was chosen secretary of the Junction Iron company, which controlled the property of the Mingo company, and acted in that capacity, until in 1883 he was given charge of the blast furnace as manager. In February, 1883, he was chosen secretary and superintendent of the Junction Iron company, whose extensive plant comprises two blast furnaces, a plate mill and nail factory, and which owns a half-interest in the steel plant. Mr. Dean is a stockholder and director of this company, and in the various capacities in which he has been engaged, has contributed materially, to its success and the rapid building up of its immense business. When he came to Mingo, eighteen years ago, there were but three houses on the site of the town. Mr. Dean is also active in social, religious and political matters, being a member of the Presbyterian church, the Masonic order, and of the republican party. He was married August 22, 1872, to Miss R. B. Frazier, of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, and they have had one child, Albert S., born in March , 1876.

Frederick Farmer, a prosperous resident of Steubenville township, was born in Ohio county, W. Va., August 12, 1843, son of Daniel and Lilly A. (Russell) Farmer. His grandfather was Frederick Farmer, a native of Maryland, and a saddler by trade, who followed that occupation for several years and then engaged in merchandise, and afterward in agriculture, which was his occupation at the time of his death, about the year 1844. Daniel Farmer received his early edu-

cation at Wheeling, and then taking up the trade of a machinist, removed in 1857 to Mingo, having become a resident of Ohio in the previous year. He engaged in farming and followed that until he died, October 10, 1868. He was married about 1837 to Lilly A. Russell, daughter of John and Barbara Russell, natives of Ireland, who came to America about 1792, and settled in Pennsylvania, where Mr. Russell was engaged in milling. He died about the year 1847. He had four sons and one daughter, of whom three sons survive. Frederick Farmer, coming to this county at the age of thirteen years, was reared in agricultural pursuits, in which he is still engaged. In this calling his industry and good management have met with deserved success. On November 12, 1865, he was married to Annis C. Scott, who was born April 12, 1845, daughter of William and Annis (Scott) Scott. Her father, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio about 1834, and was married July 2, 1836, to the lady above named, who was a native of Steubenville township. He was a miller by trade, was afterward in merchandise, and died June 24, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer have had eight children: Mary A., Lilly A., Daniel, May A., William S., Effie J., Ada L., Walter F., of whom the last died October 31, 1884. Mrs. Farmer died June 19, 1884. Mr. Farmer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mingo Junction, and of the Good Templars.

Waid Fithen, a well-known citizen of Mingo Junction, is a son of William Fithen, a native of Philadelphia, who came to Jefferson county at an early day, and made his home on Salt run. He was a son of Waid Fithen, a native Pennsylvanian. William Fithen was by trade a stone mason and brick layer, and followed those callings all his life. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Belle, had fourteen children, eight boys and six girls, all of whom are living but the oldest son, who died in Iowa in 1865. The father died in 1854, and the mother in 1871. Waid Fithen, the subject of this sketch, at fifteen years of age, engaged in the river traffic, running between Pittsburgh and New Orleans, and remained in that business for fifteen years, after which he made his residence in Jefferson county, until the beginning of the rebellion. In that struggle he was honorably engaged, serving three years and six months as a member of Company G, Thirtieth Ohio regiment. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain, Maryland, the siege of Vicksburg, and several other important engagements, and was wounded at South Mountain. He returned to his Jefferson county home at the close of the war, and first found employment calking boats, but three years later engaged in carpentering, at which he is still occupied. Nineteen years ago he came to Mingo Junction and entered the employment of the Furnace company, for which he has been at work the greater part of the time since. He is a member of the G. A. R. He was married in 1866 to Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Bell.

John C. Graham, an enterprising business man of Mingo Junction, was born April 14, 1854, the son of Robert and Lydia A. Graham

the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Jefferson county, Ohio. Robert Graham, born about the year 1800, engaged in farming in early life, and subsequently took charge of a tavern. He was engaged in that business in Pennsylvania several years, and continued in it for eight years at Mt. Pleasant, and four years in Smithfield, after removing to this county. After that period, however, he again turned his attention to farming at which he was engaged until his death, September 29, 1868. About the year 1830 he was married to Theresa Ralston, by whom he had six children, two sons and four daughters, of whom four daughters survive. Their mother died about ten years after her marriage, and in about 1848 Mr. Graham was married to Lydia A., daughter of Levi and Rachel Scott, both of Quaker descent. By this marriage he had six sons and three daughters, seven of whom survive. John C. Graham was reared in Wells township, upon a farm. At twenty-one years of age he went to Shelby county, Ill., and engaged in general merchandise, and conducted this business profitably for five years. He then returned to his old home county, and embarked in the grocery business at Mingo Junction, and is meeting with deserved success. On December 25, 1877, he was married to Josephine Chalfant, who was born June 24, 1856, daughter of William and Sarah Chalfant, both natives of this county. Her father was reared near Mingo Junction, and followed the stone mason's trade until the beginning of the civil war, when he enlisted in the Union army with his two sons, and served gallantly in some of the most important engagements. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have three children: Wiley R., Myrtle M. and Lizzie B. Mr. Graham at present holds the office of postmaster at Mingo Junction, a trust he discharges to the satisfaction of the community.

Bernard Hereran, a highly respected citizen of Steubenville township, was born February 5, 1824, in Jefferson county. He is a son of Charles Hereran, who was born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, and emigrating in an early day, settled in Jefferson county, where he became engaged at first as a clerk in Lankton's grocery store. Several years later he began farming, which he followed until his death, which occurred November 14, 1862. His wife was Hannah Brady, a native of Philadelphia, of German descent, and they had two sons and two daughters, of whom but one, the subject of this mention, survives. The mother died December 26, 1860. Bernard Hereran received his early education at Wellsburgh, in the common schools, and then took a course in the academy, after which he engaged in teaching. In this profession he met with great success, and beginning in the old Franklin school-house in 1849, continued in the profession thirty years, a period during which he accomplished great good to the community, and earned the gratitude of all who were acquainted with his zealous and conscientious efforts. In 1880 he taught school in Brooke county, but of late years he has principally given his attention to fruit growing and the dairy business. Mr. Hereran is also deeply interested in religious matters, and in 1843 became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Wellsburgh, of which he was a class leader and

exhorter. He was the founder of the church at Mingo and Empire, first holding meetings in his school-house, and then engaging and bearing the expenses of a preacher until a society could be organized. He was active in promoting the incorporation of Mingo, and has held the office of town treasurer for two years. Mr. Hereran was married three times, first to Lottie Richardson, of Brooke county, W. Va., who died April 4, 1866; then to Mrs. Drusilla Rickey, of Jefferson county Ohio, who died July 6, 1873; then on March 30, 1876, to Mary Jones, of Lordstown, Ohio, whose parents, Samuel and Susannah (Earnest) Jones, were natives of Pennsylvania. She was a teacher also, having received her education at Eden seminary, Lordstown Ohio.

Benjamin Kneff, an old resident and a native of Steubenville township, was born August 8, 1821. He is a son of Benjamin, Sr., a native of Pennsylvania, who engaged in distilling in his native state, under James Buchanan, Sr. After being in that business there several years he moved to Steubenville in 1809, and settled near what is now known as Mingo Junction, where he again engaged in distilling, and also cleared a large farm. Subsequently he devoted himself entirely to farming, at which he was engaged the remainder of his days. He died about 1868. He was married to Mary Anderson, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters, five of whom are living. Benjamin Kneff, the subject of this mention, has from his boyhood been engaged in farming, and to this pursuit his industry and perseverance have won for him notable success. He has filled no official positions except that of supervisor, but all his relations to the public have been creditable and honorable. He is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mingo, and in politics is a democrat. March 25, 1852, he was married to Mary Ann, daughter of George and Margaret Hill. They were both natives of Pennsylvania but came to this county with their parents in 1808. The father was a prosperous farmer, and died in March, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Kneff have six children, Mary E., William M., Adda M., Catherine A., Jennie E. and Georgia M.

Andrew P. Leonard, a leading grocer of Mingo Junction, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., October 6, 1857. He is a son of John Leonard, who was by occupation a boiler maker in an iron mill. He was married about 1852, to Elizabeth Hughes, mother of the subject of this mention, by whom he had twelve children, six sons and six daughters, of whom four of each are living. The family removed to Steubenville about 1860, and the father began work at the Jefferson Iron works, where he was engaged until his decease, in 1884. Andrew P. Leonard was reared at Steubenville, and was first employed in the iron works, where he continued until 1885, when he removed to Mingo Junction, and bought the stock of goods formerly owned by Ross Nicholson, grocer, and embarked in that business, in which he has met with notable success, and has an extensive and reliable patronage. September 27, 1888, he was married to Alice, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Vaughn) McBride. Mrs. Leonard's father, a native of

Pennsylvania, came to Ohio about 1837, having been married in the previous year. He resided at Wellsville about twenty years, and then moved to Jefferson county, where he still resides. He is by occupation a farmer. He has had four daughters and one son, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. Leonard is a worthy citizen and has many friends. He is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

John H. Lockhart, a highly respected citizen of Mingo Junction, was born March 8, 1822, in Chester county, Penn., son of Andrew and Mary Ann (Patten) Lockhart, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father received his early education in Chester county, Penn., and then began teaching, becoming one of the first teachers of English in Berks county. He followed that profession until his death, in 1841. About 1822 he was married to the daughter of William and Peggy Patten, natives of Scotland, who emigrated to America, and settled in Lancaster county, Penn., and there engaged in farming. By this marriage Andrew Lockhart had six children, five sons and one daughter, two of whom are living. John H. Lockhart, one of the survivors, was reared in Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of coach maker, at which he was engaged in that state about seven years. Then coming to Jefferson county, he found employment in constructing coal shafts, making the first one sunk in Steubenville. In this business he has since been engaged. Mr. Lockhart, though not a member of any religious denomination, is a regular attendant at the Methodist Episcopal church. He was once a member of the Mechanic's association. In politics he is a republican. He has held the office of justice of the peace at Mingo Junction for some time, and discharged the duties of that office to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Lockhart was married June 8, 1841, to Ruffina Buser, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Huser) Buser, of Swiss and French nativity respectively. Her father was engaged in farming in Pennsylvania from the time of his immigration until his death in 1879. Mr. Lockhart has had nine children: Mary A., George H., John P., James R., Isabella J., Harry L., Otto E., George L. and William S., of whom three are deceased.

William C. Loyd, a well-known business man, of Mingo Junction, was born January 29, 1844, son of John and Myra (Gould) Loyd, both natives of Jefferson county, of German and Welsh descent, respectively. The grandfather of William C. was John Loyd, Sr., who came to Jefferson county about 1810, and settled in Cross Creek township, where he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred about 1858. John Loyd, Jr., was reared in Steubenville township, and has devoted his life to agriculture. In 1841 he was married to Myra J., daughter of William and Mary (Ray) Gould, of Ohio. Mr. Gould was a ship builder by trade, but after coming to Ohio he engaged in farming, to which he gave his attention from that date, about 1812, until his death in 1861. By his first wife, who died in 1864, he had twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, ten of whom are living. In 1866, he wedded Jane Scott, daughter of John and Nancy Scott. William C. received his education in Jefferson county, and then

engaged in farming, at which he was occupied until about twenty-five years of age, when he embarked in mercantile pursuits, to which he has had notable success. He was married August 9, 1879, to Mary E., daughter of Benjamin Kneff, a notice of whom appears elsewhere in these pages. By this marriage have been born three children, Stella, Myra J., and Bertha. Mr. Loyd is a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is active as a democrat, and takes considerable interest in public affairs. He was selected by the people as the first mayor of Mingo Junction. Serving with credit he was re-elected, but was compelled to resign by the increasing demands of his business.

Robert C. McGough, a leading merchant of Mingo Junction, was born January 9, 1858. His grandparents, Robert and Mary McGough, were natives of Ireland and were brought to this country by their parents when quite young. Growing up in Washington county, Penn., they were married in 1819, and to their union were born five sons and three daughters. All but three of their children are still living. William, one of their sons, was reared and educated in his native county of Washington, and then engaged in the flour and feed trade at Birmingham, but after seven years, went upon a farm and followed agriculture until his death, which occurred July 3, 1886. He came to Ohio about 1853, and settled in Knox township, Jefferson county, where he was married to Sarah Stewart, also a native of Washington county, Penn., and daughter of William Stewart. Five children, two sons and three daughters, were born to them, all of whom are living. Robert C. McGough, one of these children, after receiving his early education, engaged in farming and followed that until 1887, when he embarked in merchandise at Mingo, an occupation in which his integrity and good business qualities are meeting with deserved success. He was married December 31, 1885, to Georgia, daughter of Benjamin Kneff, elsewhere mentioned, and they have two children: Arthur W. and Frank B. Mr. McGough is a member of the American Mechanics, and in politics he is a democrat.

Waitman W. Morgan, M. D., one of the reputable physicians and surgeons of Jefferson county, has established a good practice at Mingo Junction, where he made his residence in 1884. Dr. Morgan is of Welsh descent, paternally, his grandfather, Andrew Morgan, having been born in Wales. The latter came to America in 1801 and located at York, Penn., where he was engaged in farming for a considerable period. He was married in Pennsylvania to a Miss White, by whom be had four children, two of whom are living. He died in 1868 and his wife in 1873. Thomas, son of the above, and father of Dr. Morgan, was reared in Washington county, Penn., and learned the trade of bricklayer. Afterward removing to Wheeling, he became one of the prominent contractors of that city, and continued in business until 1837, when he was injured by a fall from a building and thereafter led a retired life until his death, January 8, 1884. He was widely known as a successful contractor, having done work in many parts of the United States. His wife, to whom he was married in

1835, was Matilda Eccles, daughter of David Eccles, a native of Ireland, and she bore him ten children, seven sons and three daughters, seven of whom are living. She is still living. Dr. Morgan received his early education in Sherrard, W. Va., and then went to Mt. Union college, where he pursued a three-years' course. At the close of that period he took up the study of medicine and followed a course of reading for six years at Wheeling. After this he attended the medical department of the university of Michigan two years, and completed his collegiate studies in the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, where he was graduated in March, 1883. He began the practice at Wheeling, in partnership with Dr. Leonard Eskey, but removed to Mingo Junction a year later. Dr. Morgan was married April 21, 1884, to Anna McWilliams, daughter of John H. and Sarah McWilliams, of Morristown, Ohio, and they have two children, Paul D. and Gertrude W. The doctor is a member of the Presbyterian church, and of the orders of Knights of Pythias and Junior Order of American Mechanics.

Susanna H. Peeler, an estimable lady, who is one of the oldest residents in Steubenville township, was born September 29, 1815, the daughter of John and Mary Ann Adams, both natives of Pennsylvania. Her father was of German, and her mother of English, descent. They were among the early settlers of Steubenville township, and clearing a farm, lived upon it until their decease. Their daughter, Susanna, was born and reared in this township, and had her home with her parents until 1844, when she was married to George A. Peeler. He was a son of Jacob and Barbara (Bishler) Peeler, natives of Germany. Jacob was born at Darmstadt, January 26, 1783, and in 1801 was married, by which union he had four children: Catherine, Margaret, Anna M. and George A. He emigrated to America about 1833, and settled with his family at Chambersburg, Penn., whence, after a residence of eight years, he removed to Jefferson county, Ohio. Here he died March 7, 1862. George A., after coming to America, engaged in butchering, which he followed for two years, then taking up farming, at which he was occupied until his death, March 9, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Peeler had the following children: Homer, Margaretta, Lucinda (now deceased), Elizabeth C. and Adam. Mr. Peeler was an estimable gentleman, in whose death the community suffered a severe loss. He was a member and one of the leading elders of the Presbyterian church, and also had a membership in the Masonic order.

Nottingham Risdon, a prosperous coal miner and farmer of Steubenville township, was born September 3, 1830, in this township. His father, Solomon Risdon, for many years an esteemed resident of Steubenville, was born in New York, and was the son of Nathaniel and Alice Risdon, both natives of Vermont. Solomon Risdon came to Ohio in 1818, and settled at Steubenville, remained there until his his death, which occurred February 1, 1883, excepting two years which he spent in Pennsylvania. In about the year 1820 he was married to Elizabeth Messic, by whom he had four sons and two daughters, three

of whom survive. Mrs. Risdon passed away December 31, 1872. The subject of this notice was reared in the township of Steubenville, and at sixteen years of age embarked in coal mining, a business which he has prosecuted with satisfactory results until the present time, also managing a farm. Mr. Risdon was married October 26, 1865, to Susan, daughter of Charles and Nancy Furguson, who were natives of Ohio. To this union have been born three children: Bettie, Blanche and David. Mrs. Risdon died October 4, 1878. Mr. Risdon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mingo, and is counted as one of the worthy and valuable people of the township.

Jeremiah S. Roach, formerly a well-known and highly respected citizen of Jefferson county, was born April 6, 1789, and died January 26, 1857. He was a son of William Roach, who was born in Ireland, about 1751, son of William Roach, who passed his life in that country. The junior William came to America in colonial days, with his brother John, and settled in Kentucky, where they remained until the war of the revolution broke out when they both enlisted in the continental army, and remained together until the battle of Bunker Hill, when they were separated, and John was never afterward heard from by his brother. William served in the army until peace was obtained, and then came to Ohio, and located near what is now Toronto. A few years later he moved to section 16 on Yellow creek, where he remained seventeen years, then changing his residence to the site of Mitchell's salt works, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was married while in Kentucky to Mary Clark, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters, all of whom are deceased. His wife died July 31, 1833. Their son, Jeremiah, received his early education at home, with such limited advantages as were available in those days on the frontier, and in his youth enlisted in the war of 1812, in which he served six months. Returning then to his home on Yellow creek, he engaged in farming, which he followed during the rest of his life. Being one of the early residents, he was widely acquainted, and was everywhere held in high regard. His wife, Sarah, to whom he was married September 6, 1832, was a daughter of Aaron and Sallie (Williamson) Pugh, natives of West Virginia, who settled in Ohio county, and passed their later years there. She died April 20, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Roach had eight children, William P., Elizabeth L., Jane, Moses, Martha M., Sidney, John J. and Mary A., of whom Moses, Jane and John are deceased. Elizabeth L. was married November 21, 1866, to William T. Devor, a native of West Virginia, and now one of the leading citizens of Mingo. They have two sons, Andrew G. and William L.

David Simpson, one of the leading merchants of Mingo Junction, was born March 6, 1843, son of William and Mary (Moffett) Simpson. His grandparents, John and Eliza Simpson, were natives of Ireland, where, in county Down, William Simpson was born and reared. There, also, having reached manhood, he entered the butcher business, which he followed until his death, which occurred in October, 1873. He was married in 1823, in county Antrim, to Mary Moffett, a

native of that county, and to them were born fourteen children, three girls and eleven boys, of whom there are living six, three of these being residents of this country. The mother died in August, 1873. David Simpson was reared in Antrim county, Ireland, and was engaged in business there with his father until 1860, when he came to America, and settled at Steubenville in 1862. He became associated with the iron industry there, and remained seven years, after which he removed to Martin's Ferry, and was superintendent of the blast furnace there until three years later, when he came to Mingo Junction. He was engaged in iron working here for six years, and then embarked in mercantile pursuits, to which he has since given his attention with much success. He was married February 8, 1866, to Annie, daughter of James and Eliza Collins. Her parents were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to Canada in 1847, and thence to Steubenville. The father died in Pennsylvania in 1870, and the mother at Mingo Junction in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson are both members of the Presbyterian church of Mingo Junction, and have been for twelve years. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P., and in politics is a republican, and is influential in the councils of that party. He was mayor of Mingo, holding that position with honor for four years, and in 1887 he was elected one of the commissioners of Jefferson county, a position he is still occupying.

James E. Steuart, a worthy citizen of Mingo Junction, was born September 21, 1854, at Washington, D. C. He is the grandson of James and Simington Steuart, of Scotch-English ancestry, who emigrated to America and settled at Baltimore previous to the revolution. In that struggle he served gallantly in the Continental army until the close of the war. Subsequently he engaged in the commission business at Baltimore, and becoming a prominent and distinguished citizen, filled the office of mayor. He died about 1846. His son, James E. Steuart, was born in Baltimore in 1811. He became associated with the fire department of that city, of which he was the chief for several years. He served as a soldier in the Mexican war, and took a conspicuous part at the battle of Monterey. About the year 1833 he was married to Sarah Meeteer, of Quaker parentage, a native of Maryland, and by this marriage had three sons and three daughters, of whom the only survivor is James E. Steuart, the subject of this mention. The latter was well educated at the Moravian college in Pennsylvania, and afterward at Claymont, Del., after which he engaged on a merchant ship running between Baltimore, South America, and France, and was at sea four years, during which time he held the office of second mate of the vessel upon which he sailed. He then spent four or five years traveling in the western and southwestern states, returning east finally and settling at Pittsburgh, where he found employment in the iron works, and with this industry he has ever since been connected. In October, 1878, he was married to Cordelia P. Aldridge, daughter of Thomas and Esther Aldridge, natives of England who emigrated to Pennsylvania in about 1829, and thence to Jefferson county about 1859. Mr. Steuart is a member of the Epis-

copalian church, and in politics is a democrat. His enterprise and intelligent interest in the welfare of the town led to his election as mayor, an office he holds at present.

John C. Thomas, a worthy citizen of Mingo, was born December 25, 1847 in South Wales. His grandfather, Edward Thomas, Sr., a native of South Wales, was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1857. His son, Edward, Jr., was married about 1843, to Ann Evans, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Evans. Her father was killed in a railroad accident about 1869, but the mother, who was born about 1796, is still living. Edward and Ann Thomas had five children, three boys and two girls, four of whom are living. The father met his death March 10, 1852, in company with twenty-six others, in a coal mine in the county of Caermarthen, Wales. Two of the children came to America, a daughter who lives in Dakota, and John C., the subject of this mention. The latter, after receiving his education in the old country, found employment in the mines, and was so occupied for several years, subsequently being engaged in silver works, where he had the position of smelter. In 1870 he came to America, and made his home in Jefferson county. In 1874 he went to Wales, but in the following year returned to his American home. He came to Mingo in 1882, and began work in the iron works, as a heater, and is still so engaged. In 1876, Mr. Thomas was married to Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Ruth Thomas, of South Wales, and to this union have been born ten children: Edward F., Benjamin, Llewellyn, Isaac, Eliza J., Ruth, Anna Belle, Arthur G., and two who died in infancy. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar, and also was a member of the I. O. O. F. of South Wales. He is a valuable citizen and is highly spoken of by his many acquaintances.

Robert H. Turner, a prominent citizen of Mingo Junction, was born April 24, 1845, in New York city. When fourteen years of age he removed to Portage county, Ohio, and engaged in farm work, but after eight years of that employment went to Alliance and learned telegraphy. Two years later he spent a year at Kensington, Ohio, and he was then made agent at Portland, of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad. In October, 1871, he moved to Mingo Junction and took charge of the railway business here, and held the position of agent until 1884. Since then he has been extensively engaged in contracting and building and conducts a popular grocery house. He is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and the Red Men. In politics he has taken an active part, has served several times on the republican central committee and is regarded as one of the leading men of his party in the county. During the administration of President Grant he was appointed postmaster. In municipal affairs he has been enterprising and aggressive, aiding much in the building up of the town. As the first clerk of the town, and as councilman (term expires April, 1891), and school director, he has rendered the community valuable service. Mr. Turner's parents were Robert and Catherine (Crevline) Turner, natives of New Jersey, whose residence at New

York began soon after the war of the revolution. The father was a tanner by trade. He died in 1846 and his widow in 1848. On November 24, 1868, Robert H. Turner was married to Mary J., daughter of Henry and Mary Breen, natives of Ireland, who came to America about 1850. Settling at Pittsburgh, the father engaged as engineer in the iron foundry of Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., and five years later moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he was a farmer until his removal to Mingo Junction. Mr. Turner and wife have three children, Mamie E., Harry E. and George H.

Rev. William F. Weir, minister of the Presbyterian church at Mingo Junction, is a native of Carroll county, Ohio, where his family were early settlers. His grandfather, Thomas Weir, a native of Washington county, Penn., where he had been engaged in teaching for several years, removed to Carroll county, with his wife, Mary Denison, to whom he had been married in 1832, and settled upon a farm. This he cleared and tilled until his death in 1863. He and his wife, who died October 28, 1889, had nine children, five sons and four daughters, two of the latter of whom are deceased. Andrew D., son of the above, was born in Washington county, Penn., January 21, 1834. Coming to Carroll county with his parents, he was there reared as a farmer, which pursuit he followed until 1884, when he engaged in harness making at Mechanicstown, Ohio. He was married in 1859, to Emily, daughter of Jonas and Mary Figley. Her father was a farmer, also engaged to some extent as a blacksmith, but since 1884 he has retired from active employment, and is living at Marysville. Andrew Weir and wife had six children, two who died in infancy, Thomas C., William F., Calvin R., Lulu M. William F., the subject of this mention, was born December 28, 1862. He received his early education in Carroll county, and then engaged in school teaching for three years, after which he entered Washington and Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1882. He was graduated June 23, 1886, and then entered the Western Theological seminary at Allegheny, having determined to devote his talents to the cause of the church. He remained there one year, and during the following summer acted as supply at Bergholtz, Jefferson county. In the fall of 1887, he began a course of study at the Union Theological seminary at New York, and while there engaged in city mission work under Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D. He then spent four month in Minnesota in the home mission work, and in the fall of 1888, again entered the Western Theological seminary, completing his course of study May 7, 1889. During the same period he supplied the churches at Mingo Junction, and Brilliant. He was ordained and installed as pastor at Mingo Junction, May 14, 1889. His earnestness and devotion to his sacred cause are destined to result in the success of his life's work.

CITY OF STEUBENVILLE.

William C. Abrahams, an honored pioneer citizen of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in that city, January 17, 1810. He has lived

all his life in Steubenville, and he is therefore one of the oldest living native born citizens of the city. He was the son of Daniel C. and Mary (Walker) Abrahams, the former of whom was born in western Pennsylvania, July 19, 1783, and the latter was born in Brooke county, W. Va., April 6, 1785. His father was the son of William Abrahams, and his mother was the daughter of Jacob Walker. His father and mother became the parents of ten children, of whom he was the third, of whom seven were sons and of whom three, himself and one brother and one sister, are now living. His father, who by occupation was a farmer, died December 21, 1857. His mother died May 26, 1863. The subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade in early manhood, and his attention was given to it for a number of years. In about 1849, he engaged in the lumber business and he has given it his entire attention ever since. He has been very successful at this pursuit, and he has accumulated considerable property. Mr. Abrahams was married at the age of twenty-three, to Eliza Jane Myers, daughter of Col. John Myers. Fourteen years after their marriage, Mrs. Abrahams died, leaving a family of six children, whose ages ranged from two years to twelve years. Their names are Alice Ann, who married John B. Davis; Sarah D., who married Dr. Francis Milligan; Eliza Jane, who married Daniel Potter; Matilda, who married John Ervin; Dorcas, who married Daniel Stone, and William F., who served throughout the war, on the Union side, and whose home is in Cincinnati. Mr. Abrahams has been a member of the First Presbyterian church ever since he was a little boy large enough to attend Sabbath school. In politics he is a republican. He has served three terms, or six years, as a member of the city council. Mr. Abrahams has led a life of great usefulness and he has not only provided comfortably for his children, but has also given liberally to the poor, to the church and to public enterprises. His life has been a pure one, well worthy of emulation. He is probably the oldest living native born citizen in Steubenville, and no one of her citizens is more universally respected and esteemed.

Samuel Alexander, a coal merchant of Steubenville, was born in county Down, Ireland, October 10th, 1834. He was married in his native country, November 23, 1855, to Ellen English, who was also born in county Down, Ireland. January 16, 1864, Mr. Alexander set out for America, landing at Portland, Maine, February 2, 1864. On reaching this country he came to Steubenville, arriving on February 16, 1864, and there his wife joined him in the following year. He has resided here ever since with the exception of two years, during which he resided on a farm in Cross Creek township. His occupation has been that of a coal merchant. He and wife have had nine children, only four of whom are living. They are, Susannah, Moses, Lotta and Samuel. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are members of the United Presbyterian church. He is a republican in politics.

William R. Allison, editor and publisher of *The Ohio Press* of Steubenville, is one of the veterans of Ohio journalism, and through a long and useful career in his profession, has honored his calling by a steadfast adherence to lofty principles and independence of all con-

siderations save the greatest good of the people. Mr. Allison was born at West Middleton, Washington Co., Penn., April 24, 1818. In childhood he enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the academy at his native town, then under that efficient instructor, Prof. Sloan.

In 1837 his father removed to Cambridge, Guernsey Co., Ohio, and accompanying him there, Mr. Allison spent a short time in the dry goods trade, and was then inducted into the mysteries of printing, under Mr. Lambert Thomas, proprietor of the *Guernsey Times*. Two years later (1839), he was induced to buy the office, and he then made his debut as an editor and publisher of that journal, the county organ of the whig party. Not long afterward he sold the office at an advanced price, to Hon. Charles J. Albright, and subsequently bought the *Cadiz Republican* in 1840, a year memorable as the great Harrison presidential campaign. In this exciting struggle Mr. Allison made a gallant fight for Harrison and Tyler, against democratic editors and leaders of greater age and experience, and aided largely in the famous local victory, which changed the county, formerly democratic, to a sure whig district, and more recently reliably republican. On the night of election hundreds of whigs from town and country, gathered at the office of the editor, then known as "the beardless boy," and cheered him heartily, for his services in helping to revolutionize — change from a democratic to a whig county — which has been whig and republican ever since.

While at Cadiz, Mr. Allison was married to Rachel A., daughter of Rezin Welch, a prominent banker of that place. During his residence here, also, he took a vigorous part in the Henry Clay campaign of 1844, devoting day and night to self-sacrificing work in behalf of the cause of the most able and popular southern statesman in the history of the nation. He did all he could to secure the election of the great Kentucky statesman; rallied voters to his support by the following enthusiastic proclamation at the head of the editorial page of his paper:

"Arouse, arouse, the standard flies,
High sounds our bugle call;
The voice of battle's on the breeze,
Arouse, Whigs — arouse, one and all."

In 1846 Mr. Allison purchased and assumed editorial charge of the *Steubenville Herald*. The whig press throughout Ohio and states hailed this movement with approbation, as Mr. Allison's valiant endeavors for the party had aroused their admiration, and as he was entering a county which had theretofore given a democratic majority of 500 to 700, it was hoped that the vigorous paper that he would issue would have a material effect in producing a revolution in politics. The wish was gratified most amply, as the county has since then given a republican majority as high as 2,000. Besides, the congressional district which was controlled by democrats during the same time, by a majority of from 1,200 to 1,500, has become solid republican since by a majority of from 3,500 to as high as 4,200.

The *Herald*, when purchased and taken charge of editorially by W. R. Allison in 1846, attained at once a prominent and creditable position among the weeklies of the state, but before the first year of his management was ended, the editor projected a great advance. A telegraph line had been built from Pittsburgh to Steubenville, and Mr. Allison, in 1847, started the *Daily Herald*, the first daily established in eastern Ohio. The first number was printed March 29, 1847. The editor's duties were manifold, and many a morning at four o'clock he did the work of the pressman in addition to other duties, on an old Ramage press, once in the office of the Philadelphia *Aurora*, owned by Gen. Duane during the war of 1812. The daily succeeded, and in 1852 was larger and more business-like in appearance, than any daily paper published at that time in Pittsburgh. Mr. Allison continued to edit and publish the *Herald*, daily and weekly, until September 30, 1873, a period of twenty-seven and a half years. For more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Allison, through the medium of that influential journal, contended for the right, opposed the wrong, pleaded for the extension of freedom throughout the whole land, held up the hands of those who fought for the preservation of the Union, and throughout all that era of tremendous issues gave no uncertain sound, but labored with voice, pen and money that the right might prevail. He sold the *Herald* in 1873, and temporarily retired from the business, but in 1875 purchased a controlling interest in the St. Louis *Dispatch*, a journal which he published and edited in that city for four years, when he met with a serious financial misfortune. Induced to purchase, against his own judgment, by the officers of two banks that held large mortgages on the office, who promised to carry the debt as long as the interest was paid, but both banks during the prevalence of a protracted panic, or in the brief period of two years and three months, failed. So the accumulated profits of a life's labor were attached and appropriated to the payment of the debts of the Dispatch Company, debts incurred before he made the investment.

In 1879, the term — five years — he was to remain out of business here when he sold the *Herald*, 1873, having expired, he was induced by almost universal request and liberal patronage, to start the *Ohio Press*, a third paper which he established and made prosperous, something which had been frequently undertaken, not only by individuals, but by corporations abundantly supplied with capital, but always with failure. That strong hold on the confidence of the great mass of the substantial and intelligent citizens of eastern Ohio, which he had obtained in the ownership of the *Herald*, enabled him to still find an appreciative audience. He has, during his editorial career, published a daily paper thirty, and a weekly forty-eight, years, and during that time has evidently done more in the interests of the republican party, of the citizens of town and country, of public improvements of all kinds, railroads especially, than any other man in the city. In the cause of one improvement alone, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, he published not less than 200 columns, giving $2,000 worth of labor gratis. Some of the best and most prominent statesmen were

originally announced and their nomination to office advocated for the first time by Mr. Allison. He was the first to bring forward Hon. Benjamin F. Wade for the United States senate in 1850, advocated the claims of Judge William Johnson, who became the whig candidate for governor; and urged in 1858 the nomination to congress of Hon. John A. Bingham, who for sixteen years afterward, represented the district, which Charles Sumner adjured to "keep Bingham in congress, not only for the benefit of the country, and honor to him, but to give the district a national reputation."

Mr. Allison was the last editor in Ohio to give up the whig party, and the second to champion John C. Fremont for the presidency. Notwithstanding these services Mr. Allison has had that experience somewhat common to journalists, of meeting with opposition from some whom he had necessarily offended in his profession, when friends contemplated for him some political honor. In 1862, he was supported by his county for the nomination to congress, and while unable to secure this honor, he was effective in bringing about the nomination of Gen. E. R. Eckley, of Carrollton. In 1879, he applied for a position from the administration of President Hayes, as minister resident to Central American states, in which he was encouraged by the administration, invited to Washington by ex-President Hayes, and supported by many prominent politicians, but influences of greater potency secured the neglect of his claims, upon the popular theory adopted by politicians, that it is the duty of an editor to labor to put others in office, but that he was no subject to apply for a place of honor or emolument himself. At this time, however, he had the satisfaction of receiving the recommendations of the secretary of the treasury, Hon. John Sherman, the press of St. Louis, senators and congressmen of Missouri, Ohio and New York, ex-Governor Dennison, Sen. John B. Henderson, Hon. John A. Bingham, the famous engineer, James B. Eads, and many others of eminence, to which was added a letter from that noble son of Ohio, subsequently president of the United States, James A. Garfield, referring to Mr. Allison, as "a man of conspicuous ability and devoted to republicanism," in reading which, Secretary Evarts remarked, "this letter is sufficiently creditable to get W. R. Allison a position in almost any department of the government, which with me, will have, comparatively speaking, an unrestricted influence."

So, while the veteran editor, W. R. Allison, has attained quite a prominence in his profession — labored nearly half a century as editor — published a weekly forty-eight years, and a daily thirty years, owing to financial failure in life, he has adopted a proverb, applicable to this age, which he frequently repeats and which should be an admonition to all, to avoid such adverse circumstances. "In homely old age and bad health — in poverty more especially, a man gets little personal respect — no credit for past services for individuals, party, town or country — the older he is, the less he knows, the more experience the bigger the fool."

Lewis Anderson, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Steubenville, is a native of that city, born October 6, 1821. He was the son

of Peter and Margaret (Macbeth) Anderson, the former of whom was born near Wilmington, Del., and the latter was born in Allegheny county, Penn. Both paternally and maternally he is of Scotch descent. His paternal grandfather was a native of Scotland. He died when his son, Peter Anderson, was yet a small boy. The latter, during his boyhood, made his home with an older brother, who, when he was a youth, apprenticed him to a shoemaker in Pittsburgh, with whom he served between six and seven years. His attention throughout his entire life, was given to his trade, at which he was very successful and by the means of which he accumulated considerable property. He was married three times, the mother of our subject being his first wife, to whom he was married in Pittsburgh in 1814. A few months after his first marriage he removed to Steubenville, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1871. The mother of our subject died in 1828, or when he was but seven years old. The latter has spent his entire life, thus far, in Steubenville. He is now in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and during his entire life he has resided on the same street upon which he was born, it being Third street. He received his early education in both public and private schools of the city. During his youth he learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, beginning it at twelve years of age. In 1842, or a few months before his twenty-first birth day, his father loaned him the sum of $300. With the money he started a general store, and for a period of twenty-two years he was engaged in a general retail business. From 1864 to 1869 his attention was given to the management of his farm near Steubenville, and to the purchase and sale of live stock. In the fall of 1869, he and Mr. H. K. Reynolds purchased the McKinney planing-mill on South Seventh street, and Mr. Anderson has been one of the proprietors ever since. In 1875, Mr. Reynolds was succeeded by William C. Anderson, a half brother of our subject, but that partnership was dissolved by William C. Anderson's death in 1877. Since then Mr. Lewis Anderson and his three sons have operated the property under the name of L. Anderson & Sons. Mr. Anderson was married in February, 1846, to Ella Iams, a native of Cross Creek township, Jefferson Co., Ohio. She was the daughter of Richard and Mary Ann (Wayman) Iams, former residents of Cross Creek township. By occupation her father was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have had a family of nine children, as follows: Henry C., Leonard A., Mary J., Peter, Andrew, Samuel S., George, Hettie B. and Amanda E., of whom Andrew, Samuel and George are deceased. In politics, Mr. Anderson was formerly a whig and a zealous supporter of Henry Clay. He has served two terms as a member of the city council and two terms as a member of the board of water works trustees, being president of the board during one term. May 16, 1889, he was appointed by Gov. J. B. Foraker, a member of the board of elections at Steubenville, which position he now holds. Mr. Anderson is one of Steubenville's oldest native born citizens, and no one of her citizens is more highly honored or esteemed.

William J. Archer, a prominent marble dealer of Steubenville, was

born in London, Eng., May 29, 1845. His parents, John and Mary Ann (Hudson) Archer, were born, reared and married in England, where the father died, March 11, 1878, and his mother still resides in London. Mr. Archer served an apprenticeship at London as a marble cutter, beginning when a little over thirteen years old. He was married June 4, 1867, to Anna Chapman, and in 1869 he removed with his wife to America, and first resided for three months at Cleveland, Ohio. He then lived eight months at New York city, after which he returned to Ohio and settled at Akron. In July, 1870, he removed to Steubenville, where about one year afterward he engaged in the marble business. He has conducted an establishment of that kind ever since. Mr. Archer also learned the trade of a stone mason, and since locating in Steubenville he has also given much attention to contracting in stone work. Among his principal works may be mentioned St. Paul's Episcopal church, the city hall and opera house, the Daugherty block, the Sherrard, Mooney & Co. bank block and the Congregational church, upon all of which he did the stone work. The first wife of Mr. Archer died June 8, 1876, leaving one child, Lizzie A. January 13, 1877, Mr. Archer was married to Emma Loretta Elliott, by whom he has five children: Grace, William E., Edward J., Charles H. and George E. He and wife are members of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of Steubenville, of which he is at present junior warden. In the Masonic lodge he has attained the rank of Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is an ardent republican.

John Attig, who has been an esteemed citizen of Steubenville for the past fifty years, was born in Adams county, Penn., March 29, 1820. He is the son of John and Susannah (Sultzbough) Attig, both of whom were natives of York county, Penn. His grandparents on both sides were natives of Germany. When he was a child his parents removed to Perry county, Penn., where he spent his boyhood in the village of Bloomfield. His father died at that place, but his mother survived a number of years, dying at the home of her son, John Attig, in Steubenville. The latter learned the trade of a carpenter at Bloomfield, with his father, and in about 1837 came to Steubenville, where he was engaged as a carpenter and contractor about half a century. Mr. Attig was married October 29, 1843, to Martha McCready, who was born in Washington county, Penn., May 24, 1824, daughter of David and Martha (Jones) McCready, natives of the same county. Her father was of Scotch, and her mother of English, descent. Mr. and Mrs. Attig have had six children: William, Elizabeth, Martha Ann, David S., George M. and John H., of whom the eldest died at the age of seven years. Mrs. Attig is a member of the Episcopal church. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church and of the Masonic lodge. Since 1856 he has been a devoted republican. He has served on the city council three years and on the board of equalization of Steubenville nine years. In March, 1889, he was elected street commissioner, the duties of which office he is now

performing in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Attig is an honest and upright man, and is highly regarded wherever he is known.

Thomas Barclay, a very prominent citizen and retired grocer of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., January 25, 1830. He was the son of Samuel and Sarah Barclay, who were born, reared and married in county Tyrone, Ireland, and who emigrated to America in 1826 and located in Pittsburgh, Penn. Both his father and mother died while he was a mere youth, being only twelve years of age when the former died, and fourteen years of age when the latter died. When he was a child, four years old, his parents removed to Wheeling, W. Va., where, when he was six years old, he was placed in the family of William D. Nash. A year later, or in 1837, Mr. Nash removed from Wheeling to Steubenville, and he brought with him the subject of this sketch who was then a lad seven years old. Here the latter spent his youth and here he has resided ever since. He received his early education in both public and private schools, and during his youth, when not in school, he assisted Mr. Nash in the latter's grocery and produce store. After leaving school his whole time was occupied by his duties in the store, and he continued with Mr. Nash in the same manner until 1861. The location of Mr. Nash's store from 1840 until 1861, was on the corner of Sixth and Market streets, now occupied by the Imperial Hotel. In 1861 Mr. Nash retired from business, and in the same year Mr. Barclay engaged in a grocery and produce business on his own responsibility in a store on a corner directly opposite the hotel, and he continued in the same business upon the same location for the period of twenty-six years. During the first nine years of that time his business was conducted in a one-story frame building. In 1870 he erected the present three-story brick block, which he occupied so long as he continued in business, and which he still owns. It will be seen that his attention throughout his entire business was given to the same branch of trade. He was very successful, and he is now permitted to spend his declining years in comfort. In 1886 he purchased the old Judge Dyke homestead, on North Market street, which is one of the most palatial and most desirably situated residences in the city, and which he has since occupied. Mr. Barclay was married on the 14th day of February, 1860, to Caroline B. Myers, daughter of James and Mary (Cookson) Myers, formerly residents of Steubenville. Mrs. Barclay was born in Steubenville in 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Barclay have had a family of four children, as follows: Mary N., who is the wife of H. W. Tonner, a hardware dealer of Steubenville; William R., who died, aged seventeen months; Harry, who died, aged thirteen days, and Thomas R., who is a young man eighteen years of age, and who is employed as book-keeper, in Pittsburgh, Penn. Mr. Barclay retired from active business on the 15th day of August, 1887. He and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church. In politics the former is a republican. Mr. Barclay possesses an easy manner, and a kind and courteous disposition. He is well known, both in Steubenville and throughout the adjoining country, and he is a man who commands universal respect and esteem.

John S. Bates, formerly a well-known citizen of Steubenville, but now of Cross Creek township, Jefferson county, Ohio, was born in Steubenville, August 10, 1833. He is the son of John S. and Sarah (Beany) Bates, both natives of England, who were married at Steubenville. John S. was the youngest of four children and is the only one living. He was about one year old when his father died, after which his mother married James Morgan, by whom she had two children, both of whom are living. Mr. Morgan died April 1, 1855, after which she married Reasey Kennel, who is now deceased. She is still living, her home being in Steubenville, and she is now eighty-four years of age. During his youth Mr. Bates followed teaming and worked some at the brick-mason's trade at Steubenville. At twenty years of age he went to California, where he remained four years and a half, chiefly occupied in teaming. Returning to Steubenville late in 1858, he engaged in the coal business until March, 1889, when he removed to a farm in Cross Creek township, about one mile from the city. His time is now divided between farming and the coal business. Mr. Bates was married March 11, 1862, to Ann J. Moore, by whom he has six children: George Ann, John O., Lettie M., Harry M., Lizzie W. and Mary R. Mr. and Mrs. Bates are members of the Episcopal church. In politics he is a republican.

Capt. Asa H. Battin, who occupies a front rank in the Steubenville bar, was born on a farm one mile west of Hanover, Columbiana Co., Ohio, March 16, 1829. His father, John Battin, was born in Washington county, Penn., son of John and Ann (Raley) Battin. He located at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, when he was a young man, and there learned the trade of a cabinet-maker with John Howard, to whose daughter, Sarah D., he was subsequently married. Soon afterward he removed with his wife to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he resided until his death in September, 1875. His wife died at the home of a daughter at West Liberty, Iowa, in November, 1875. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood and youth on a farm in Columbiana county in the vicinity of his birth place. His early education was obtained in the district school and in a private school under the auspices of the Quaker church, of which both his parents and grandparents were members. At eighteen he became employed as a teacher and was thus engaged for five winters in the district schools of Columbiana county. Meanwhile he took up the study of law, and in May, 1853, was admitted to the bar at New Lisbon. In April, 1854, he began the practice of his profession at Salem, Columbiana county, and in December, 1858, he removed to Wellsville, where he practiced law about ten years, except during one year of service as captain of Company K, Third regiment Ohio volunteers. He enlisted April 19, 1861, and returned home about the 1st of May, 1862. His services were chiefly performed in West Virginia and Kentucky, and his early return from the field was necessitated by ill-health. In September, 1868, he removed from Wellsville to Steubenville, where he has since practiced his profession. Mr. Battin was married in April, 1855, to Eliza Atkinson, who died in August, 1871, leaving three daughters:

Gertrude A., wife of Rev. A. O. Stone, of the Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal conference; Etta M., a teacher in the schools of Steubenville, and Flora H., wife of W. M. Sturgeon, secretary and treasurer of the Texas-Mexico railroad, located at Laredo, Tex. In October, 1872, Mr. Battin was married to Mary E. Boyd, his present wife. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of Steubenville. In politics he has been an ardent republican since the party was organized, but with the exception of two terms as city solicitor of Steubenville has avoided political service entirely. In Free Masonry he has attained the rank of Knight Templar and has been honored with the position of grand master of the state three terms, 1872, 1873, 1874. Mr. Battin's prominence at the bar is entirely the result of his indefatigable energy and perseverance.

Wilhelm F. Becker, a leading dairyman and respected citizen of Steubenville, was born in Hanover, Germany, April 6, 1839. Both of his parents died while he was a little child and he was placed in the family of an uncle, where he remained about three years. He then lived with another family until he reached the age of fourteen, when he began to learn the tailor's trade and served an apprenticeship of three years. For one year he followed his trade as a journeyman. At eighteen years of age he became a miner and he continued in that capacity for nine years, with the exception of one year's service in the German army. In 1867 he emigrated to America, leaving Bremen on May 25, and arriving at New York city on the 11th day of June. After a few days he came directly to Steubenville, which has been his home ever since. For a period of ten years he continued to labor as a miner, but in 1877 he engaged in the dairy business, and his attention has been given to it ever since, being at the present time one of the leading dairymen of Steubenville. Mr. Becker was married April 20, 1871, to Johanna Reingardt, also a native of Hanover, born May 10, 1850. She came to America at the age of twenty, leaving Bremen on May 27 and reaching New York city June 16, 1870. She came directly to Steubenville, which has since been her home. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Becker has resulted in the birth of six children: Henry W., Carrie W., Doretha W., Wilhelm F., Carl A. and August W., all of whom are living except Henry W., who died aged one year. Mr. and Mrs. Becker are members of the German Lutheran church. The former is a member of the Order of Druids, the A. O. U. W. and in politics he is a republican. Mr. Becker is an honest, upright man and he and wife are highly respected by all.

Amos W. Borden, a respected citizen of Steubenville, was born in Shenandoah county, Va., December 25, 1838. He is the son of Samuel and Susannah (Hottle) Borden, both of whom were natives of Shenandoah county. His father was the son of Frederick Borden, one of three brothers who immigrated from England. His mother was the daughter of David and Susannah (Brubaker) Hottle, both natives of Virginia. His parents had four children, three sons and a daughter, of whom he was the youngest, and of whom he and his sister are the only survivors. He was only about four years old when his father died,

and when he was six years old, he accompanied his widowed mother to Steubenville, which place has been his home ever since, with the exception of one year, from October, 1858, to October, 1859, when he was a resident of Kickapoo City, Leavenworth county, Kan. His occupation throughout life has chiefly been that of a cigar manufacturer, he having learned that trade in his youth. He has also given considerable attention to the grocery business, and is now conducting a store of that kind on North Third street, Steubenville. Mr. Borden was married November 15, 1861, to Nancy J. Mahan, who died December 10, 1883, leaving three children: William M., born October 16, 1862; Amos O., born April 3, 1864, and George W., born September 29, 1869. On March 18, 1886, he was married to Mrs. Emma Taylor, daughter of Christopher Oyer, formerly of Pittsburgh, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Borden are members of the Christian church. He is a member of the K. of P. lodge, and in politics he is a republican.

G. B. Boren, a prominent contractor of Steubenville, was born in Washington county, Tenn., November 22, 1851. He is the son of Dr. Isaac Boren, who has been a resident of that county since 1818. Dr. Boren is the son of Greenberry Boren, who was born at Baltimore, Md., in 1782, a son of Absolom Boren, a native of England. The latter had five sons and five daughters, John, Joshua, Greenberry, Jacob, Amon, Ruth, Dorcas, Violet, Abia, and Polly. He moved to Tennessee and settled on Brush creek, in Washington county, about 1792, in which vicinity Greenberry Boren resided until his death, January 7, 1874, in his ninety-second year. He was an honest, industrious man and was highly esteemed. He was married October 11, 1807, to Mary, daughter of Peter Ruble, of Washington county, Tenn. She bore to him twelve children, six of whom are living. Dr. Isaac Boren, the father of our subject, practiced medicine for forty years in the same locality. He is also a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married about 1844, to Nancy Yoakley, who was born in Sullivan county, Tenn., about 1822, the daughter of Peter and Rachel Yoakley. She bore to him six sons and three daughters, of whom all are now living. G. B. Boren, the third of those children, was reared on the plantation where he was born and where his parents still reside. His early education was received in Oakland academy, in Sullivan county, Tenn. At seventeen years of age he bade his parents good-bye and he set out for the Northwest, and finally made his way to Dayton, Ohio, arriving there with but $2 in his pocket. He became engaged with a large contracting firm and spent three years learning the brick-mason's trade. He followed his trade as a journeyman one year, and then, in 1872, came to Steubenville for the purpose of working upon the court house, then in course of construction. In the spring of 1873 he took a sub-contract for all the brick work on that structure, and this was the beginning of his career as a contractor. With Steubenville as his home, he has given his exclusive attention to contracting ever since, with the exception of the years 1875, 1876 and 1877, during which he was also a manufacturer of brick. His efforts have been attended with brilliant success, and

he now ranks as one of the leading contractors of Ohio. During the past five years the greater part of his attention has been given to street paving. He has done nearly all the work of this class in Steubenville, which is one of the best paved cities in the country. He has also paved a good portion of the cities of Bellaire and Newark, having, at the present time, a $40,000 contract in each of those cities. He has done all the sewer work of Steubenville, which, of itself, is an enterprise of no small proportions. Mr. Boren was married December 24, 1874, to Ella, daughter of Richard and Mary (Parrott) Archdeacon. Her father, now deceased, was formerly a woolen manufacturer, and later was connected with the Steubenville & Indiana railway office. Mr. and Mrs. Boren have had two children, Effie W., and Nellie M., the latter of whom died in her fourth year. Mr. Boren is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and Encampment. In politics he is a democrat. He is a shrewd, enterprising business man, and his career, thus far, has been an eminently successful one.

Hon. Oscar F. Brashear, mayor of the city of Steubenville, is a native of that city, born December 25, 1842. He was the son of Thomas and Madline (Wise) Brashear, both of whom were also natives of Steubenville, the former having been born in the same house in which our subject was born, it being the third building erected in the city. His father, who was a tailor by trade, died November 19, 1879. His mother is still living, and at present makes her home with her children in both Steubenville and Columbus, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood in Steubenville, which place has always been his home. His early education was obtained in the public schools of the city, and at the early age of twelve years he took a position as messenger boy for the old Steubenville & Indiana railroad, and continued in that capacity for the same road seven years, during which time he also learned telegraphy. At nineteen he took charge of the telegraph office of the same road at Newark, Ohio, and was operator at that place two years. In 1862, owing to the close confinement which it necessitated, he retired from the business of operating, and entered the transportation department, the name of the road in the meantime having been changed to the Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad. In 1864 he took charge of the joint agency at Mingo Junction, and remained there as agent of both the above road, which by this time had become the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, and the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road from July 4, 1864, until October, 1865. The Ohio river bridge now being completed, and the Pan Handle trains being run into Pittsburgh, he, in October, 1865, took charge of the Pan Handle agency in South Pittsburgh, He held that position until 1872, when, upon being solicited to take the general freight and passenger agency of Louisville, Paducah & South Western road, he accepted and held that position until May, 1875. Returning to Steubenville, he turned his attention to the butchering and live stock business in partnership with his father-in-law. The firm did a very successful business, and continued until March 1, 1886, when, owing

to ill health, Mr. Brashear was obliged to retire. However, on the same day he retired he was appointed cashier of the Royal Gas company, and held the position until April 10, 1889, when he resigned to take charge of the office of mayor of Steubenville, to which he had been elected April 1, 1889. He was elected on the democratic ticket, and although the republican majority was between 700 and 800, he was elected by seventy-one majority. He had previously served as a member of the city council two terms of two years each, overcoming a republican majority of 120 the first time, and a majority of 166 the second time. His first majority was twenty-two and his second twenty-four. In politics he has always been a democrat, but he is in no wise an offensive partisan, respecting the political opinions of others. He was married in April, 1866, to Mary J. Mandel, only daughter of John B. and Leah Mandel, formerly of Steubenville. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of twelve children, nine of whom are living. Their names are: Wilhelmina, Leah M., Mary H., Brock, Katie, Alvira, Oscar, Mandel and Oliver. Those dead are: Georgiana, John T. and another that died unnamed. Mr. Brashear is a member of the F. & A. M. and K. of P. lodges. He is a pleasant sociable gentleman and Steubenville does not contain a man who is better or more favorably known within its borders. As mayor of the city he is discharging his duties in a highly commendable manner, and his administration promises to result in the establishment of a better state of municipal affairs than has existed for many years.

Andrew S. Buckingham, clerk of the courts of Jefferson county, Ohio, was born in Wells township, of that county, January 18, 1850. He is the son of George H. and Catharine (Church) Buckingham, the former of whom was a native of Frederick county, Md., and the latter of Smithfield, Jefferson county. His father was born February 17th, 1795; he served in the war of 1812, and shortly after its close, came to Jefferson county, and for a few years was engaged in the river trade on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, but afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits in Wells township. He was married about 1841, to Catherine Church, who was born on July 16, 1816, daughter of Thomas Church, one of the early settlers of Jefferson county. They had eight children, of whom Andrew S. was the fifth. Five of the children survive. The father died November 2, 1876, and his wife now resides in Cross Creek township. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, continuing with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-two. He received a good early education, and at eighteen years of age, became a teacher, taking charge of the district school he had attended. After teaching four winters he entered Scio academy at New Market, Ohio, where he studied six months. Thence he went to Uhrichsville, where for one year he was in a grocery and provision store. For three years and two months following this, he served as an agent for the Adams express company and as freight and ticket agent for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, at that place, after which he was appointed bill clerk for the Union and Adams express companies at Columbus, Ohio. Six months later, on

account of the illness of his father, he resigned and went home, where in the fall of 1876, he resumed teaching, in his home school, and taught three consecutive winters. In the fall of 1880 he accepted the position of principal of the Mingo public schools, which he held two years, teaching ten months and working in the railroad offices two months in each year. On December 13, 1881, he removed to Steubenville, and conducted his school from that place of residence, also subsequently discharging the duties of deputy clerk of Jefferson county, as which he was appointed on May 16, 1882. In April, 1883, he was appointed deputy auditor, and he discharged the duties of both deputyships until February 9, 1888. In the fall of 1887, he was elected clerk of the courts, and this office he assumed the duties of on the date last named. Mr. Buckingham was married September 26, 1878, to Winifred D., daughter of John and Sarah A. (Duff) Reese, of Steubenville township. She was born in Clarion, Penn., January 11, 1859. To this union, two children have been born, Bertha R. and Bernice E., twins, born February 10, 1880. Mr. Buckingham is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias lodges, and in politics is influential as a republican. As an official, he is quite popular with all.

William Bullock, a respected and worthy citizen of Jefferson county, Ohio, was born in Manchester, England, April 18, 1838. He was the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Hardacre) Bullock. Our subject was the second of three sons, all of whom were born in Manchester, England. Their names were James, William and Robert. They all accompanied their parents to America in 1848. On reaching this country the family first located in Philadelphia, Penn., where it resided for one year, the father, during the time, conducting a meat market. In 1849 the family removed from Philadelphia, Penn., to Jefferson county, Ohio, and located on a farm about a mile and a half north of Steubenville, in Steubenville township. That was a time when there were no railroads leading into Jefferson county, and in consequence, the horse and wagon which the father had used in connection with the butcher business in Philadelphia, was made the means of transporting the family over the entire distance from that city to their home in the state of Ohio. Upon locating in Jefferson county, the father engaged in the butcher business in Steubenville, and conducted a meat market in that place up to the time of his death, his home, however, continued to be on the farm north of that place. Shortly after his death his surviving widow removed to Steubenville, where she spent the remainder of her life, her death occurring August 25, 1884. James Bullock, the eldest son, succeeded his father in the butchering business, in Steubenville, after the latter's death, and conducted the business until about 1859, when he was succeeded by his brother William, the subject of this history. James then removed to Cadiz, Ohio, where he still resides. There he followed butchering for a few years, after which he turned his attention to the live stock business, and he has dealt very extensively in this ever since. He was married to Miss Nancy Thompson, whose parents resided near Cadiz. He has four children, three sons and one daughter. Their names

are: Robert, James, Harry and Elizabeth. The three sons are engaged with their father in the live stock trade. As stated above, William Bullock succeeded his brother James in the butchering business in Steubenville, in 1859. He has conducted a meat market in Steubenville ever since, and he has also, in connection with it, been engaged in the live stock business. His younger brother, Robert Bullock, is engaged with him in both pursuits. Mr. Bullock was married in about 1863, to Sarah Moore, daughter of William and Eliza Moore, of Chester, Penn. She died leaving four children: Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah and William, of whom William died, aged eleven weeks. Elizabeth is now the wife of Thomas Kirk, of Wintersville, Jefferson Co. Mr. Bullock was married September 27, 1876, to Elizabeth Danner, daughter of John and Margaret Danner, of Steubenville. Mr. and Mrs. Bullock are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics the former is a republican. Mr. Bullock is an honest man and a first-class citizen. He is very sociable and pleasant in his business relations, and his friends are numerous. Robert Bullock is not married. After her husband's death the mother of our subject raised her three little sons to be honest, upright men, and in order to get along, she gave her personal assistance to her eldest son, and helped him to prepare and market the meats. She was a good mother, and she left three grateful sons.

John G. Burns, sheriff of Jefferson county, was born on a farm on the Ohio river, in Wells township, of that county, June 3, 1847. His parents, John and Susan (Mansfield) Burns, also were natives of Jefferson county. His mother died in February, 1857, and his father, who, by occupation, was a farmer, survived her until July 26, 1866. Sheriff Burns was reared to manhood on the old homestead, attending a district school in winter and laboring on his father's farm in summer. Before his father's death, while yet a mere youth, he took charge of the farm, and in the course of a few years after his death, by purchasing the interests of the other heirs, he became the owner of the homestead, and there resided, giving his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1878. In that year he removed to Rush Run station, where, until the spring of 1879, he was chiefly engaged in dealing in horses, making his headquarters at Wellsburg, W. Va. In the spring of 1879 he removed to Wellsburg, where he continued to deal in horses until April 1, 1880, when he took a car load of horses to Denver, Col. There he remained until January 4, 1881, when he returned to Wellsburg, and soon afterward removed to Steubenville. He continued to give his entire attention to the purchase and sale of horses until 1885. In October, of that year, he was elected sheriff of Jefferson county, Ohio. He took charge of the office the first Monday in January, 1886. He was re-elected in the fall of 1887. Mr. Burns was married February 13, 1872, to Ruth, daughter of Reuben and Margaret Hall, the former of whom is an old resident of Warren township, still living on the farm upon which he was born. Mr. and Mrs. Burns are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Steubenville. He is a member of the K. of P., and in politics he is

an ardent republican. As sheriff of his county, he has given the best of satisfaction, and, as a citizen, he stands very high.

Alonzo L. Cady, proprietor of the Steubenville Boiler Works, is a native of Wheeling, W. Va. He was born March 25, 1849, the son of Daniel and Matilda J. (Kline) Cady. His father, a native of Missouri, when but eleven years of age, bade good-bye to his father, mother and three brothers, and made his way to Wheeling. On the wharf at that place he was found by John Kline, who took him into his family and gave him a home until he reached manhood. He learned the blacksmith's trade with Mr. Kline, and afterward married his daughter. After finishing his trade, for a period of thirty-one years, he was in the employ of Hobbs, Taylor & Co., proprietors of extensive boiler and machine works. His first wife, who bore him seven children, died in January, 1880. Five of the children were sons, and three sons and the two daughters are still living: Alonzo L.; Eugene Cady, of Steubenville; Jamie Rees, of Pittsburgh; Ella Harris, of Steubenville, and Daniel Cady, of Wheeling. The parents of his first wife, John and Hannah Kline, were natives of Carlisle, Penn., of Hessian-Dutch descent. They located in Wheeling in a very early day. Hannah Kline was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church for over forty years. She and her husband had five children, of whom two are now living: W. W. Kline, of Wheeling, and Josiah Kline, of Vicksburg, Miss. After his first wife's death Daniel Cady married Anna Shaw, who died in 1885. He then went to Birmingham, Ala., where he again married, and where he now resides, being employed as a foreman in an iron working establishment. The subject of this sketch, at thirteen years of age, went to work in a boiler shop at Wheeling, and was employed in it three years. He then served four years as a machinist with Hobbs, Taylor & Co. For two years following this he was employed in a railroad shop. While thus engaged he was married December 24, 1871, to Mary J., daughter of Morrison and Mary J. (Ross) Chambers, natives of Marshall county, W. Va. She was born at Cameron, W. Va., July 12, 1852. Her mother died when she was but three years old. Her father served throughout the war of the rebellion, and died soon after its close. In 1873 Mr. Cady engaged in boiler manufacture at Wheeling, in partnership with his father, and the firm of D. Cady & Son continued several years. It was finally dissolved, and Mr. Cady has since been engaged in the business alone. In 1881 he removed to Steubenville, and established the Steubenville Boiler Works on the corner of North and High streets. He has had one child, Eugene Morrison, who died aged six years. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

Charles F. Canby, a prominent and popular retail grocer of Steubenville, was born in Allegheny City, Penn., March 21, 1851. His parents, Edward and Jane Canby, both were natives of England. His father, son of George and Mary Canby, with whom he came to America, when a small boy, in early manhood met, at Pittsburgh, the daughter of Charles and Jane Flint, who came to America with her parents when a little child, and they were married there in 1848. They

became the parents of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, of whom Charles F. was the second. When the subject of this sketch was six years old they removed to Wheeling, W. Va., where they resided until 1867, when they came to Steubenville, where they now reside. In early youth Mr. Canby had learned the trade of a nailer, in Wheeling, and he followed it two years after locating in Steubenville. He learned the trade of a stationary engineer and followed it about five years in the Jefferson Iron Works. He then learned telegraphy, but soon sought another pursuit. In 1875 he engaged in the produce business. To this was added a grocery business in April, 1879, and he has conducted the two together ever since. He was married September 18, 1873, to Emma B. Carns, daughter of Manassah Carns, an old resident of Steubenville, who died in 1884. Mrs. Canby was born in the house in which she and her husband now reside, on North Fifth street. They have two children: Flora M. and Eva J., both of whom are living. Mr. Canby and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he joined at ten years of age. He is a member of the K. of P., the K. of H., the Fraternal Mystic Circle, and the International Progressive Association, and in politics is a republican. He helped organize the Y. M. C. A. of Steubenville, and served as its first president two years. He also aided in organizing the Thompson Methodist Episcopal chapel of Steubenville, of which he was a member and recording steward several years, until his removal to another part of the city. Since then he has been a member of Hamline Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is now a steward.

James Clingerman, of Steubenville, was born in Licking county, Ohio, May 2, 1833. He is the son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Lindsey) Clingerman, the former a native of Bedford county, Penn., and the latter of Maryland. Both are now dead. In his thirteenth year he accompanied his parents to Noble county, Ind., where he resided with them on a farm from October, 1844, until the spring of 1855. In August, 1855, he came to Steubenville, and until February, 1856, he was a brakeman on the Steubenville & Indiana railway. In October, 1856, he went to Kickapoo, Leavenworth county, Kan., where he was employed in a saw-mill. In August, 1858, he returned to the home of his parents in Indiana, where he remained one year. In August, 1859, he again came to Steubenville and his home has been here ever since. He resumed the position of brakeman on the same railroad and thus continued until 1865. For eight years following 1866 he was engineer in the Clinton Paper mill. In May, 1877, he entered upon his duties as one of the engineers of the Steubenville city water works, which position he still holds. Mr. Clingerman was married October 25, 1860, to Lydia, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Hartford. They are the parents of one daughter: Evangeline S. Mr. Clingerman is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of P. and the National Association of Stationary Engineers. In politics he is an ardent republican.

Hugh S. Coble, treasurer of Jefferson county, Ohio, was born in Leavittsville, Carroll county, Ohio, May 23, 1850, being the son of

Jacob and Jane (Sterling) Coble. His father was born in York, Penn., May 22, 1813, and his mother at Steubenville, September 9, 1812. She died September 11, 1875, and her husband survived her until March 30, 1877, both their deaths occurring in Steubenville. Jacob Coble was a dry goods merchant, and did an extensive business. When the subject of this sketch was two years old his parents removed from Leavittsville to Steubenville, which place has been his home ever since. He received his early education in the public schools of that city, and at sixteen years of age he entered the store of his father as clerk, and continued with him until the latter's death, after which two years were spent settling up his father's business. He then entered the employ of Mr. Winfield Scott, as cashier and bookkeeper of a large dry goods establishment, and held that position until June, 1888. In the fall of 1887 he was elected treasurer of Jefferson county. He took charge of the office in September, 1888, but for several months preceding that date he had been employed in the office making preparations for the fall work. He was married October 2, 1872, to Mary J., daughter of Dr. O. D. Paine, of Youngstown, Ohio. They have one child, Dwight H. Coble, who was born July 20, 1874, and is now a young man of much promise. Mr. Coble and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the K. of H., National Union, International and Bay State beneficiary societies, and in politics is a republican. He is a man of good business qualifications, and socially he is very popular. In May, 1889, he was re-nominated for the office of county treasurer, and the general satisfaction which he had given insured his re-election.

John A. Collier, a highly respected pioneer citizen of Steubenville, was born in that city, October 19, 1822. His father, Col. James Collier, a native of Litchfield, Conn., born May 30, 1789, was married in Stockbridge, Mass., May 13, 1814, by the Rev. Dr. Dwight, to Eunice Ingersoll, who was born at the latter place October 22, 1790. They had the following children: William Benton, born April 23, 1815; Edwin Dwight, born September 7, 1816, died in New Orleans of yellow fever, September 28, 1867; Thomas Green, born December 3, 1817; died from being thrown from a buggy in St. Louis, Mo., June 21, 1859; Elizabeth, born November 27, 1818, widow of Arnold Henry Dohrman, she resides in Steubenville; Frederick, born September 30, 1820, who now resides in California; John Allen, born October 19, 1822, and James Pumpelly, born April 12, 1828, died November 11, 1870. The last three were born in Steubenville, and the first four in Ithaca, N. Y. The parents located in Steubenville about 1819, the father had served in the war of 1812, and after coming here was at one time colonel of the state militia. He was a lawyer and was eminently successful at the bar. He was a devoted whig and his influence was not only felt in the private councils of his party, but also upon the stump. He was an ardent supporter and warm friend of Henry Clay. He held the position of prosecuting attorney for two or three terms, and also served as mayor of Steubenville. He was the first president of the Union Cemetery association, and was a director of the old Steuben-

ville & Indiana railway, and when that road was built he was very influential, securing the right of way through the Pan Handle of Virginia. In 1849 he was appointed by President Taylor, the first collector of the port of San Francisco. He held that position one or two years, then returned to Steubenville, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring February 2, 1873, at the age of nearly eighty-four years. His wife died May 12, 1880, in the ninetieth year of her age. It is a fact worthy of note, that all the sons of Col. Collier became steamboat men. The fifth son, John A. Collier, in his youth went to Pittsburgh, and there was employed four months in a machine shop. He then finished his trade at Wheeling, in the machine shop of Martin Phillips, remaining with him three years. Then becoming a steamboat engineer he continued that capacity on the Ohio, Mississippi, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, until 1849. In that year he and his brother, Edwin Dwight, accompanied their father to California and were his assistants during the time he was collector. After returning home he, for several years, gave his attention to pork packing, and for two years after the close of the war, engaged in buying and selling live stock, chiefly mules, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. For one year following this he was engaged at mining in Montana Territory, and then went again to California, but soon afterward in response to an urgent request from his father, started home by the Isthmus of Panama. While at Acapulca, on the Pacific coast, he saw the French evacuate that city. So long as his parents were living he devoted himself to their comfort and refrained from entering into a married state. For a number of years past his attention has been given to real estate, and he was one of the contractors and builders of the Steubenville and Infirmary turnpike. Mr. Collier was married June 16, 1881, by the Rev. Yingling, to Elizabeth A. Dowly, and he has one son, Francis James Collier, born April 10, 1888. In politics Mr. Collier is a democrat. He has served in various municipal capacities and was once a candidate for mayor of Steubenville, and though not elected he succeeded in reducing the opposing majority from 700 to 800 down to twenty three.

P. B. Conn, an experienced printer and publisher, has been the proprietor of the *Steubenville Herald*, since 1873. He was born in Beaver county, Penn., July 11, 1823. The ancestor of his family in this country was Thomas Conn, a native of county Down, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1798. His son, William C. Conn, was born in Delaware, and is now a resident of Napa, Cal., whither he emigrated in 1873. His age is now ninety-two years. He married Anna Pearson, a native of Shippensburg, Penn., who died about twenty years ago. Their son, P. B. Conn, at the age of eleven years, found employment in a dry goods store, at Pittsburgh, Penn., with Ross & McConnell, Market street, and when thirteen years old he began to learn the printer's business, to which he had been, as it were, apprenticed as a news boy. Before he had reached the age of nineteen he had worked at his trade in Pittsburgh, New Castle, Beaver and Girard, in Pennsylvania, and Zanesville, Newark and Mansfield, in Ohio.

He then went to Vicksburg, Miss., and there and at New Orleans spent a year and a half. At St. Louis, subsequently, in connection with Dr. Reed and Charles A. Mantz, he founded the *St. Louis Post*, which has since been consolidated with the *Dispatch* and is now known as the *Post-Dispatch*. He severed his connection with that journal in 1848 and came to Steubenville, Ohio, where he entered the office of the *Herald* as a printer. On January 1st, of the following year, he again made an independent venture, purchasing the *Beaver Star*, Pennsylvania, which he owned for one year. Returning to Steubenville, he with two others, established the *Daily and Weekly Messenger*, with which he was connected two years. In 1860 he established the *Steubenville Democrat*, devoted to the prosecution of the war to its final settlement. During the twenty years following Mr. Conn conducted a job printing establisment and blank book manufactory, and during that time he furnished the Pan Handle railroad the greater part of its printed supplies. In 1872 he bought an interest in the *Steubenville Daily* and *Weekly News*, and in 1873 he purchased the *Steubenville Daily* and *Weekly Herald*, with which he consolidated the *News*. The establishment thus strengthened, is one of the foremost in eastern Ohio, and as a public organ wields a wide influence. Mr. Conn has been married three times and has living four children, two of whom were born to his first marriage and two to the last. He was first married to Hannah M. Collins, daughter of William Collins, ex-postmaster of Steubenville, subsequently to Julia Owesney, and his last marriage was to Emma Conn, of Evansville, Ind.

Hon. John M. Cook, a prominent attorney of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in Burlington county, N. J., March 6, 1843. He was the son of David and Margaret Cook, the latter of whom died while he was yet a small boy. Both his father and mother were natives of England, the former having been born in Nottinghamshire. Both came to America in about the year 1828, and became acquainted in Philadelphia, Penn., in which city they were married about 1835. Immediately after their marriage they located in Burlington county, N. J., where the mother died in 1854. In 1856 the father removed with his children to Allegheny City, Penn., where the former resided until his death in 1859. He was a shoemaker by trade, in connection with which he also conducted a small boot and shoe business, both in Burlington, N. J., and Allegheny City, Penn. He possessed a fine English education and was well versed in history and literature. The subject of this sketch spent his youth in Allegheny City, receiving his early education in the third ward school of that city, during the principalship of Prof. L. H. Eaton, one of Allegheny county's finest educators. After completing his public school education, for the purpose of obtaining money with which to continue his studies, he spent between two and three years as the agent of Jonathan Gallagher, a prominent oil merchant of Pittsburgh. He then entered the Allegheny academy, in which he was a student three years, receiving a knowledge of Latin and the higher branches of mathematics. In the fall of 1866 he entered the Ohio state and Union law college, of Cleveland,

from which he graduated June 30, 1868. He was admitted to the bar January 7, 1869, and at once entered upon the practice of law at East Liverpool, Columbiana county, Ohio. There he soon won a lucrative practice, which he resigned October 1, 1872, and removed to Steubenville. Here he soon took front rank at the bar, and he is now not only one of the leading lawyers of Steubenville, but also one of the ablest attorneys of eastern Ohio. Mr. Cook was married December 23, 1874, to Elizabeth A. Little, daughter of James and Mary S. (Reynolds) Little, who were respectively natives of Washington county, Penn., and Cecil county, Md. Mrs. Cook was born in Steubenville, July 25, 1846, her parents having located in that place several years previous. Mr. Cook and wife are the parents of three children, as follows: Homer C., born in October, 1875; Mary G., born in May, 1877; and Ida, born in March, 1881, all of whom are living. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Cook is a member of Steubenville lodge, F. & A. M., No. 45; Union Chapter, No. 15; Steubenville Commandery, No. 11; and Steubenville lodge, K. of P., No. 1. He served as master of Meridian lodge, F. & A. M., before its consolidation with Steubenville lodge, three years, and he has served as eminent commander of his commandery six years. Politically he is an ardent republican, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He takes an active part in politics, and occupies a prominent place in his party's affairs, having served five years as chairman of the county central committee. Notwithstanding this fact he generally refrains from permitting his name to be mentioned in connection with any public office, for the reason that he fully appreciates the fact that successful law practice and official service will not go together. In October, 1879, however, in view of the fact that the office is within the scope of his profession, he allowed himself to be nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney. He was elected, and in 1881 he was re-elected, serving in all five years, in a manner which gave satisfaction to the public, and reflected great credit on himself. Mr. Cook is a very earnest and successful practitioner and a safe counsellor. Though his practice is general in its character, he possesses much ability in the criminal branch of the law, and, did its exclusive practice justify, there is every reason to believe he would win for himself a reputation as a criminal lawyer of a very high order. He is one of the defendant's counsel in the noted case of the State of West Virginia vs. Van B. Baker, now in the supeme court of appeals of that state, and has been selected by the counsel for the defense, in connection with Col. W. W. Arnett, of Wheeling, W. Va., to argue the case in that court.

D. M. Corbett, a popular retail grocer of Steubenville, was born in Mead township, Belmont Co., Ohio, July 19, 1859. His parents, Samuel and Eliza (Long) Corbett, were also natives of that county, his father being the son of James Corbett, and his mother the daughter of Jacob Long, both of whom were early settlers of Belmont county. He spent his boyhood on a farm, and at thirteen years of age bade good-bye to his father and mother and went out into the

world to do for himself. Ever since that time he has depended entirely upon his own exertions. He first went to Bellaire, where, for three years, he was employed in a glass factory. Then going to Vermillion county, Ind., for one year, he was a clerk in a general store in the village of Eugene. During the year following this he was employed as clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery of Wheeling, W. Va. Returning to Bellaire, he entered the employ of J. H. Lashley, for whom he clerked in a grocery store four years, after which, in 1880, he became proprietor of one of the leading retail groceries of Bellaire. At the end of two years he took in as a partner his brother, James W. Corbett, and two years afterward sold out to the latter, who is still conducting the store. In December, 1884, our subject removed to Steubenville, and about the middle of January, 1885, he engaged in business at this place, and he is now one of the leading retail grocers of Steubenville. Mr. Corbett was married September 25, 1879, to Anna Belle, daughter of James H. and Eliza C. (Staley) Dunning, then of Bellaire, but now of Brilliant, Ohio. Mrs. Corbett was born January 28, 1862. They have five children: Everett Mc., Laura B., Bertha D., Pearl E. and J. Wilbur. Mr. Corbett and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. In politics, he is a democrat.

Robert M. Cummings, collector of the Steubenville city water works, was born in Leesville, Carroll county, Ohio. He is the son of Anthony and Edy Maria (Robey) Cummings, the latter of whom died when he was a very small child. His father died in 1857 when Robert was a youth. His paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, and his wife was a native of Scotland. Mr. Cummings' boyhood was chiefly spent spent at Leesville, and in Harrison county, Ohio. Coming to Steubenville, for a few years, he was engaged in the grocery business as a member of the firm of William H. Beatty & Co. He then returned to Leesville, and, for a few years, was engaged in the dry goods business, after which he again came to Steubenville, where he has since resided. He was in the employ of the P., C. & St. L. railway, first as clerk, and later as assistant secretary, and for a few years following this he was deputy auditor of Jefferson county. He then became a clerk in the office of the Alakanna Iron Works, and in April, 1883, became collector of the city water works, which position he has held ever since. He has been twice married, his first wife being Mary E. Teer, and his present wife being Isabella F. Sunderland. In politics Mr. Cummings is a republican. He is a first-class book-keeper and accountant, and a worthy and honorable citizen.

James F. Daton, who is one of the ablest members of the Steubenville bar, and also one of the leading attorneys of eastern Ohio, was born in the village of New Alexandria, Jefferson Co., Ohio, in the year 1842. He is the son of Jerome D. and Rebecca (Porter) Daton, the former of whom is now a grocer of Steubenville, but the latter of whom is now deceased. Their son, James, spent his early life in his native town attending the village school until he was fifteen years old.

At that age he entered Madison college, of Uniontown, Penn., which he attended one year. He then entered Allegheny college, of Meadville, Penn., in which he completed a full classical course. After this he commenced the study of law and, preparatory to its practice, he completed a course in the Cleveland Law college, and was admitted to the bar in 1863, but prior to this he had served a few months in the First West Virginia cavalry, and was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C. Soon after his admission to the bar he was elected prosecuting attorney of Jefferson county, and served in that capacity from 1864 to 1868, having been re-elected in 1865. During the year 1864 he served as a first lieutenant in the 157th Ohio National Guard for three months, and during this period of service he was detailed as judge advocate in several important trials at Fort Delaware. He was mustered out with his regiment at Columbus, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law at Steubenville. He had not been long in the practice of law until he took a front rank at the bar, and he has since rose steadily in his profession until now he is recognized as one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in eastern Ohio. While his practice has been general in its character, he possesses much natural ability for the criminal branch of the law, and were he to give it his exclusive attention, there is every reason to believe he would attain a rank among the best criminal lawyers of the country. He has been employed in a number of important cases, both civil and criminal, in which he has shown himself to possess a legal ability of a very high order. His political affiliations have been entirely with the republican party. He is one of his party's most active local workers and during the campaigns his influence is not only sensibly felt in the councils of his party, but also upon the stump. As a political orator he is very successful, and he has rendered his party most effective services in that capacity. Mr. Daton is widely known, and both his social and professional standing is beyond reproach.

Jerome D. Daton, a well known grocer of Steubenville, was born in Lancaster county, Penn., May 13, 1819, son of John and Elizabeth (Dunlap) Daton. His parents, natives of the same county, when he was but one year old, removed to Jefferson county, Ohio, and located first in Wayne township. When he was ten years of age, they removed to the village of Smithfield, where the father died in 1839, and the mother in 1850. Their son Jerome, received his early education in a district school and in the village school at Smithfield. At sixteen, he began to learn the saddler's trade, at which he worked with Enoch Dye, in Smithfield, two years. At eighteen he went to Wellsville, where he continued as an apprentice, two years. He then worked as a journeyman fifteen months in Pittsburgh, and six months in Wheeling, after which he located in New Alexandria, and embarked in the saddlery and harness business. For a period of fourteen years, he conducted an establishment of that kind. Then engaging in merchandise, he conducted a general store in New Alexandria for fourteen years. In 1840, he was appointed postmaster at that place, and he served in that capacity for fifteen consecutive years. In 1844, he was elected a

justice of the peace, and he was subsequently twice re-elected, serving altogether, nine years. During the same period, he served the school board six years, and as overseer of the poor, four years. He was married in New Alexandria, August 29, 1839, to Rebecca, daughter of William Porter. On the 1st day of April, 1862, Mr. Daton removed to Steubenville, where he has since been engaged in the grocery business. He and wife have had four children: John, died in 1840, aged six months; James F., a prominent attorney of Steubenville; Lavina J., died November 4, 1884, aged thirty-four years, and Joanna, wife of Charles Gallagher, cashier of the Steubenville National bank. Mrs. Daton died November 4, 1874. For over fifty years Mr. Daton has been a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and for over forty years has affiliated with the Masonic order. In politics he has been a republican since the party was organized.

William Day, one of Steubenville's most worthy and honored citizens, was born in Kent, England, near the city of Canterbury, April 15, 1820. He is the son of Thomas and Rachel Day, with whom he came to America when he was about six years old. The family landed at Norfolk, Va., and after residing in that place about one year removed to Wheeling, W. Va., and about two years later to Belmont county, Ohio, where they resided about three years. William Day was the third of five sons, only two of whom are now living. He learned the trade of a glass blower, beginning at about ten years of age, and serving an apprenticeship of about nine years, five being spent with the firm of Richie & Wheat, and four with Plunkett & Miller, both of Wheeling. During five years following this he was chiefly engaged at steamboating on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers. During three years of the time, he and two of his brothers owned and managed a store boat. After quitting river life he worked for one year at his trade in Wheeling. On March 27, 1847, he located at Steubenville, where for a period of ten years and two months he worked at his trade with Beatty & Stillman. On July 4, 1857, he engaged in the grocery business in a room sixteen by eighteen feet square on the corner of Third and South streets. He has been engaged in business there ever since, but this room has developed into a large general store forty-two by fifty-six feet, and he enjoys a large patronage. He was married September 18, 1847, to Diana, daughter of Thomas Hill, of Wheeling, who has borne to him six children: Alfred, Sarah, William, Mary, Ida May and Belle Morse, of whom Sarah and Ida May are deceased. Parents and children are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Day was christened in a church in Kent county, England. For twenty-eight years he served as a warden and vestryman in his church, and for thirty-two years he served as superintendent and teacher in the Episcopal Sabbath school. Mr. Day possesses a genial and agreeable nature, and he is withal a pleasant, courteous and companionable man.

Capt. John S. Devenny, one of Steubenville's most distinguished and highly respected pioneer citizens, was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., April 24, 1810. He is the son of John and Martha

(McLure) Devenny. The father was born in county Derry, Ireland, in 1767, and coming to America with an uncle in early manhood, was married in 1802 to Miss McLure, who was born in Westmoreland county about 1775. They had eight children, of whom John S. was the fifth born, and the only one living. His father died in 1863 and his mother several years previous. When he was five years old, in 1815, his parents removed to Steubenville, where they spent the remainder of their lives and where he has resided ever since. In his youth he became a machinist, and shortly before his eighteenth birthday he took up the vocation of a steamboat engineer, and continued in that capacity until 1837. In that year he was promoted captain of a steamboat, and he served as such until the fall of 1864. From June, 1861, until the fall of 1864, he was captain of a government steamer. In March, 1865, he was appointed by President Lincoln, supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Seventh United States district, which position he held about twelve years. Since 1877 he has led a quiet, retired life. Mr. Devenny was married in May, 1836, to Jane Armstrong, who died June 24, 1840, leaving one son, William A. Devenny, who died in May, 1889, being, at the time, a resident of New Orleans. On December 24, 1841, Mr. Devenny was married to Julia M. Wheelock, who was born at Southbridge, Mass., in 1818, and came to Steubenville with an uncle in 1838. She died July 10, 1883, leaving no children. Mr. Devenny is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and of the Masonic lodge, having joined the latter, May 19, 1831. He is of the rank of Knight Templar. In politics he is a republican.

About the year 1754, Edward McFeely, then in the service of the British government, came from Dublin to America. During Braddock's ill-fated expedition against Fort Du Quesne in 1755, he was wounded, and he subsequently returned to Ireland and married a young lady of Londonderry. Her mother had experienced the siege of Londonderry in the preceding century, and her relatives had fought with King William at the battle of the Boyne in 1690. After their marriage Mr. McFeely and wife returned to America and settled in Huntingdon county, Penn., where he lost his life several years later through the caving in of a well. On August 3, 1775, a son was born to them, who afterward was married at Harper's Ferry to Elizabeth, daughter of Elijah Hawk, who had been a commissary officer of the continental forces in the war of the revolution. Of their children, Enoch, born in 1799, died of yellow fever on the steamer Washington during a trip from New Orleans to Louisville, in 1817; Elijah was born in 1801; Eli in 1802; John in 1803, and died many years later in Iowa; Gabriel, born in 1805, died in Steubenville in 1888; Iram, born in 1806, died in 1835; Silas, born in 1811, died in New Orleans in 1837; James, born in 1813, now resides at Minerva, Stark Co., Ohio. Eli came with his parents to Steubenville, October 20, 1814. He learned woolen manufacturing with B. H. Wells & Co., and followed that during his long and busy life, also devoting some time to minor public offices. His wife was Elizabeth, second daughter of John Ward, a pioneer of Steubenville, and from the date of their marriage, 1823, until her

death, they passed fifty-two years of wedded life. Ten children were born to them, as follows: Alexander, the only one deceased; John, George and Joseph, of Steubenville; Eli, of Illinois; Mrs. E. A., widow of Joseph C. Doyle; Harriet, widow of William Caldwell, and Emma, wife of John L. Myers, of Steubenville; Margaret, wife of Albert Pershing, and Mary, wife of Joseph Phillips, of Pittsburgh. The wife of Eli H. McFeely, above mentioned, was a daughter of John Ward, one of Steubenville's pioneers, a native of Ireland. He married a daughter of Col. McLain, of Uniontown, and came here in 1798, becoming soon a prominent figure in the new community. He succeeded Bezaleel Wells as prothonotary of the court, and held that office until 1810. He built the first brick chimney in the village, and erected the older portion of the United States Hotel in 1800. He engaged in merchandise and as a druggist until the later years of his life, and died April 30, 1840. His widow survived until March 7, 1840. They had a large family of children, one of whom, Sarah, was the first white female child born in the city (1800). One daughter, Mrs. Mary Gerome, of West Market street, died recently. Benjamin Doyle, a native of Loudon county, Va., came to Washington county, Penn., and settled with his mother's family at West Middleton, previous to 1790. About the latter date he was married to Patience McGuire, of a Maryland family which had settled in the same neighborhood. Of this union were born in 1792, Elizabeth, afterward wife of Ambrose Shaw; John B. in 1794; Patience, wife of Isaiah Winters, in 1796; Basil, in 1798; McGuire, in 1800; Benjamin, in 1802; Alexander, William and Richard. The family moved to Jefferson county in 1798, and settled in Cross Creek township, just out of the present city limits. Benjamin Doyle was an earnest churchman, and one of his first acts after settling in the northwest territory, was to encourage the missionary efforts of Rev. Dr. Doddridge, who then lived at Wellsburgh, but was holding services at Steubenville, laying the foundations of what became St. Paul's parish. On December 1, 1800, we find him with others entering into an agreement with Dr. Doddridge to hold regular services at the residence of widow McGuire, Mr. Doyle's mother-in-law, in Cross Creek township, from which services arose St. James' church. In 1816 he joined in a memorial for the organization of the diocese of Ohio, of which St. Paul's and St. James's can truthfully claim to be the pioneer parishes, although they were not formally organized for some time afterward. Benjamin Doyle was also the pioneer manufacturer of Steubenville, establishing a tannery near the head of North street as early as 1799, and sinking the first public well on the present court house square. He and his estimable wife have long since passed to their rest. John B. Doyle, son of the above, was born in Washington county, Penn., April 25, 1794. After coming to Steubenville with his parents, he was married to Sarah Cookson, a native of Gettysburg, Penn., and nine children were born to them, all of whom are dead. He was a contractor and builder by occupation, and at one time held the office of city commissioner. He died June 25, 1873, and his wife followed him January 22, 1882, in her eigh-

tieth year. There was then but one surviving child, Joseph C. Doyle, who was born September 23, 1823. He was educated at the Grove academy at Steubenville, was interested in the river trade for a number of years, and was agent of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad from a short time after its opening until his death, except during a short interval. On November 30, 1847, he was married to E. A., eldest daughter of Eli H. McFeely, above mentioned. He died February 24, 1885, leaving his wife and one son, Joseph B. Doyle. The latter was born September 10, 1849. He was graduated at the Steubenville high school and at Pittsburgh commercial college, and subsequently studied law in the office of W. A. Walden, Esq., preparing for the bar, to which he was admitted at the September term of the district court, 1870. Soon afterward, however, he became associated with the *News*, a new daily paper started in Steubenville in September, 1871, first as city editor, and then as part owner and editor, and since 1873, he has been editorial writer on the *Herald* of Steubenville.

Hon. Jared Dunbar, a prominent member of the Steubenville, Ohio, bar, and ex-member of the Ohio state senate, was born in Albany county, N. Y., July 30, 1826. He was the son of Alexander and Hannah (Lanfar) Dunbar, both of whom were also natives of New York, the former of Albany county, and the latter of Schenectady county. His father was the son of John Dunbar, who was a native of Scotland, but who in early manhood emigrated to America and located in Albany county, N. Y., where he entered a large tract of land and where he spent the remainder of his life. He was married there and raised a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. Alexander Dunbar, his younger son, spent his entire life in Albany county. He was married to Hannah Lanfar, who bore to him five children, of whom our subject was the third. He was a farmer by occupation and he died in 1836 when his son Jared was but ten years old. His wife survived him until late in 1886, when she also died in Albany county, after having reached the mature age of eighty-seven. The subject of this sketch spent his early life in his native county. In 1855, he removed from New York to the state of Ohio, and first located at Cambridge, Guernsey county, where he studied law, and in January, 1860, he was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio. He at once entered upon the practice of law, and his entire attention has been devoted to it ever since. During the first six years his professional labors were performed at Cambridge. In the summer of 1866 he removed to Steubenville, and he is now a prominent and honored member of the bar of that city. Shortly after locating in Steubenville, he became employed as counsel for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway, and he has been one of the attorneys of that road ever since, so that, while his practice has been general in its character and considerable of it has come from other sources, the railway practice has occupied the greater portion of his time. Mr. Dunbar was married in the state of New York to Jemima Bates, who still survives, and who has borne to him an only daughter, Fannie L., who is now the wife of Alexander Sweeney, and whose marriage to him has resulted

in the birth of two children: May, who is now a young lady of eighteen, and at present is traveling in Europe, and Jay R., who is a young man of sixteen, and at present is a student in Scio college. The political affiliations of Mr. Dunbar were formerly with the whig party, but since 1856 he has been an ardent republican. In former years he took an active part in political campaigns, and during the time he rendered his party very effectual service. In the fall of 1868 he was elected to the office of state senator, and served in a very creditable manner for one term of two years. He was once a member of the city council in Steubenville, and while a member of that body he bore a conspicuous part in securing the construction of the present handsome city building. Mr. Dunbar possesses a calm and dignified manner and much executive ability. His judgment is recognized as one worthy of confidence, and his record, both as a citizen and lawyer, is beyond reproach.

O. P. Dunbar, a prominent jeweler of Steubenville, was born in Wayne township, Jefferson county, April 19, 1843. His parents, John and Mary (Fulton) Dunbar, were both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was the son of Samuel Dunbar, a native of Scotland, and his mother was the daughter of Robert Fulton, a native of Ireland. He is the fourth of five children of his parents, all now living: The oldest, Mary, married in 1864, William Bigham, a grocer of Pittsburgh, who died in 1875. In 1886 she was married to Mr. Howell, an influential citizen of Centreville, Iowa. He died in 1888 from injuries by the kick of a horse, and his widow has since removed to Tacoma, Washington. Mr. Howell left to her a large estate. The other children are: Jane, who was married in 1867, to William McFarland, with whom she resides on their fruit farm near Tacoma; John F., who married Annie Scott in 1869, and is now in business at Steubenville as a queensware merchant; O. P., the subject of this mention; Maggie, who was graduated by the Steubenville Female seminary, and in 1875 went as a missionary to Alaska, as a representative of the St. Louis Foreign Mission society of the Presbyterian church. She was married in 1884 to John McFarland, a native of Washington county, Penn., and brother of the husband of Jane. Her husband is laboring with her as a missionary. The mother of these children died in 1848. Their father was afterward married to Jane Hartford, who, now eighty years of age, survives her husband, who died in January, 1853. O. P. Dunbar came to Steubenville to learn the jewelry trade in the spring of 1861. After an apprenticeship of nearly four years, in the fall of 1864 he engaged in the jewelry business for himself, with such success that he is now one of Steubenville's leading jewelers. He was married August 3, 1864, to Emma A., daughter of Michael McKinney, of Steubenville, who was accidentally killed in a planing-mill in 1870. His wife, Rebecca Johnson, a native of Jefferson county, still survives. Mr. Dunbar has had four children: Charles, Maud, Edna and Pearce, of whom Edna died aged three years. Their mother died January 13, 1877. Mr. Dunbar served in the war of the rebellion four months in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh

Ohio volunteer infantry. He is a republican in politics. In business he is successful and as a citizen commands confidence and esteem.

Dr. Andrew A. Elliott, a prominent young physician of Steubenville, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, October 6, 1853. He is the son of John Elliott, who was born in Scotland in 1818. In early manhood his father accompanied his parents to America, and located with them in Beaver county, Penn., where shortly afterward they removed to Athens county, Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their lives. John, about that time, made his permanent residence in Columbiana county, Ohio, where he was married to Catharine Adams, who was born in Ireland about 1824. He was a teacher by profession, and was so engaged for twenty-seven consecutive years, mostly in Columbiana county. He also gave much attention to farming during his vacations, and dealt extensively in live stock. He died April 29, 1870. When Catharine, the mother of our subject was thirteen years of age, she accompanied her mother to America, and took up her residence with an uncle in Columbiana county, Ohio. She bore to her husband six children, of whom three are now living. Her home is at Wellsville, Ohio. Dr. Elliott, the fourth of the children mentioned, was reared to manhood on a farm in his native county. He attended a district school until he reached the age of seventeen, after which he was a student for a few months in an academy at Beaver, Penn. He then entered the National Normal school of Lebanon, Ohio, which he attended three years, graduating in 1878. Returning home, he entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. J. W. Hammond, of Wellsville. During the winters of 1879–80 and 1880–81 he was a student in the medical department of the university of the City of New York, graduating in March, 1881. He at once entered upon his professional career at Steubenville. Dr. Elliott was married September 5, 1883, to Rachel S., only daughter of James Gallagher, a distinguished citizen of Steubenville. Dr. Elliott and wife are members of the Episcopal church. Politically he is a republican. Dr. Elliott has shown himself to possess much skill in the practice of medicine and surgery, and, though young, he already occupies a creditable rank among the leading physicians of southeastern Ohio. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical society and of the Association of the Surgeons to the Pennsylvania Railway company. He is now the surgeon of that company at Steubenville.

William Elliott, an old settler and very prominent business man and citizen of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in Lancaster, Penn., July 9, 1809. He was the son of John and Nancy Jane (Caughey) Elliott, both of whom were natives of Ireland, but who were married in this country. When he was a small child his parents removed to Burgestown, Penn., and in his youth he accompanied them to Jefferson county, Ohio. The family first located in Island Creek township, but later on they removed to Cross Creek township, where our subject began to learn the tanning business. He served an apprenticeship of three years, after which he spent nearly two years in a tannery in Philadelphia, Penn. Returning to Jefferson county he located in

Steubenville, where he has resided ever since, and where he was engaged in a tanning business for over fifty years. From that he retired about five years ago, since which time his attention has been given to the wholesale leather business. Throughout his business career he has been very successful and he has accumulated much property. His home residence on North Market street is one of the most beautiful and most desirable properties of the kind in Steubenville. Besides this he is the owner of another good residence and a large business block. Mr. Elliott was married in 1835 to Sarah Anderson, who still survives, and who has borne to him a family of seven children, only three of whom are living. They are as follows: George, Ellen, Valara, Virginia D., Emma C., Frank M. and Edward L., of whom George, Ellen, Emma C. and Edward L., are dead. Emma C. was married to James McConville, formerly of Steubenville, but now of Cincinnati. She died in April, 1882. Valara was married to Alvin S. McEldowney, who is now deceased. Virginia D. is now the wife of Henry H. McEldowney, of Detroit, Mich. Frank M. Elliott, the youngest living child, was born July 13, 1849. He was married June 3, 1883, to Ida M. Bracken, daughter of John T. Bracken, of Steubenville. He is in partnersnip with his father in the wholesale and retail trade of hides and leather, the firm name being William Elliott & Son. He also is a dealer in furs, pelts and ginseng. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and is a republican. He is a director in the Steubenuille National bank. William Elliott, the father, is a director in the Miners' and Mechanics' bank of Steubenville. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have lived together as husband and wife for fifty-four years. Both are devoted members of the Second Presbyterian church of Steubenville. The former is a member of the Masonic lodge, in which he has reached the degree of Knight Templar. He is a republican in politics. Every vote he ever cast has been deposited in the ballot box of the Third ward. His first vote was for Andrew Jackson, in 1832. He is one of Steubenville's oldest business men, and one of her most highly respected and honored citizens.

Charles S. Ferguson, an enterprising retail grocer, of Steubenville, was born in Saline township, Jefferson county, March 9, 1839. He is the youngest of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, of Charles and Nancy (Close) Ferguson, the former of whom died when our subject was but five months old. His mother is still living, a venerable lady eighty-nine years of age. Her home, since 1854, has been in Steubenville. Charles S. came to Steubenville with his mother at fifteen years of age, and this has since been his home. At twenty-one years of age he began to learn the trade of puddler, and he followed this in the Jefferson Iron Works for twenty-seven years. In 1864 he was in the war in the one hundred days' service. Since retiring from his trade he has been engaged in the grocery business, having started in it July 1, 1888. He was married July 3, 1861, to Eliza Jane Johnson, who has borne to him a family of eleven children: Thomas E., James H. (deceased), Frank, Cora E., Laura, Charles S. (deceased), Austin, Eliza Jane, Robert O., Maggie W. and Susann. Mr. and Mrs. Fergu-

son are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is an Odd Fellow and a republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Ferguson is a reliable and successful business man, and a citizen who possesses the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

George J. Fickes, a prominent contractor, architect and brick manufacturer, of Steubenville, was born in that city, June 29, 1850. His parents, Andrew J. and Elizabeth (Hukill) Fickes, were also natives of Steubenville, the former having been born July 4, 1816, and the latter August 12, 1823. His father, whose occupation was contracting and brick manufacturing, was the son of Jacob Fickes, a native of Berks county, Penn., who located in Steubenville about the time that place began to have an existence. By trade, he was a carpenter, and he also gave some attention to nail making and to boating. He made several trips to New Orleans, and on one of these trips he died of yellow fever at New Orleans, about 1820. His wife survived him many years, her death occurring during the late war. In 1856, when George was six years old, his parents emigrated to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where the family resided eight years. In 1864 they returned to Steubenville, where the father spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring September 11, 1876. His widow still resides here. The subject of this sketch completed a course in the Steubenville high school at sixteen years of age, and then began the brick-mason's trade with his father. To this, and to contracting, and the manufacture of brick, he has ever since given his attention. He residence, since 1864, has been at Steubenville. Mr. Fickes was married, October 19, 1871, to Mary J., daughter of John Aiken, a former resident of Steubenville, and they have a family of four children: Edwin S., Bessie, Walter M., and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Fickes are members of the Fifth Street Methodist Protestant church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Honor, the National Union, and the Order of the Mystic Circle. In politics he is an ardent republican. Mr. Fickes is one of Steubenville's enterprising and active citizens.

Henry H. Fickes, of Steubenville, was born in that city, May 11, 1846, the son of Andrew J. and Elizabeth (Hukell) Fickes. Both parents were born at Steubenville, the father, July 4, 1816, and the mother in August, 1823. His father was the son of Jacob Fickes, who located in Steubenvillein a very early day, and who died at New Orleans, of yellow fever. His mother was the daughter of Henry J. Hukill, who came to Steubenville with his mother in his boyhood, and resided here until his death, in 1858, at the age of fifty-eight. He was a brick manufacturer and contractor by occupation, and was a prominent Mason, having been High Priest of Union Chapter, No. 15, of Steubenville, from 1835 to 1848, and from 1850 to 1857, altogether twenty-two years. He was a Knight Templar, of Steubenville Commandery, No. 11. Andrew Fickes was, by occupation, a contractor and builder. He died September 9, 1876. His wife, who is still living, resides with Henry H. The latter is the eldest of three sons, only one other of whom, George J., is living. In the spring of 1856 he accompanied his

parents to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where the family resided eight years. In the spring of 1864 they returned to Steubenville. In July of the same year he went to Pittsburgh, and there became clerk in the general ticket office of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railway, under F. R. Myers, and held it about two years. Returning to Steubenville he accepted a clerkship in the general ticket office of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway, under Capt. S. F. Scull, and he continued in the same capacity about eight years. For about seven years after retiring from the railway he was chiefly employed as a clerk and accountant. In September, 1880, he engaged in the insurance business. He has been very successful at this and, with one exception, he now possesses the best business of that kind in Steubenville. Mr. Fickes was married in February, 1878, to Jennie, daughter of James Hawkins, and they have two daughters: Helen E. and Mary F. Mr. and Mrs. Fickes are members of the Methodist Protestant church. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar. In politics he is a republican. He has served as a member of the city council one term, having been elected in 1881. In 1885 he was elected justice of the peace, an office he held one term. In January, 1888, he was appointed township clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his uncle, George Fickes, and in April, 1888, he was elected to that office. Mr. Fickes possesses the full confidence and respect of the public.

Davison Filson, an honored and worthy citizen of Steubenville, was born in Franklin county, Penn., June 5, 1829. He was the son of Josiah and Sarah (Stinger) Filson; both were also born in Franklin county, Penn. His father was the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Snyder) Filson, who also were natives of the same county in Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather's name was also Robert Filson, who was a native of Chester county, Penn., and who was a brother of John Filson, who was very prominent in the early history of Kentucky. He was a surveyor by profession, and made the first map of the state of Kentucky, which he dedicated to George Washington. Robert Filson, the great-grandfather of our subject, was the son of Davison Filson, who was the son of John Filson, all of whom resided in Chester county, Penn. The Filson family originally came from Ireland. The subject of this sketch was reared to the age of sixteen in his native county. At that age he accompanied his parents to Monongahela city, Penn., and a year later, to Freedom, Beaver county, Penn. Shortly after, however, our subject returned to Monongahela city, where he began to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1848 he came to Steubenville, but, in 1850, he returned to Monongahela city, and at that place, and Port Perry, Penn., he worked at his trade until 1851. In that year he returned to Steubenville, where he has resided ever since, with the exception of three months in 1867, during which he resided in Kansas City, Mo., three months in 1881, during which which he resided in Reno, Nev., and three months in 1882, during which he resided in San Francisco, Cal. While in Nevada and California he gave his attention to mining. For a short time after locating in Steubenville, in 1851, he worked at the carpenter's trade.

In 1852 he engaged at the painter's trade and followed it until 1863. In that year he turned his attention to photography, and with the exception of the short periods of time spent in the west, he has given it his entire attention ever since, being now one of the leading photographers of this section of country. Since 1883 his son, Charles P. Filson, has been his partner, and the gallery has been conducted under the firm name of Filson & Son. Mr. Filson was married, March 25, 1852, to Martha Ann Filson, who was born in Steubenville, June 20, 1831, being the daughter of Samuel and Anna (Starr) Filson, the former of whom came to Steubenville in about 1806. Mr. and Mrs. Filson are the parents of four children, as follows: Anna, Sarah, Mary S., and Charles P. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics the former is a republican. He has served as a member of the city council one term and as a member of the school board four years. Mr. Filson is a true gentleman in every sense, and a citizen who is respected and esteemed by all. Mary S., the third child, is now the wife of E. B. Caswell, of Portsmouth, Ohio. Charles R. Filson married Estella Priest.

Benjamin H. Fisher, M. D., an able physician of Steubenville, was born within the present limits of that city, February 21, 1839. He is the son of John and Jane (Hart) Fisher, the former of whom was born at Winchester, Va., October 30, 1800, and the latter in Pennsylvania, November 10, 1801. His father, who devoted his life to farming and the manufacture of copperas, was the son of John C. Fisher. He was married February 27, 1822, and had eleven children, of whom Benjamin was the ninth, and of whom eight are now living. The mother died November 9, 1871, and her husband, November 5, 1853. Dr. Fisher has resided in Steubenville all his life. He received his literary education in the public schools of the city, and in early manhood he taught two terms of school. He then took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Benjamin Tappan. In the fall of 1862 he entered the medical college of Ohio, at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in March, 1864. In May, of the same year, he entered the Union army, in company D, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, and was soon promoted assistant surgeon of his regiment. He served in that capacity until September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged at Colombus, Ohio. Returning home, ge began the practice of his profession in partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Tappan. At the end of three years the partnership was mutually dissolved, since which time Dr. Fisher has practiced alone. He was married, November 30, 1865, to Elizabeth A., daughter of William and Elizabeth Rittenhouse, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Fisher was born near Hopedale, Harrison county, Ohio, June 21, 1842. She has borne to her husband four children: John Bartley, Jennie D., Benjamin F., and Clarence A., the first of whom died, aged six years. Mrs. Fisher is a member of the Christian church. The doctor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also of the Royal Arcanum lodge. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical society and of the American Medical associ-

ation. In politics he is a republican. He was formerly a member of the examining board for pensions, at Steubenville, serving three years. He has a large practice and is a physician and surgeon of much ability.

Dr. James C. M. Floyd, a successful physician and prominent citizen of Steubenville, was born in Cross Creek township, Jefferson Co., Ohio, January 30, 1852. His great-grandfather, on his mother's side, William Floyd, located in Jefferson county in the year 1804. He was a native of Wales and came to America with his mother in about 1760. Dr. Floyd's parents, John and Catherine (Winters) Floyd, were also natives of this county, the former having been born in Cross Creek township, in February, 1827, and the latter in Island Creek township, January, 1827. By occupation his father is a farmer. He and wife are both living, their home being in Cross Creek township. Dr. Floyd was raised on a farm in his native township. He was a student in the district school until he reached the age of eighteen, after which he attended Scio college one year and the Hopedale normal college one term. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine with Dr. William Willigmann, of Wintersville, Jefferson county. During the winter of 1874–5 he attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical college, of New York city. In March, 1875, he entered the Long Island college hospital, of Brooklyn, in which he took his second course of lectures, graduating June 24, 1875. In September, 1875, he entered upon his professional career, at Richmond, Jefferson county. In the spring of 1883 he opened an office in Steubenville, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. Dr. Floyd was married December 27, 1878, to Rachel E., daughter of Jackson and Eliza (Connor) Aber, natives of Allegheny county, Penn. This marriage has resulted in the birth of two children: Altai A. and Cora M. The doctor and wife are members of the Second Presbyterian church, of Steubenville. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical society, and of the Ohio State Medical society. Politically he is a republican. He is a successful practitioner and both socially and professionally he stands high.

Robert P. Foreman, a leading merchant tailor and furnisher of Steubenville, was born in Brooke county W. Va., June 24, 1824. He is the son of Charles and Ann (Parks) Foreman, the former a native of Allegheny county, and the latter of Washington county, Penn. He was but ten years old when his father died. Immediately after his death the mother removed with her six children to Washington county, Penn., and between three and four years later she removed to New Cumberland, W. Va., where the mother spent the rest of her life. The latter part of his youth and the first years of his manhood were spent in New Cumberland. At fifteen years of age he began to learn the tailor's trade and served an apprenticeship of six years, after which he engaged in business for himself at New Cumberland. In 1862 he removed to Steubenville, where he has ever since conducted a tailoring establishment which is deservedly popular. He was married at the age of twenty-five, to Rosanna, daughter of Lewis Shaw, then of

New Cumberland. Mr. and Mrs. Foreman have had five children: Christia A., George B., Lenora S., Adolphus and Charles L., all of whom are living except Adolphus, who died aged six years. Mr. Foreman is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and in politics he is a republican.

Arthur M. Foster, druggist of Steubenville, Ohio, was born February 22, 1837, in Allegheny county, Penn., of which county his parents, William and Eliza (Sill) Foster, were also natives. His mother was the daughter of Col. Jesse Sill, who served in the war of 1812. Mr. Foster spent the first years of his boyhood at Pittsburgh. When he was ten years old he accompanied his parents to Mansfield, Penn., and in 1856 they removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where they resided two years, Arthur being employed at farm work during the time near Dubuque. In the spring of 1858 they removed to Steubenville, where the father still resides. In the fall of 1858 Mr. Foster returned to Dubuque, in the vicinity of which place he was engaged at farming until early in 1864. Returning to Steubenville, he engaged with the Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing company, as a traveling salesman, and he continued with them until 1870. He was then engaged with the paper firm of Christy & Benham, of Pittsburgh, one year. For a few years following this Mr. Foster was variously employed in different places in the west and northwest. In 1874 he made his permanent home at Steubenville, and entered the drug store of his brother, J. S. Foster, and remained with him until after the latter's death in February, 1883. He then embarked in the drug trade for himself, and has continued in the business. Mr. Foster has been twice married. His present wife, whose maiden name was Kate May, has borne to him one son, John M., who was born February 5, 1881. In politics Mr. Foster is a republican. He is an honest man, a good citizen, and successful in business.

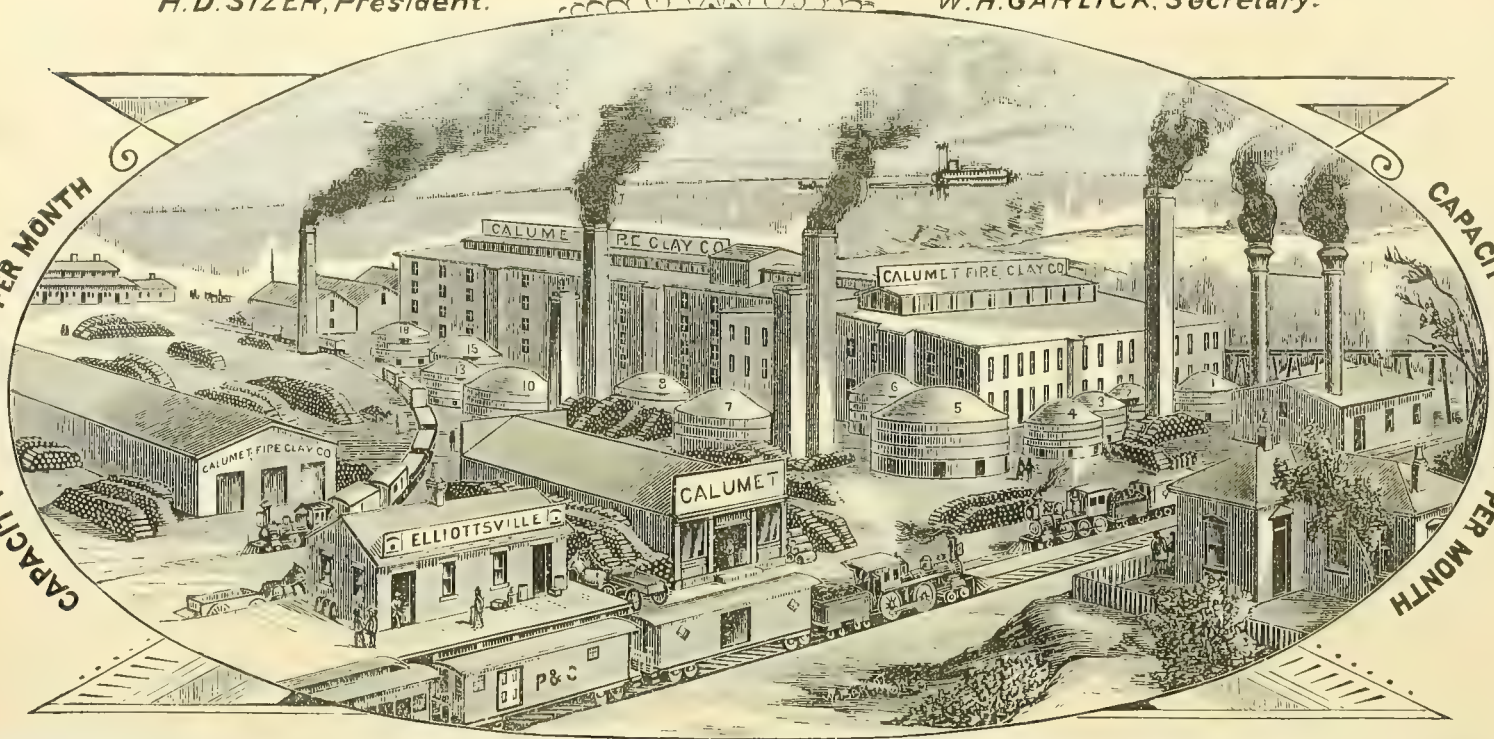
James Gallagher, who is probably one of the oldest living citizens of the upper Ohio valley, was born on Callow Hill street, in the city of Philadelphia, October 31, 1806. He was the son of Charles and Eleanor (Maloy) Gallagher, who were both natives of Ireland, the former having been born in county Derry, and the latter in county Donegal. His father was born in about the year 1780, and his mother in the year 1782. His parents were married in their native country and emigrated to America in 1804. They located in Philadelphia, Penn., where the father followed the trade of a tanner until his death, which occurred when the subject of this sketch was five years old. The latter was the second of three children, the eldest of whom, Catherine, was born in Ireland, and the youngest, Eleanor, was born in Philadelphia. The former died in Philadelphia when about seven or eight years old, and the latter also died in that city at about the age of sixteen. In 1816 our subject emigrated with his mother from Philadelphia to Steubenville, Ohio, in which place the latter died in 1830. In the spring of 1817 her son James was apprenticed to Joseph Walker, with whom he served seven years at the saddler's trade. After this he worked at his trade as a journeyman, until 1830, being,

during much of the time, in the employ of Mr. Walker as foreman. From 1830 until 1838 he devoted his attention to the life of a river-man, having become initiated into this pursuit by becoming a half owner of a flat-boat, William G. Murdock, an old fellow workman of his, owning the other half. While on the river Mr. Gallagher accumulated some means and acquired much valuable experience. He made fourteen trips to New Orleans and back, and upon one occasion he made the trip from Natchez home on horseback. That was in 1833, and his reason for selecting this mode of travel was to avoid the cholera, with which the river towns were then pervaded. For a short time after quitting the river, Mr. Gallagher indulged some in the pork packing business. In 1839 he had the misfortune to meet with an accident which, though only a sprained ankle, resulted in permanently disabling him for the rest of his life. For many years he was almost totally disabled, and he has never recovered to such an extent that he could walk with impunity without the use of a cane. Being thus unfitted for any pursuit that required bodily activity, Mr. Gallagher now began to pay some attention to banking. As early as 1836 he had become a stockholder in the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Steubenville, and in 1839 he was elected a director in the same, and continued as such until the expiration of the bank's charter. Soon after this the state bank of Ohio was organized, and of the Jefferson branch of that bank at Steubenville, Mr. Gallagher was a director and stockholder throughout its entire existence, which covered a period of twenty years. From 1842 until 1848 he also served in the capacity of justice of the peace. In 1865 the Jefferson National bank of Steubenville was organized, and he was a director and stockholder in it for twenty years, and for more than half the time he served as its president. In 1885 this bank was succeeded by the Steubenville National bank, and since that time Mr. Gallagher has been a stockholder in it. He was one of the incorporators of the old Steubenville & Indiana railway, and he is the only surviving one. For a number of years he was a stockholder in the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad. Mr. Gallagher was married September 27, 1836, to Rachel Shaw, daughter of Ambrose Shaw, who was an esteemed and highly respected citizen of Steubenville, throughout its early history. She bore to him seven children, only three of whom are now living. They are: Charles, who is now cashier of the Steubenville National bank; John D., who is an attorney-at-law of Cincinnati; and Rachel S., who is the wife of Dr. A. A. Elliott, of Steubenville. The wife of Mr. Gallagher died May 20, 1854. Mr. Gallagher's political affiliations were formerly with the whig party, and since 1856 he has been a republican. Mr. Gallagher is a man of superior intelligence, keen perception, and notwithstanding his advanced age, his faculties are in an excellent state of preservation. He is thoroughly familiar with the early history of the upper Ohio valley, and is also well versed in general history and literature. His acquaintance is extensive and by all all who know him he is most highly esteemed and respected. He possesses a genial nature, and he is both a kind-hearted and liberal man.



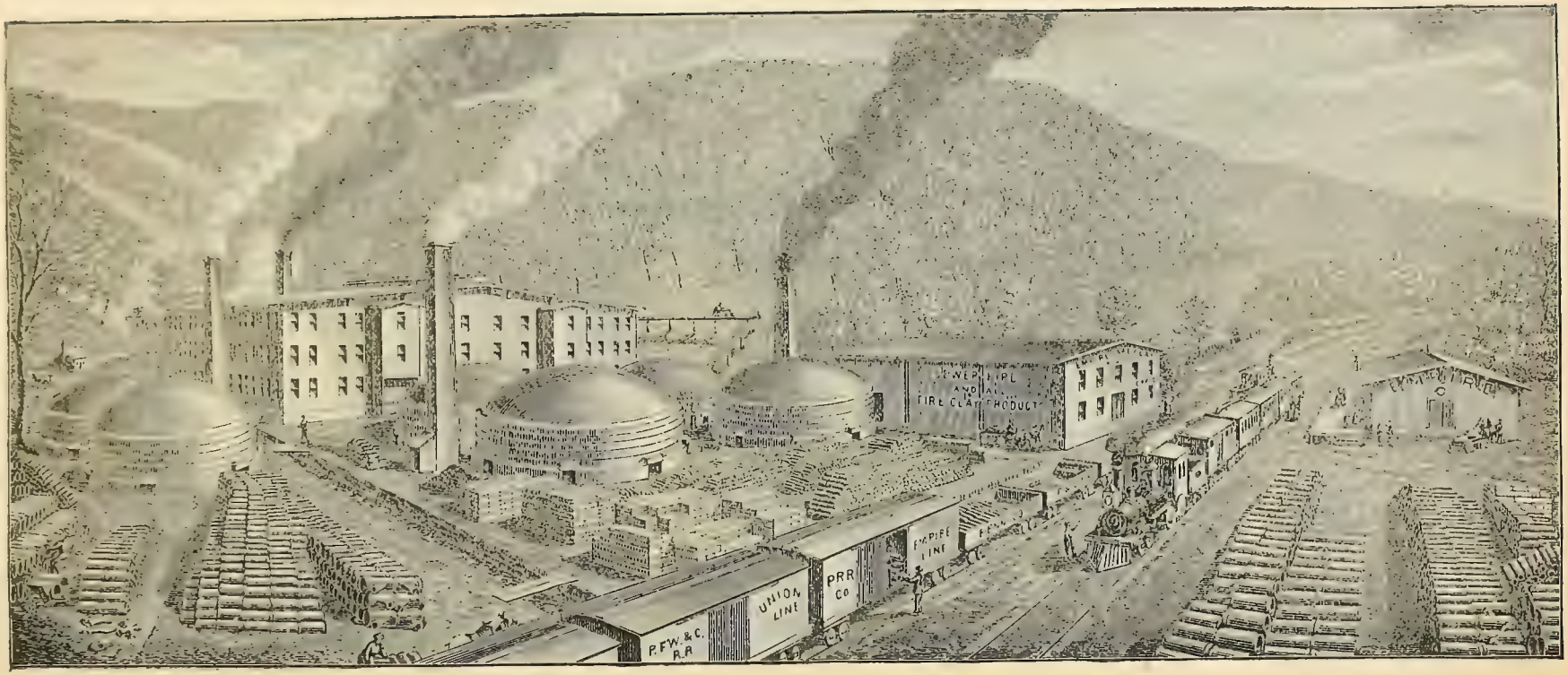
W. H. Gallick

H. D. SIZER, President. W. H. GARLICK, Secretary.

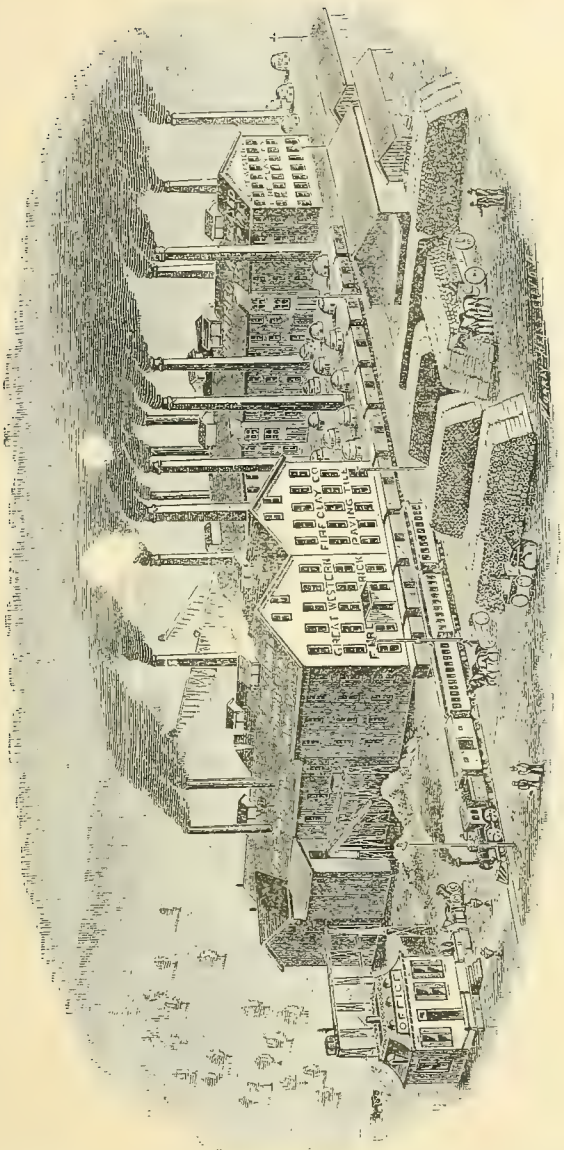


VITRIFIED SALT GLAZED SEWER PIPE, CHIMNEY TOPS, CHIMNEY LININGS, FIRE BRICK, FIRE PROOFING, ETC

CALUMET P.O. JEFFERSON CO. OHIO



EMPIRE FIRE CLAY COMPANY'S WORKS, EMPIRE, OHIO.



GREAT WESTERN FIRE CLAY COMPANY'S WORKS, TORONTO, OHIO.

Dr. William Hall Garlick, president and secretary of the Calumet Fire Clay company, of Elliottsviile, Ohio; president of the Wilmot Mining company, of Michigan; treasurer of the Empire Fire Clay company, of Empire, Ohio, and president of the Calumet Gold mining company, of California, is a native of Youngstown, Ohio, son of the late Dr. Theodatus and Sylvia (Flower) Garlick, and was born June 7, 1836. He was educated at the schools of Youngstown, the Western Reserve Medical college, of Cleveland, and the university of Buffalo, N.Y. After graduating the doctor gave two years to his profession as an assistant surgeon in the Cleveland Marine hospital, he next speculated in land in the Lake Superior country, and from 1865 to 1870, made

quite a success as an oil producer in Pennsylvania. Associated with Mr. H. D. Sizer, of Cleveland, he, in 1870, established the Calumet Fire Clay works, at Elliottsville, and in 1878, joined with him in the incorporation of the same, H. D. Sizer, S. B. Goucher, W. B. Goucher, Frank Bowles and Samuel McAdoo. In 1887 he embarked in the gold mining business in Shasta county, California, and there spends much of his time. Dr. Garlick was married in Toledo, Ohio, August 29, 1865, to Miss Lucy R., the accomplished daughter of P. H. Blake, Esq. Mrs. Garlick died in 1873, leaving one son, Theodatus A., now the general agent of the Calumet company, at Louisville, Ky. The senior Dr. Garlick died in 1884, at the age of seventy-nine years and nine months; his wife died when his son, the subject of this sketch, was but five years old. The old gentleman was a man of marked ability and possessed of many distinguished accomplishments. In the first experience ever made in the art of daguerreotyping he divided the honor with the immortal Morse, and in the artificial propagation of fish he was the pioneer. In addition to being one of the most skillful of surgeons, he was an artist of no mean rank. His wax models of some of the most distinguished men in the nation attracted wide attention, and are today held in high esteem by connoisseurs in the higher order of fine art.

William H. Lowe, proprietor of the Imperial Hotel, at Steubenville, Ohio, and fifth son of Caleb Lowe, whose biography appears on another page of this work, was born in Paris, Penn., in October, 1850. He was reared to manhood in his native town, receiving his early education in the village school. He was married in Carrollton, Ohio, November 27, 1872, to Martha C. Pearce, daughter of Judge John Pearce, formerly of Carrollton, Ohio. Judge Pearce was born in West Virginia, October, 1803. He was a lawyer by profession, and served upon the bench in his judicial district. He was at one time editor of the *Carroll Free Press*, of Carrollton, and died when Mrs. Lowe was a very small child. The mother of Mrs. Lowe was Elizabeth Patton, who was born in Washington county, Penn., the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Taylor) Patton, the latter of whom was a granddaughter of Gen. Zachariah Taylor. The mother of Mrs. Lowe is still living at her home in Carrollton, Ohio. The father of Mrs. Lowe was the elder of two sons. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe have two children: Charles W. and Fred P., the former born January 15, 1874, and the latter born May 24, 1876. In 1875 Mr. and Mrs. Lowe located in Steubenville, Ohio, since which time his attention has been given to hotel keeping. In 1877 he founded the Imperial Hotel, later spent three years at the old Continental, and one year at the St. Nicholas, after which, in 1880, he took charge of the present Imperial, of which he is now sole proprietor, and which he has made one of the leading hotels of the city. Mr. Lowe purchased the Imperial at a cost of $10,000, and since becoming its proprietor has expended over $20,000 in improvements, making it in every respect a first-class hotel. In his political views Mr. Lowe is a republican. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and as a citizen commands the respect and confidence of the public.

Horatio G. Garrett, an honored and distinguished citizen and prominent banker of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in that city July 20, 1820. His father's name was also Horatio G. Garrett. The latter was a native of Wilmington, Dela. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Brooks, who was a native of Philadelphia, Penn. His parents were married in the city of Philadelphia, and in 1812 they located in Steubenville, Ohio, where both spent the remainder of their lives. By occupation his father was a paper manufacturer. The subject of this sketch has resided in Steubenville all his life. His occupation has been that of a dry goods merchant and banker, being engaged in the two pursuits for a period of fifty-three years. In 1865 he retired from the dry goods business and gave his exclusive attention to banking until the year 1887. He was treasurer of the Union Savings institute from 1854 until 1873. In the latter year that institution was merged into the Union Deposit bank, of which Mr. Garrett served as cashier from June 1, 1873, until June 1, 1887, when he resigned. Throughout his business career he has been eminently successful, and he is now one of the most substantial men in Steubenville. He is a republican in politics. He has served in the city council two terms, and for seventeen years he was president of the board of water works trustees.

Prof. William H. Garrett, who for seventeen years has been principal of the Sixth ward grammar school of Steubenville, was born in Washington county, Penn., February 27, 1834. He is the son of Robert and Nancy T. (Archer) Garrett, also natives of the county named. He was reared on a farm, and at thirteen years of age he entered Washington college, which he attended two years and then attended Franklin college, at Harrison, one year. When he left college he lacked but one term of graduating and he would have taken this had the condition of his health permitted. At seventeen years of age he took up the vocation of a teacher and for five or six years he taught school and farmed alternately, in Washington county, Penn. In 1860 he came to Jefferson county, Ohio, and during the winter of 1860-61 he taught school in Smithfield township, and the next winter in Wayne township. In December, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served until May 9, 1863, when he was honorably discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability at St. Louis, Mo. Returning home he resumed teaching in Mt. Pleasant township. Later he again entered the army in the one hundred day service, and in September, 1864, he received his final discharge at Columbus. He then resumed his profession in Mt. Pleasant township, and after teaching one term there returned to Washington county, Penn., where, for three years, he was superintendent of the Cannonsburg schools. Returning to Jefferson county, on the first day of October, 1868, he was married to Mary C., daughter of Benjamin Browning, of Steubenville. In the fall of 1871 Prof. Garrett accepted the principalship of the Sixth ward grammar school, and at the same time his wife entered upon the duties of his first assistant, and the two have labored side by side in the same capacities

ever since. Prof. Garrett and wife have one daughter, Mattie C., a graduate of the Steubenville high school. She and her parents are members of the Episcopal church. Prof. Garrett is a member of the National Union, the Knights of Honor and the G. A. R. In politics he is a democrat. He is a very successful teacher and Mrs. Garrett has also shown herself to possess great ability as an instructor.

Patrick Gorman, retail grocer of Steubenville, was born in county Clare, Ireland, being the son of Patrick and Mary Gorman. At about fourteen years of age he came to America, and for a number of years lived in New York, engaged in railroading. He located in Steubenville, in 1852, and it has been his home ever since. He led the life of a railroad man in different capacities until 1883. Since then he has been engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Gorman was married February 7, 1863, to Margaret Malone, who is also a native of county Clare, Ireland. She came to America in 1854. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of the following children: Edward J., James I., Anna L., Jennie S., John C., Francis P., Lizzie and Joseph M., all of whom are living except Lizzie, who died aged three months. Mr. and Mrs. Gorman and children are members of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, of Steubenville. Mr. Gorman is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and in politics he is a staunch democrat. He is honest and upright, a good business man, and a worthy citizen.

David M. Gruber, a prominent young member of the Steubenville bar, was born in the village of Annapolis, formerly New Salem, Jefferson county, January 7, 1854. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Powell) Gruber, both natives of Washington county, Penn., the former having been born July 27, 1797, the latter, October 8, 1814. They were married in Harrison county, Ohio, and soon afterward located in Jefferson county. The father was educated at Cannonsburgh, Penn., and learning the printer's trade, was at one time the editor of a paper in Wellsburgh, W. Va. While a resident of Harrison county he represented that county in the state legislature two terms, and served as justice of the peace about fifteen years. After coming to this county he practiced law until he retired from business life. He died December 20, 1885. His wife, who is still living at Annapolis, is the daughter of Jacob Powell, a native of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his native village until he was thirteen years of age, and for two years following, attended a select school. During the session of 1869–70 he attended the Hopedale Normal college. At seventeen years of age he took up the vocation of a teacher, teaching his first term in Annapolis. He continued to teach in that vicinity during five years, alternately, with attendance at Scio college, of Harrison county. He was a boy entirely without means, except what he earned himself, being entirely upon his own resources after he reached the age of fourteen. He completed a full scientific course in Scio college, graduating with honors in 1878. Before completing his literary and scientific studies he devoted his leisure time to the study of law, and in the summer of 1878 he turned his whole attention

to his legal studies, pursuing them under the preceptorship of Capt. W. A. Walden, then of Steubenville, but now of Columbus, Ohio. On October 3, 1882, he was admitted to the bar before the state supreme court. He then returned home, and, owing to the precarious condition of his father's health, remained there until after his death. On August 16, 1887, he opened a law office in Steubenville. He is already in possession of a lucrative practice, and with an earnest ambition, indefatigable energy, and special fitness for the law, he promises to become eminently successful in his chosen profession. He is a democrat in politics, and as such, he has taken an active part in campaigns, displaying, as a speaker, much ability. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is interested in Sabbath school work, being at present superintendent of the Hamburg Methodist Episcopal Sabbath school.

Joseph Hall, United States claim attorney, of Steubenville, was born near Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, March 18, 1827. He is the son of Clarkson and Mary (Johnson) Hall. The mother, a native of Ireland, accompanied her parents, Thomas and Mary Johnson, to America in 1806. His father was born in Berkeley county, W. Va., the son of Reuben and Sarah Hall, who were born, reared and married in Germany, and emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Reuben Hall, was a soldier in the revolution, and made his home in Jefferson county, where he and wife died in 1832. Reuben Hall served in the war of 1812, and came with his parents to Jefferson county, where he followed his trade, as a carpenter. He was married in December, 1826, to Mary Johnson, who bore to him eight children, of whom Joseph was the eldest. Clarkson Hall died in 1879, and his wife died in 1881. When Joseph was two years old his parents removed to Cross Creek township, and in 1833 they settled at Wintersville, which was his home until 1863. He received a common school education, and at the age of nineteen, he taught one term of school. Learning the carpenter's trade with his father, he followed it during early manhood. In 1852 he became clerk of Cross Creek township, and served two years. In 1855 he was elected justice of the peace, and served in that capacity three years. In 1858, for the purpose of fitting himself for the duties of United States claim attorney, he began the study of law. In 1861 he was licensed as an attorney for that practice, and he has acted in that capacity ever since, being now one of the oldest claim attorneys in the country and one of the most successful. In 1863 he located in Steubenville, where he has since resided. In 1872 he was elected a member of the board of education, on which he served seven years, during four of the same as clerk of the board. He is a republican in politics. He has frequently been solicited to accept other official positions, but has modestly declined, preferring to give his exclusive attention to his profession. Mr. Hall was married November 19, 1852, to Rachel E. McGrew, a native of Wayne township, the daughter of Joseph B. McGrew, formerly a prominent citizen and a commissioner of the county several years. At the time of his death he was serving his third

term. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have three children: Homer S., with a wholesale firm of Pittsburgh; Mary Alice, wife of Orion Siggins, a prominent politician and lumber merchant of Forest county, Penn., and Jennie, wife of Dr. J. B. Siggins, a leading physician of Forest county, Penn. Mr. Hall began life for himself with no advantages whatever excepting his energy, honesty and good character. These qualities he has carefully maintained, and he is now in possession of a lucrative business.

Archibald Hamilton, a prominent book merchant of Steubenville, was born at Leesville, Carroll Co., Ohio, February 20, 1822. His father, John Hamilton, who was born in county Donegal, Ireland, emigrated to America in 1816, being then about twenty years of age. He settled in Carroll county, Ohio. He had learned the tailor's trade in Ireland, but after locating in Carroll county he followed farming during the rest of his life. He was married in Brooke county, W. Va., to Nancy Wells, who was born in that county in 1801, daughter of Jesse and Susan (Davis) Wells, also natives of Brooke county. Her grandfather, Richard Wells, who was generally known as Graybeard Wells, took possession of the land opposite the city of Steubenville, by what was known as "Tomahawk right," and the land has been in possession of members of the family ever since. John and Nancy Wells became the parents of six children, of whom Archibald was eldest, two being sons. Five of the children are now living. The mother died in Carroll county, in 1854, and her husband about 1874. When Archibald was ten years old, his parents located upon a farm near Leesville, and upon it he made his home until he was twenty-eight years of age. There he received a common school education and labored at farm work, and also gave considerable attention to carpentry. In 1851 he located at Steubenville, which has since been his home. Here he followed his trade one year, and for a period of twelve years afterward was engaged in the manufacture and sale of washing machines. In 1865 he entered the book trade, and has since done an extensive wholesale and retail book and stationery business. Mr. Hamilton was married February 22, 1846, to Margaret Burgoyne, a native of Maryland, and they have had four children: Lewis B., John R., Emma and Joshua W., of whom Joshua died, aged about twenty-six years. Mrs. Hamilton died June 18, 1886. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics is a prohibitionist. His pleasant, agreeable social qualities have won him an extensive acquaintance, and he commands the general esteem.

Rev. Father James J. Hartley, pastor of the Holy Name church, of Steubenville, was born in Columbus, Ohio, June 26, 1858. He was reared to manhood in his native city, receiving his earliest education in the parish schools of that place. At the early age of twelve years he entered Saint Aloysius seminary, of Columbus, where he began his studies for the priesthood. His theological studies were finished at the seminary of Our Lady of Angels, of Niagara, N. Y. He was ordained a priest at Columbus, July 10, 1882, and shortly afterward was sent to Steubenville, where he first served for three years as assistant

pastor of St. Peter's church. August 6, 1885, the parish of the Holy Name was established in the southern part of Steubenville, and Father Hartley was appointed pastor, since when he has performed the priestly duties of that church. When he entered upon his present charge his parish was burdened with a debt of over $10,000. With indomitable energy and perseverance Father Hartley, with the assistance of his parishioners, has not only freed his church from debt, but has also succeeded in establishing an excellent school, which ranks as one of the best in the diocese. The school is under the charge of the Dominican Sisters of St. Mary's, Columbus. The present church building of Holy Name parish, though intended for a temporary structure only, contains a fine auditorium, and has a seating capacity of about 600. It is a frame building, however, and it is safe to predict that in the course of a few years it will be displaced by a church structure that will be second to none in the state. Father Hartley's ministerial ability is of a very high order, and there is every reason to believe that a vast field of usefulness yet awaits him.

Very Rev. Dean M. M. A. Hartnedy, who, for more than ten years has been pastor of St. Peter's church, of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in Loughkile, on the banks of the river Shannon, in the southwest of Ireland, November 25, 1846. He comes of old Milesian stock, his ancestry on his father's and mother's side, being residents of the locality from time immemorial. He distinguished himself amongst his companions from a very early age, and many were the glowing predictions made by the old cronies of the village, of the bright future of usefulness of the young levite. He was marked out for the priesthood from infancy, and consequently, all his talent and training was turned in this direction. Coming to this country with his family whilst yet a lad, with the best education that his village school afforded, he entered upon his classical studies at the Dominican convent of St. Rose, near Bardstown, in Washington county, Ky. Here he remained until the completion of his classical and philosophical course. Being convinced that the secular priesthood was the great field of usefulness to which the Lord had called him, he entered the diocesan seminary of St. Aloysius, in Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1872. Here for the next three years he pursued his theological studies, together with the kindred branches of sacred learning requisite for ordination. At the completion of the course, on the 17th of April, 1875, he was ordained by Bishop Rosecrans, at the cathedral in Columbus, and went to reside at the bishop's house, awaiting a pastoral charge. The active energy of the young priest soon found a large field of usefulness. In a couple of months after his ordination he was appointed pastor at Athens, Ohio, with a missionary district extending over the borders of three neighboring counties. It was a common thing for the young missionary to travel over 500 miles a month within the limits of his own parish, so scattered were the few hundred Catholic families within its borders. Making Athens his headquarters, he rebuilt St. Paul's Catholic church in the first year of his pastorate, and purchased the pastoral residence adjoining the church. His scattered flock was at-

tended monthly in every direction. Sunday-schools were organized wherever a dozen families were found, and a great deal of the missionary work required travel on horseback. A sick call of fifteen or twenty miles on horseback was of frequent occurrence. This hard missionary labor at length told severely upon the young priest, and to the regret of his affectionate people, by order of his physician, he had to retire from the mission in 1878, just as he was finishing the beautiful little church of St. Mary's of the River, on the banks of the Ohio at Little Hocking. Skillful medical treatment and a few months' rest soon put him in the field again. After the death of Bishop Rosecrans, in October, 1878, Father Hartnedy was appointed to the temporary charge of the cathedral in Columbus. Here he remained till the spring of 1879, when he was sent to Steubenville as pastor of St. Peter's congregation. His church here was embarrassed with debt since before the war, and Father Hartnedy's first energies were directed toward putting his church in good financial standing. When he succeeded in extinguishing the last of the church debt in 1881, his people were so enthusiastic over the matter that they made him a present of a horse and carriage. He rebuilt St. Peter's church in 1884 and established the Holy Name parish in the lower end of the city in 1885. He also purchased property for church purposes in Mingo and Toronto, and putting the building of the Toronto church under contract, he sailed for Europe in the fall of 1886 for a few months' rest and recreation, as well as for the long cherished purpose of making a pilgrimage to Rome and the Holy Land. He had the satisfaction of seeing again the home of his childhood, and mingling again with the few that yet remained of those who knew him when a child. From Ireland he went to London, where parliament was in session, where he made the acquaintance of the leading home rule members; for though an enthusiastic American citizen, Father Hartnedy is one of those Irishmen who never forget their duty to their native land. His next sojourn was in Paris, and from thence to Marseilles, where he sailed for Egypt, and after seeing the sights of that country, proceeded on his way to Jerusalem. Here he was received with distinguished honor by the United States consul, who raised the stars and stripes on the legation as a special compliment. Visiting Bethlehem and other points of interest in the Holy Land, he came home by way of Italy, and visiting Rome, he had the honor of being received in audience by the Pope, who blessed him and sent the apostolic benediction by him to his congregation as a special mark of his grace and favor. This compliment Dean Hartnedy gracefully returned the following year by writing an ode for the Pope's golden jubilee, an illuminated copy of which was sent to the Holy Father, who received it with pleasure and returned his thanks through the rector of the American college at Rome. On Father Hartnedy's arrival home from his pilgrimage abroad he was accorded a public reception at which the leading citizens of the city, irrespective of creed, vied with each other to bid him welcome. From the start in Steubenville Father Hartnedy took

a particular interest in education. In 1879 he graded the Catholic schools here and established St. Peter's high school, which still flourishes, having turned out more than fifty graduates. At the diocesan synod of Columbus, in 1887, Father Hartnedy became, by appointment, the Very Reverend Dean of Steubenville, the deanery being composed of the eight proximate counties in eastern Ohio. As a churchman and an educator, as well as a man of business qualifications in church matters, Dean Hartnedy has been pre-eminently successful. As a public-spirited citizen he has always taken a prominent part in every public enterprise, combining the happy faculty of being his own architect in whatever he undertakes; with a knowledge of business amongst people of the world, the elements of success eminently predominate in his character. The deanery, which is the finest residence in Steubenville, will long remain as a monument of his architectural ability, for the design was an original conception of his own, and he carefully superintended every particular in its construction. The new and beautiful Mount Calvary cemetery of twenty acres, west of the city, is also one of the things for which Dean Hartnedy will be remembered. The beautiful site is of his own selection, and the platting and laying out of the grounds, done by himself, is so artistic and commodious that it would do credit to an experienced civil engineer. Very Reverend Dean Hartnedy is yet in the prime of life, busy as usual with his hands full of affairs, and we doubt not with the large field of usefulness before him, that as an ecclesiastic and prominent citizen his name will be long remembered in connection with the progress and development of the Catholic church in the upper Ohio valley.

John L. Hellstern, a leading baker of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in Brooke county, W. Va., October 28, 1862. He was the son of John and Mary Hellstern, who were natives of Germany. He was reared on a farm in Brooke county. At fifteen years of age he came to Steubenville, Ohio, and learned the baker's trade, and his attention has been given to it ever since. After working at his trade for several years for others, he began business for himself in 1886, and he is now one of the leading bakers of Steubenville. Mr. Hellstern was married February 25, 1886, to Elizabeth Whiteside, daughter of George and Elizabeth Whiteside, who were natives of Ireland. She was born in Steubenville, Ohio, February 18, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Hellstern are members of the Catholic church. In politics the former is a democrat.

George N. Henry, president of the city council of Steubenville, was born in that city January 11, 1854, the son of Joshua and Ann (Lee) Henry. The father was a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., the son of Joshua Henry, who was born in county Down, Ireland. His mother was the daughter of James and Margaret (Mears) Lee, both natives of Ireland. The latter accompanied their parents to America, both families coming on the same vessel, and they were married soon after their arrival at Pittsburgh. In about 1818 they located in Island Creek township, Jefferson county, where the father led the life of a

farmer until his death in 1878, and where his widow, now ninety-eight years of age, still resides. The father and mother of our subject had six children, of whom he was the third. The father died in 1878. His widow survives, her home being in Steubenville. George N. Henry received his early education in the public schools of the city, and at fifteen years of age accepted a position as clerk in the general store of Thomas Stanton. Three years after he entered the employ of Keller & Whitaker, for whom he clerked in a grocery until in October, 1873, when he and Samuel Cox engaged in the grocery business as the successors of Keller & Whitaker. Mr. Cox died inside of six months, and Mr. Henry continued the business as sole proprietor until 1880. In October of that year he formed a partnership with John C. Brown and Geo. A. Maxwell, and the firm of Brown, Maxwell & Henry established a large cold storage business, which was conducted until September, 1883, when the establishment was destroyed by fire. In October, 1883, Mr. Brown retired, and the firm of Maxwell & Henry was formed, which has ever since carried on the wholesale fruit business. Mr. Henry was married March 31, 1876, to Mary E., daughter of William Cable, ex-postmaster of Steubenville. They have one child, Clara C. Mr. Henry is a memof the K. of P., the Royal Arcanum, the National Union, the Order of the Mystic Circle, and the Progressive Association. In politics he is a republican. In the spring of 1885 he was elected to the city council, was re-elected in 1887, and again elected in 1889. He has held the presidency of the council since the spring of 1888. Much of the credit for the excellent condition of the city's streets and sewers is due to Mr. Henry. For the past three years he has been a member of the board of improvement, and is now and has been for five years chairman of the street committee. He has also been a member of the finance committee five years.

Dr. Mackall D. Hill, an able and scholarly physician, of Steubenville, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, March 4, 1819. He is the son of Philip and Abrilla (Dawson) Hill, both of whom were of English descent. His father, a native of Washinton county, Penn., settled in Columbiania county in about 1812. Five years later he was married to Abrilla Dawson, a native of Beaver county, Penn., and for three or four years they resided in Columbiana county. When their son, Mackall, was a year and a half old, they removed to Beaver county, Penn., and settled in the village of Ohioville, where the father followed his trade, that of a blacksmith, for more than half a century. His wife died in Ohioville in about 1873, and he survived her until 1880. His last place of residence was Industry, Beaver county, whither he had gone two years preceding his death. Dr. Hill was reared in Ohioville, where he received his early education, which was continued in Neville institute and Beaver's institute, two academic institutions, attending the former two years and the latter a year and a half. Between the two periods of study he taught school about two years and a half in Beaver county, Penn., and after his attendance at Beaver's institute, he taught another term of school. In the meantime he had

entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. James P. Scroggs, with whom he studied, when not otherwise engaged, for about four years. After having taken a course of lectures in Willoughby medical college he entered upon the practice of his profession at Paris, Washington Co., Penn., in 1844. There he soon won a lucrative practice which he held during twenty-nine years. In the fall of 1855 he entered the Cleveland medical college, where he was graduated in the spring of 1856. In April, 1873, he removed from Paris, Penn., to Steubenville, where he has since actively practiced his profession. Dr. Hill was married August 3, 1847, to Rachel D., daughter of William and Susannah (Maxwell) Moore. She was born in Wellsville, Ohio, in April, 1825. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of nine children, six of whom are now living, two of whom are sons. Dr. Hill and wife are members of the Second Presbyterian church, of Steubenville. In politics he is an ardent republican. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical society and of the American Medical association. Dr. Hill is a remarkably well preserved man for his age and would be taken to be much younger than he is. He stands very high, both socially and professionally, and is a man whose judgment is considered worthy of confidence. His practice has been general in its character, and as a practitioner of this kind he is probably without a superior in this section.

W. H. Hunter, one of the proprietors of the *Steubenville Gazette*, is a son of Joseph R. Hunter, a member of one of the pioneer familes of Ohio, of whom mention may here appropriately be made. Joseph R. was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., May 25, 1802, a son of James Hunter, born in Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1777, and Nancy Sloan, both of whom were born in Westmoreland county, of Scotch-Irish parentage. The father of James was one of the stalwart Presbyterians who emigrated to western Pennsylvania from Fauquier county, Va., in the early days, to escape the established church tithes of the colony. These Presbyterian pioneers were men of great strength, physical, mental and moral, and their influence over the progress of the west has been immeasurable. Joseph R. Hunter came with his parents to Wayne county, Ohio, who took up government land which was among the first opened. Afterward he returned to Pittsburgh and became thoroughly acquainted with cabinet-making, a trade in which he engaged at Cadiz, sixty years ago, and prospered in business, the competition of great establishments being then unknown. He was well educated in various departments of culture, and having a strong and independent mind, was a man of great influence among his fellows. His acquaintance with law he obtained by reading with Edwin M. Stanton, the great war secretary, but he never practiced that profession, although his knowledge was useful to him and the community during the many years he served as justice of the peace and mayor of the village. His favorite authors, Shakespeare, Scott and Burns, he could quote copiously, and in later years he became wonderfully well versed in history. Holding to the faith of his fathers, he was in Pittsburgh the leader of the choir in a Presbyterian

church, and at Cadiz was for a long period precentor of the church. In character he was irreproachable, and while dignified to a degree that to some seemed austere, he was to his friends sympathetic and affectionate. He was married March 24, 1835, to Letitia, daughter of Samuel McFadden, and their golden wedding was celebrated about a year previous to their death. During that period but one of their family died, Mary, in 1859, but at its close another daughter, Lydia, wife of W. H. Arnold, passed away but a few weeks before her parents. Mrs. Hunter was a Christian lady whose many beneficent acts will long keep her memory green in the community. She organized the first Presbyterian Sunday-school in Cadiz, and it was due to her efforts that Bishop Simpson, the great Methodist leader, entered the ministry. Mr. Hunter died April 4, 1886, and a few days later, April 12, his wife followed him in death. She was born in county Cavan, Ireland, about 1815. The children surviving are: Rev. Dr. J. E. Hunter, of Northeast, Penn., Hon, S. M. Hunter, Newark; W. H. Hunter, of the *Steubenville Gazette*, George F. Hunter, of the *Chillicothe Advertiser*, and Mrs. A. J. Hammond, of Cadiz. W. H. Hunter was born at Cadiz, May 26, 1852. He received his early education in the public schools, up to the age of fifteen years, when he entered that valuable educational institution, a printing office, and learned the trade in the office of the *Cadiz Sentinel*. In course of time he became associate editor of that journal, and became thoroughly acquainted with all branches of the business. In 1875, with H. H. McFadden, he purchased the *Gazette*, at Steubenville, of which he became editor, a position he has occupied to the present, contributing in a great degree to the success and prestige of that journal. In this channel he advocates the principles of the democratic party, of which he has been an earnest member for many years. In 1884 he was nominated as a candidate for presidential elector on the ticket with Cleveland and Thurman by the democratic state convention. He takes an active interest in the improvement of the city, and was one of the leading spirits in the movement which resulted in beautifying Steubenville by planting trees in LaBelle park and over the entire city, in the abandonment of fences and the adornment of lawns. Mr. Hunter was married June 7, 1876, to Harriet Rosamond, daughter of W. C. Browne, president of the City bank of New Philadelphia, Ohio. They have two sons: Philip and William J.

Sam Huston, surveyor of Jefferson county, was born in Island Creek township, February 28, 1850. He is the son of John A. and Jane T. (Fleming) Huston, both natives of Island Creek township. His father was born in July, 1812, son of Andrew Huston, a native of Pennsylvania, who located in Jefferson county in an early day. His mother was the daughter of Samuel B. Fleming, the contractor of the first stone jail erected in Jefferson county. His father died in 1863, and his mother survived until November, 1877. Mr. Huston was reared in his native township, attending a district school, and at fifteen years of age, he entered Richmond college, which he attended two years. He then attended Washington and Jefferson college two years, graduating in

August, 1869, at nineteen years of age, as a bachelor of science. The course he took embraced civil engineering, with which he became familiar. Returning home, his mother needing his help, he remained until after her death. His attention was given to farming, and he was also frequently employed as a civil engineer. In the fall of 1885, he was elected county surveyor. He took charge of the office in January, 1886, and has filled it with ability ever since. He was re-elected in the fall of 1888, and is now serving his second term. Mr. Huston was married September 2, 1873, to Sarah T., daughter of James and Maria (Carroll) Porter. Her father, now deceased, was a resident of Island Creek township, where his widow now resides. Mrs. Huston was born there November 27, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Huston are the parents of two children: John A. and M. Carrie. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of Steubenville. He takes an active part in Sabbath school work, and is now superintendent of the First Presbyterian Sabbath school. He is also a prominent member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is serving as its president. In politics he is a republican. Besides being a civil engineer of high standing, Mr. Huston has, ever since taking up the subject in college, devoted much time to the study of geology. He has attained a high degree of proficiency in that subject, and has contributed a number of articles upon geological topics to the scientific and secular press.

William M. Irons, a prominent dairyman of Steubenville, was born in Cross Creek township, Jefferson Co., Ohio, September 26, 1831. He is the son of Joseph and Sarah (Moore) Irons, the former a native of Mt. Pleasant township, Jefferson Co. The latter was born in Ireland, and came with her parents to America in 1800, and in 1802 settled in Cross Creek township. His parents had six children, of whom he was the second, and of whom four are now living. His father died December 2, 1871, and his mother January 1, 1872. His early life was spent in Cross Creek township, on a farm. In 1857 he bought a farm in Guernsey county, Ohio, and resided upon it until 1869, when he returned to Cross Creek township. In the spring of 1877 he removed to Steubenville, where he has since resided. Since locating in Steubenville, he has given his attention to dairying. He still owns his farm in Cross Creek township, and upon it, which is called the Irondale Milk Farm, he keeps his cattle. Mr. Irons was married October 15, 1857, to Ann Eliza, daughter of George and Emily Boyd, of Guernsey county, Ohio. She died October 12, 1884, leaving a daughter, Ora, who is now the wife of J. H. McCune, of Steubenville. November 13, 1888, Mr. Irons was married to Lizzie E. Miller, of Wheeling, W. Va. Mr. and Mrs. Irons are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias lodges, and in the former he has taken the degrees of the chapter and council. He was made a Mason in 1859. In politics he is a democrat.

John D. Irwin, a prominent and enterprising young business man of Steubenville, was born in that city, February 21, 1852. He is the son of William H. Irwin, and was born in the same house that was his

father's birthplace. The father, now deceased, served in both the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion. The mother is still living, her home being in Steubenville. The home of John D. Irwin has been in Steubenville, thus far, all his life. As early as seven years of age he began to work in a cotton factory, and during the rest of his boyhood he worked at irregular intervals in an establishment of that kind, and attended school. At ten years of age he became employed in a coal mine, and he continued to be thus engaged for fifteen years. In 1879 he became a member of the police force, but two years later resigned the position, and engaged in the grocery business, in which he has continued to the present time with gratifying success. He was married, November 25, 1873, to Mary E., daughter of Lawrence and Margaret McAuliffe, who were born and married in Ireland. Mrs. Irwin, a native of that island, accompanied her parents to America, when a little child. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin have had six children: Nellie, Sarah R., Lizzie S., Mary (deceased), John D. and Florence. Mr. Irwin is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and of the I. O. O. F. lodge and encampment, and the Patriarchs Militant. He has passed all the chairs in both the subordinate lodge and encampment. In politics he is a devoted member of the republican party. Mr. Irwin helped to organize the hook and ladder fire company known as the Hookaroos, and he was one of the charter members of the Odd Fellows' library. In both business and social circles his standing is of the best.

Hon. John A. Kithcart, a well-known attorney of Steubenville, was born at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, November 9, 1847. He was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Sherrard) Kithcart, the former of whom was born in Uniontown, Penn., October 13, 1823, and the latter, near Rush Run station, Jefferson county, September 21, 1821. His father was the son of John and Mary (Crossland) Kithcart, who were natives of Uniontown, Penn. His mother was the daughter of Robert A. and Mary (Kithcart) Sherrard, who also were natives of Pennsylvania. His parents were married May 5, 1846, and at present, reside at Mt. Pleasant. With them, when he was between seven and eight years old, Mr. Kithcart removed to a farm about five miles northwest of Mt. Pleasant, and about six years later he accompanied them to another farm about five miles northeast of Mt. Pleasant, and there his youth was spent, laboring on the farm and attending district school. At seventeen, he taught school in his home district. During the following winter he was a student in the Hopedale Normal college. In the fall of 1868, he entered the Washington and Jefferson college, at which he was graduated in June, 1871. He then resumed teaching during the two following winters, in the district schools of Jefferson county. Meanwhile, he had taken up the study of law, and while teaching his last two terms, his leisure time was devoted to reading with Hon. Jared Dunbar, of Steubenville. He was admitted to the bar, October 1, 1873, and at once entered into a partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Dunbar. The firm of Dunbar & Kitchcart has continued ever since, and it is now one of the successful law firms of the

city. Mr. Kitchcart was married December 26, 1871, to Sarah J., daughter of William and Sarah H. Biggar, formerly of Jefferson county. Mr. and Mrs Kitchcart have had five children: Nancy S., Joseph B., Mary H., Elizabeth J. and William A., of whom Nancy S. died, aged about seventeen months. Mr. Kitchcart and wife are members of the Third Presbyterian church of Steubenville. In politics he is a democrat. In the spring of 1873, he was elected to the city council and served two years. In the fall of 1881, he was elected a representative to the state legislature, and served that body in a creditable manner during one term of two years. He takes an active part in local politics, and is prominent in the local workings of his party.

Dr. Robert Laughlin, an able physician of Steubenville, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, June 18, 1851. He is the son of Robert B. and Mary (Warner) Laughlin, the former of whom was born in Beaver county, Penn., February 22, 1813, and the latter in Mason county, W. Va., in April, 1826. They were married at Racine, Ohio, in 1848, that being the second marriage of Robert B. Laughlin. In 1856 they removed from Meigs county, to Beaver county, Penn., where both still reside. By trade, the father is a saddler and harness maker, but since locating in Beaver county, his attention has been given to farming. Dr. Laughlin spent his boyhood and youth on a farm in Beaver county, Penn. After he reached the age of fifteen he attended a high school at Hookstown, Penn., during two sessions, and Beaver academy three years. In the meantime he had taken up teaching as a temporary pursuit, teaching his first term at sixteen years of age. In all, he taught five eight-month terms, two of which were before his attendance at Beaver academy, and three after that. While teaching his last three terms of school his leisure time was devoted to the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Samuel Hamilton, of Georgetown, Penn. During the winters of 1874–5 and 1875–6 he was a student in the Cleveland Medical college, graduating February 19, 1876. Soon after his graduation he entered upon the practice of his profession at Millport, Columbiana county, Ohio, where he was actively and successfully engaged for ten years. In the fall of 1886 he entered the Bellevue Medical college of New York city, in which he took a four months' post-graduate course. During the early part of 1887 he took a three months' course in the Polyclinic Post-Graduate school of New York city. In March, 1887, he located at Steubenville, where, in addition to his general practice, he is the surgeon of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railway, and is a member of the United States examining board for pensions, having been appointed June 25, 1889. Dr. Laughlin was married November 20, 1878, to Mary M., daughter of Jonathan Warrick, formerly of Columbiana county, but now of Texas. They have three sons: Curtis L., Ford, and Perry. Dr. Laughlin is a member of the Masonic fraternity of the degree of Knight Templar. In politics he is a republican. Dr. Laughlin has been eminently successful in the practice of medicine and surgery, and as a citizen he is much esteemed.

Plummer P. Lewis, a prominent young attorney of Steubenville, was

born near Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, September 12 1859, the son of Isaac and Eliza A. (Ong) Lewis. His father, who was one of the most prominent and wealthy farmers of Jefferson county, was born in Warren township, Jefferson county, in 1815, and was accidentally killed September 16, 1887. The mother was born in Smithfield township, in about 1 24, being the daughter of Finley Ong, who was one of the early settlers of Jefferson county, and lived to the ripe old age of eighty-nine. She is still living, her home being at Smithfield. The subject of this sketch was reared on the family homestead near Smithfield, attending the schools of that village until he reached the age of sixteen. He then entered the high school of Steubenville, from which he graduated in 1879. In the fall of that year he entered Washington college, at Washington, Penn., in which he pursued the senior scientific course one year. He then entered upon the study of law in Steubenville. June 3, 1884, he was admitted to the bar at Columbus, since which time he has been successfully engagad in the practice of law in Steubenville. Mr. Lewis was married October 18, 1887, to Edith, daughter of the late Daniel McConville, senior, formerly a prominent merchant of Steubenville. Politically Mr. Lewis is a democrat. He devotes his whole time to his law practice, in which he promises to become eminently successful.

Benjamin H. Linton, a leading dry goods merchant of Steubenville, was born in Wells township, Jefferson county, Ohio, August 16, 1843. He is the eighth child of Benjamin and Anna (Dean) Linton. His father, a native of Maryland, was the son of Jeremiah and Anna Linton, who were born in the same state. He married the daughter of William and Margaret Dean, natives of England, and they had a family of ten children, of whom three were sons, and of whom six are now living. Benjamin H. Linton was reared on a farm in his native township, and received a common school education. At seventeen years of age he taught one term of school. At eighteen, on August 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Ninety-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served until the end of the war. He was in the battles of Perrysville, Franklin, Resaca, and many other skirmishes. During the retreat of his regiment between Lexington and Versailles, Ky., in the latter part of September, 1862, he was captured, but escaped the same evening. After the war he returned home, and in the spring of 1866 accepted a clerkship in the store of Robert Cochrane, of Steubenville, and continued with him until the fall of 1867. In the meantime, during the winter of 1865–6, he had completed a course in Duff's business college at Pittsburg. In the fall of 1867 he went to Cadiz, Ohio, and engaged in the dry goods business for himself. He continued there until the fall of 1886, when he removed to Steubenville, of which he is now one of the prominent dry goods dealers. He was married April 6, 1869, to Mary B., daughter of Samuel and Margaret McCormick, formerly of Cadiz, but now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Linton have had six children: Paul W., William B., Maude, Dean M., Fred B. and Anna D. William B. died in infancy. Mr. Linton and wife are members of the First Presby-

terian church of Steubenville. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics he is a republican.

John Loomer, a retail grocer of Steubenville, and a highly respected citizen, was born in Clarion county, Penn., October 8, 1850. His parents, Seibold and Mary Loomer, were born, reared and married in Germany, and with their three eldest children emigrated to America, in about 1840, and shortly afterward located near the village of Freiburg, Clarion county, Penn., where both spent the remainder of their lives. His father was a millwright by trade, but he also gave some attention to farming. He had nine children who reached maturity, eight of whom are still living. John Loomer spent his boyhood at his native place, laboring upon his father's farm. In May, 1864, before his fourteenth birthday, he entered the military service as a substitute in Company F, Eighty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, but in the following fall he was transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania, with which he served until the end of the war. He received three wounds at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., but fortunately none of them proved of serious character. He was honorably discharged at Meadville, Penn., May 12, 1865, having been mustered out at Baltimore, Md., a few days previous. Returning home he spent one summer on the farm, and for two years following this he was variously employed at different points in Pennsylvania and in Virginia. Finally, in February, 1867, he came to Jefferson county, and after a year's residence in Brilliant removed to Steubenville, where he has since resided. Here he followed teaming about two years, and then entered the employ of the Jefferson Iron Works, where he remained about seven years. For one year after this he was a member of the police force. In May, 1883, he engaged in the grocery business, to which he has since given his attention with gratifying results. Mr. Loomer was married March 2, 1873, to Melissa, daughter of Samuel and Achsa (Stroud) Spencer, the former a native of Belmont county, and the latter of Jefferson county, Ohio, both now deceased. Mrs. Loomer was born at Steubenville. Mr. and Mrs. Loomer have one child, Samuel S., born March 21, 1874. Mr. Loomer is a member of the K. of P., and in politics he is a democrat. In the spring of 1888, he was the candidate of his party for the office of township clerk, and though defeated he succeeded in reducing the opposing majority from over 500 to eighty-two, which is evidence of his popularity and high standing as a citizen. He is a reliable and successful business man, and he and wife are highly respected.

Prof. Abraham M. Lyons, principal of the Fourth ward grammar school, of Steubenville, was born in Island Creek township, near Toronto, Jefferson county, September 8, 1852. His parents, James and Hannah R. (Markle) Lyons, were also natives of that township. The father was born August 12, 1817, on the same farm upon which his son was born, and the mother was born about two miles from the Lyons homestead, June 17, 1816. James Lyons was the son of James and Rachel J. (Lowther) Lyons, and his second wife, the mother of

Prof. Lyons, was the daughter of Abraham and Sarah J. Markle, and both families were among the first settlers of Island Creek township, the Lyons, Markles and Lowthers all having located there about the same time. The first wife of James Lyons was Mary McCamis, who bore to him three sons, of whom one is now living. His second wife bore to him seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the fourth, of whom three were sons, and of whom six are now living. The father died September 18, 1884, upon the old Lyons homestead, where his widow still resides. Prof. Lyons spent his boyhood and youth upon the farm, devoting the winters to the district school. After he was sixteen years of age he attended a select school at Toronto, taught by Rev. William Hastings, during two terms of six months each. In the fall of 1872 he entered Adrian college, at Adrian, Mich. After one year's attendance, in the fall of 1873 he took up his present vocation, teaching his first term in Hancock county, W. Va. He then taught for three years in Toronto, his object being to secure means with which to complete his collegiate course. In 1877 he re-entered Adrian college and attended it three years, after which he again taught school one year in Toronto. In 1881–2 he completed a full classical course at Adrian college, graduating in June, 1882. During his last two years at college he also completed a full course in the normal department. In the fall of 1882 he entered upon his duties as principal of the Fourth ward grammar school in Steubenville, and he is now engaged upon his eighth year's work in that position. Prof. Lyons was married August 9, 1883, to Ella, daughter of James and Eliza McConnell, of Toronto. She was born in Hancock county, W. Va. Prof. Lyons and wife have one child, Frank B., born February 24, 1885. They are members of the Methodist Protestant church. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, and in politics is a republican.

Thomas McCauslen, a prominent citizen and attorney, who began the practice of the law half a century ago, was born in Jefferson county, March 16, 1819. His grandfather, of Irish descent, was one of the early settlers of the county, removing here from Pennsylvania. William C. McCauslen, father of Thomas, was born in Jefferson county in 1792. He was prominent as a politician, was a member of the Ohio legislature for several terms, and served one term in the United States congress. He died about 1862. Thomas McCauslen was educated at the Grove academy, at Steubenville, and afterward followed milling and gardening. Subsequently, he began the study of law with Stanton & McCook, of Steubenville, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He began the practice at West Union, Adams county, Ohio, where he remained about twelve years, during that period serving as prosecuting attorney two terms. He was afterward a resident of Portsmouth for a number of years, coming from there to Steubenville in April, 1865. He practiced until 1882, when he retired, but his son carried on the business under the name of McCauslen & McCauslen. Mr. McCauslen was married in 1851 to Mary J. Sparks, who was born at West Union, in 1829, the daughter of John and Sarah

(Sinton) Sparks. Her father came to Adams county at an early day and was one of the founders of the first blast furnace in Ohio. He died in 1848. His wife, a native of Ireland, died in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. McCauslen have eight children: Sarah B., Jennie, William, Edwin, George, Clara, Thomas and Mary. Mr. McCauslen is a democrat in politics, and cast his first vote for James K. Polk. He represented Adams, Scioto and Pike counties in the state senate, one term.

William S. McCauslen, a well-known attorney of Steubenville, was born at the village of West Union, Adams county, Ohio, January 26, 1857. He is the son of Thomas and Mary J. McCauslen, the former of whom practiced law in the state of Ohio, forty years, and both of whom reside two miles west of Steubenville. When the subject of this sketch was a child, his parents removed to Portsmouth, Scioto county, Ohio, and when he was seven years old they removed from that place to Steubenville, and a few months later located on a farm two miles west of that city, where the father and mother still reside, and where William spent his youth. He received his early education in a district school, and at sixteen, entered the high school of Steubenville, which he attended four years, graduating June 17, 1877. He then began the study of law with his father, and the latter's partner, Judge Robert Martin. He was admitted to the the bar June 17, 1879, after which he continued in the office of his father and Mr. Martin until August 12, 1880, when the firm of McCauslen & Martin was dissolved and the latter was succeeded by the subject of this sketch. The firm of McClauslen & McClauslen has continued ever since, but owing to the impaired state of the father's health, the entire business of the firm is transacted by William, who has shown himself to possess much ability as a lawyer, and who is in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. He is a member of the K. of P. order, and politically he is a democrat. He takes an active part in local politics, and has been the recipient of many honors at the hands of his party. Upon the solicitation of his friends he once accepted his party's nomination for the office of prosecuting attorney, and at another time he accepted a nomination for the office of mayor of Steubenville. Though defeated both times on account of the overwhelming republican majorities, he each time made a good race and developed much strength. While yet a very young man he began to participate in the political campaigns as a stump speaker, and he has kept this up ever since, possessing much ability as a political orator.

John McClinton (deceased), formerly a prominent nail manufacturer and wealthy citizen of Steubenville, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, July 2, 1814. While he was a small child his parents emigrated to America and located near the Ohio river, about eight miles from Pittsburgh. His father, William McClinton, died in Beaver county, Penn., January 7, 1869. His wife had died many years previous. In his youth, John McClinton went to Pittsburgh and learned the trade of a nailer, and his whole life was given to that occupation, either in the employ of another firm or a member of his own. In 1851, he be-

came one of the founders and proprietors of the La Belle Iron Works of Wheeling, W. Va., and he continued as one of its owners until his death. In 1859 he, together with the other proprietors of the La Belle Iron Works, purchased the Jefferson Iron Works of Steubenville, and Mr. McClinton was largely interested in this latter plant also. Shortly after the purchase, he removed from Allegheny City to Steubenville, and from that time until about three years before he died he was connected with the establishment mentioned above. For many years he was a director in both the La Belle and Jefferson works. Mr. McClinton was married in March, 1852, to Margaret, daughter of William and Rosanna Nesbit. She was born in Butler county, Penn., March 20, 1824. Her parents were both natives of Ireland, but they were married in this country. Her father died shortly before she was married, but her mother lived until about 1879. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McClinton resulted in the birth of six children: William H., Annie M., George A., John E., Samuel N. and Charles F., all living except George A., who died in his fifth year. Mr. McClinton died May 27, 1882. His widow still occupies the old homestead on South Fourth street, to which the family moved in April, 1865. Her husband was one of Steubenville's most substantial men, and no one of her citizens was more highly respected or esteemed. Mrs. McClinton also is highly regarded, and has a large circle of friends.

Col. George W. McCook was a member of the family that achieved a reputation both in military and civil life, and which will occupy a place in our country's history accorded to but few. He was the son of Daniel McCook, and was born in Cannonsburg, Penn., July 21, 1822. When quite young his father removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, where they remained until George was nine years old, when the family removed to Carroll county. While living here he attended college at New Athens, Ohio, and determined upon adopting the legal profession. At the close of his collegiate career he studied law in the office of Edwin M. Stanton, and being admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state then sitting in Trumbull county, he became a partner with his preceptor, Mr. Stanton, in 1843. Together with his profession he soon became active as a politician and was a prominent member of the democratic party, taking an influential part in the affairs of that organization, which he retained until his death. With the outbreak of the Mexican war a company of volunteers was formed in Steubenville called the greys. This company was organized about the middle of May, 1846, by electing George W. McCook, then a rising young lawyer, as captain. On May 27 the company left for Camp Washington at Cincinnati, where it became Company I of the Third Ohio infantry. Samuel R. Curtiss was made colonel, and Captain McCook promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy. About six weeks before the return of the regiment, Col. Curtiss was made inspector general, and Col. McCook placed in full command. On July 3, 1846, the regiment left Cincinnati for New Orleans, and thence for Texas, crossing the border at Fort Brown into Mexico, where they lay six months at Camp McCook. From thence they went to Matamoras,

and soon after Lieut.-Col. McCook, with three companies, was detailed to relieve Col. Morgan's regiment at the front, which they accomplished after one of the hardest marches of the war. After that they went to Monterey and Buena Vista, and from thence home, being mustered out on July 3, 1847. On his return Col. McCook resumed his partnership with Mr. Stanton, and in 1852 was supreme court reporter, preparing the report for that year. He was elected attorney-general in the fall of 1853, by a large majority. He was a candidate for re-election in 1858, but was defeated by the republican candidate. A considerable part of Col. McCook's law practice was connected with the affairs of the Steubenville & Indiana railroad company, and in 1859 he made a visit to Europe to make arrangements with the first mortgage bond-holders of the road, in which trip he was successful. With the outbreak of the rebellion Col. McCook was appointed by Gov. Dennison one of the four officers to look after the interests of the Ohio troops. He took charge of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio infantry, until Col. Smith could be released from the regular army to assume command, and in 1863 was colonel of the Thirty-ninth Ohio National Guards, which afterward became the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio National Guards, and was part of the hundred day troops, engaged in guarding rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware. They returned home in September, 1864. For years before his death Col. McCook was a leader in democratic party politics in Ohio, being generally the chairman of the state delegation in their national conventions. He nominated John C. Breckenridge in the Cincinnati convention of 1856, for vice-president on the ticket with James Buchanan, and at the New York convention of 1868, he nominated Horatio Seymour for the presidency. He was the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio in 1871, defeating in convention Thomas Ewing and Durbin Ward, but was himself defeated at the polls by Gen. E. F. Noyes, the republican candidate. During this campaign he was attacked by disease of the brain, which compelled him to withdraw from the canvass, and after that he took little active part in politics, living quietly at his home in Steubenville. He died in New York on Friday, December 28, 1877, leaving three children, George W. McCook, Jr., Hetty B. and Robert McCook. His wife, Miss Dick, who was an adopted daughter of Rev. C. C. Beaty, died in 1863. His funeral was one of the largest ever in Steubenville, and by his liberality and generosity as a citizen, he had won a place in the hearts of the people not easy to be effaced.

Col. McCook's father was Major Daniel McCook, paymaster in the United States army, who was killed at Buffington Island during the Morgan raid in 1863. George was the second son, the eldest being Latimer, who died some five years ago in the west. The next brother is Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, senior aid de camp of Gen. Sherman's staff. The next brother was the lamented Gen. Robert McCook, who was assassinated by rebels in Tennessee in 1863. The fifth brother was Gen. Daniel McCook, who fell, far to the front, with his face to the foe, in the terrible assault at Kenesaw Mountain, July 18,

1864. The sixth brother was Gen. Ed. McCook, who was assaulted by Wintermute in Yankton, Dak. The seventh was Charley McCook, killed at the first battle of Bull's Run. The eighth is Capt. John J. McCook, a well known attorney of New York city. There are two sisters still living, Mrs. Mary Baldwin, of this city, and Mrs. Dr. Curtis, of New York. Col. McCook was married to Miss Dick, an adopted daughter of Rev. Dr. C. C. Beatty, of this city, who died in 1863. He leaves three children: George McCook, Hettie Beatty McCook, and Robert McCook. The loss of Col. McCook, as we have said, was profoundly felt in Steubenville. Of generous heart, rare social attractions, and large wealth of intellectual culture, his is a loss that no common period of time can replace. In virtue of his scholarly attainments he, a few years ago, received the title of LL. D. from his *alma mater*.

Dr. James B. McCullough, an able and scholarly physician of Steubenville, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, June 22, 1832. He was the son of Joseph and Sarah (Lyons) McCullough, the former a native of Beaver county, Penn., and the latter a native of Ohio. His father was born February 7, 1795, and was the son of John and Esther (Gambel) McCullough, who were born, reared and married in Scotland, and on emigrating to America they located in Beaver county, Penn. In 1812, when their son, Joseph McCullough, was seventeen years of age, they removed to the state of Ohio, and located in Harrison county in which both spent the rest of their lives. The former was a lawyer by profession, and he served as the first circuit judge in southeastern Ohio. The father of our subject served in the war of 1812, and throughout his life he followed the vocation of a farmer, residing on the same farm in Harrison county, Ohio, from the time he was eighteen years of age until the time of his death in 1870. His mother died when he was but three years and a half old. He was reared to the age of fifteen on the old homestead. At that age he entered Franklin college, of New Athens, Ohio, which he attended four years, completing the junior year. After this he taught one term of school, and while thus engaged he devoted his spare time to the study of medicine. He completed a course in the Cleveland medical college, in 1853, and at once entered upon the practice of medicine at Franklin, Harrison county Ohio. In 1863 he removed to Carrolton, Carroll county. In 1873 he removed to Steubenville, Ohio, of which city he is now a prominent and successful physician. Dr. McCullough was married October 5, 1854, to Martha M. Megaw, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Gault) Megaw, who were natives of Westmoreland county, Penn., but located in Harrison county, Ohio, in an early day and remained there until their deaths. Mrs. McCullough was born in Harrison county, Ohio. The marriage of the doctor has resulted in the birth of two children as follows: Dr. Joseph A. McCullough, who graduated from the Cleveland medical college, in 1878, and is at present associated with his father in the practice of medicine; the other is James V. McCullough, who is a dry goods merchant of Steubenville. Dr. McCullough and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. The former is a member of the Knights of Honor, and politic-

ally he is a republican. He is eminently successful in the practice of medicine and has a rank among the leading physicians of the state. Dr. Joseph A. McCullough, the elder son of the above, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, December 14, 1855. His early education was obtained in private schools, and later on he entered the high school of Massilon, Ohio, in which he completed a full course, graduating at seventeen years of age. For some three or four years following this he was employed as clerk in a drug store, chiefly in Steubenville, and at the same time he devoted his spare time to the study of medicine. In the fall of 1876, he entered the Cleveland medical college, and graduated as has already been stated, in 1878. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed to the position of resident physician and surgeon to the Cleveland city hospital, and held it eighteen months. He then located in Steubenville, and he has since been associated in the practice of medicine with his father. He was married October 29, 1885, to Miss Mary Beatty, daughter of Joseph Beatty, formerly a well-known citizen of Steubenville. The doctor is a republican in politics. He is a successful physician and in possession of a lucrative practice.

Henry Hunter McFadden, of the firm of McFadden & Hunter, editors and proprietors of the *Steubenville Daily* and *Weekly Gazette*, was born at Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, August 13, 1848, the second son of Henry Stafford McFadden and Frances Isabella (Poore) McFadden. His father, H. S. McFadden, was born at Cootehill, county Cavan, Ireland, in 1813. He was the son of Samuel and Lydia (Stafford) McFadden, and grandson of George and Isabella (McIntosh) McFadden. In 1820, Samuel and Lydia, with their family, came to America, and settled at Philadelphia, removing in 1831 to Cadiz, where, with his son, Henry, he opened a general store. Samuel McFadden died in 1861, but the business, which had grown to extensive proportions, was continued by Henry until 1875, when he retired. For years this house was the heaviest wool-buying and pork packing establishment in the county besides always taking the lead in general merchandise. The name of McFadden, through his high sense of commercial honor, became a synonym for integrity and trustworthiness. From the start of the Harrison branch of the Ohio state bank, H. S. McFadden was one of its strongest backers, and for years he was a director, retaining that position until the bank was reorganized under the national banking act in 1864. Of this institution, whose phenomenal prosperity has become familiar, he was director until his death, July 4, 1888, and for a long period vice president. Henry S. McFadden was a man of remarkable intelligence and wide reading, although his early education was of the simplest description, his business ability was unquestioned, his integrity was unspotted, and, as a Christian gentleman, he led a blameless life. On December 6, 1842, he was married to Frances Isabella, daughter of Charles M. and Elizabeth (Carg) Poore. She came with her mother from her native county of York, Penn., where her father died in 1831, to McConnellsville, Ohio, where she was married. She was the ninth of eleven children of her parents, and was born December 29, 1820. She is now

residing at Cadiz. Her father, son of John and Sarah (Folsom) Poore, was born July 14, 1782, at Greenland, Rockingham county N. H., and was brought by his parents to Pennsylvania about 1785. He was a descendant (H. H. McFadden being in the eighth generation) of John Poore, who emigrated from Wiltshire, England, in 1635, and settled at Newbury, Mass. Henry Hunter McFadden received a common school education at Cadiz, and then took a commercial course in the Quaker City college, Penn. In 1864 he began clerking in his father's store at Cadiz, being then sixteen years old, and two years later he was admitted to a partnership. This he retained until 1875, the business done by the house during that period being the largest in the history of the county. In 1875 he left mercantile pursuits, and in partnership with his cousin, W. H. Hunter, purchased the *Steubenville Gazette*, which they have conducted since as joint editors and proprietors. In this pursuit he has achieved distinction as a writer and business manager, and he has contributed in no small degree to the enviable position which the *Gazette* holds in Ohio journalism. Though his life has been principally devoted to business, he has given considerable time to politics, being a democrat from conviction, and a friend of that party through good and evil report. In 1887 he was the party's candidate for representative. Since 1887 he has been a member of the board of state charities. Mr. McFadden was married January 13, 1872, to Sarah O., daughter of John and Mary (Osborn) Craig, of Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, who died September 7th of the same year. February 16, 1876, he was married to Emma Annette, daughter of John and Agnes (Vincent) Beall, of Cadiz, Ohio, and they have two bright boys, Charles Paul, born December 2, 1876, and Henry Earle, born March 16, 1882.

David McGowan, a prominent business man of Steubenville, Ohio, and a member of the wholesale grocery firm of McGowan Brothers, was born in Steubenville, January 17, 1838. He was the son of David and Mary M. (Reed) McGowan, the former of whom was born in county Down, Ireland, in the year 1799, of Scotch-Irish descent, and was the son of William McGowan, with whom he came to America in 1814. After a brief residence in the city of New York, they came directly to Jefferson county, Ohio, and located in Salem township. William McGowan had previously made a trip to America, but, owing to his inability to make proper disposition of his property interests in Ireland, he did not remain. That was in about the year 1790. Before coming to America in 1814, he had been a merchant by occupation, but after locating in Jefferson county, Ohio, he turned his attention to farming, and followed it until his death, which, however, was only a short time, as he lived only a few years after locating in Salem township. His son, David McGowan, who became the father of our subject, spent his youth in Salem township, Jefferson county, Ohio, and in Washington county, Penn., being employed during the time, at farm work. He was married in about 1826, to Mary M. Reed, and shortly after located in Steubenville, Ohio, where he spent the rest of his life. In 1828, he engaged in the grocery business, and he did a

business of that kind in Steubenville about forty-five years. He was a devoted member of the United Presbyterian church, and in his late years, he was an ardent republican, being an intimate friend of Edwin M. Stanton. He died in July, 1873. The mother of our subject was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1802, and was the daughter of Robert Reed. She resided in her native county until her marriage to Mr. McGowan, and after that, spent the rest of her life in Steubenville, Ohio. She bore to her husband seven children, of whom our subject was the fifth, and of whom five are still living. She died in May, 1866. She also was a member of the United Presbyterian church. The son, David McGowan, whose name precedes this history, has spent his entire life, thus far, in Steubenville. He received his early education in the public schools of the city, and also in a private academy, a school that formerly existed. At eighteen, he began to learn the jeweler's trade, and served an apprenticeship of three years. He then entered the wholesale and retail grocery store owned by his father, as a clerk, and book-keeper. In 1864, he became the partner of his father, and his brother William McGowan, also became a member of the firm about the same time. The firm under the name of McGowan & Sons, continued until July, 1873, when it was terminated by the father's death. About six weeks following his death, his brother William also died, leaving him as the only surviving member of the firm. In the following fall, his brother, Robert McGowan, became his partner, and the firm, under the name of McGowan Brothers has done an extensive wholesale grocery business ever since. It has built up a large trade, and no firm in the Ohio valley has a more honorable reputation. Mr. McGowan was married October 3, 1865, to Ella Easton, daughter of Rev. John S. Easton, D. D., of the United Presbyterian church. Their marriage occurred in Scroggsfield, Carroll county, Ohio, where the father of Mrs. McGowan was engaged as pastor. The latter is now deceased, having died in Allegheny City, Penn., in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. McGowan have had five children, as follows: John E., Sarah D., Jeannette W., David and Helen, all of whom are living except Sarah D., who died aged ten months. Our subject and wife are consistent members of the United Presbyterian church. In politics the former is a republican. He has served one term as a member of the city council, and for the past seven years, he has been a member of the board of water works trustees. He is a man of pleasing manner and address, and his business qualifications are of a very high order. Both in social and business circles he stands very high. He has been vice president of the Steubenville National bank since its organization.

Samuel McKee, a highly respected citizen of Steubenville, was born in county Down, Ireland, August 15, 1821, son of William and Mary (Wilson) McKee. He spent his early years in his native county, laboring at farm work after he became old enough. In 1850 he started with his parents and brother and sister to America, but his father died while they were crossing the ocean. The mother and children came directly to Jefferson county, Ohio, and located on a farm in Steuben-

ville township. For a period of ten years after locating in Steubenville township, Mr. McKee gave his attention to farming and to the hauling of coal. In the fall of 1860 he opened a meat market at Steubenville, which he has since conducted, being at the present time one of its oldest and most reputable butchers. Mr. McKee was married in 1856, to Lizzie Brannigan, now deceased, also a native of Ireland, who came to America when she was about thirteen years of age. She bore to Mr. McKee six children: Mary, John, William, Anna, Hettie and Henry. Mr. MeKee is a member of the Presbyterian church, and he is a democrat in politics.

John McKee, son of the above, was born at Steubenville, November 25, 1858. He has resided all his life in Steubenville, receiving his early education in the public school. He learned the butcher's trade with his father while a boy, and by the time he reached the age of fifteen he did all the buying for his father's market. At the age of twenty-one he entered into partnership with his father, and has since shared equally with him the profits of the business, which he has managed. He is a member of the K. of P., and in politics is a democrat. In July, 1889, he received his party's nomination for the office of sheriff of Jefferson county. Mr. McKee is well known in every part of the county, and wherever known he is very popular. He is recognized by all as an honest, enterprising young man.

William D. McLaughlin, a prominent citizen of Steubenville, was born in that city November 3, 1837. He is the son of William and Nancy (Ramsey) McLaughlin. The father was born in county Down, Ireland, about 1791, and came to America with his parents, John and Mary (Douglass) McLaughlin, when he was twelve years old. The family, on reaching America, located at Pittsburgh, where the grandmother of our subject died in a few months, and his grandfather about two years later, the latter's death being caused by falling on the ice while attempting to cross the Allegheny river. The latter had three sons and one daughter, and two sons are living. William McLaughlin learned the trade of a saddler and harness maker at Pittsburgh, and at twenty-one years of age came to Steubenville, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1874. He was married four times successively, to Mary Riggs, Mary J. Ramsey, Nancy Ramsey, and Elizabeth J. Hill. The mother of our subject died before he was six months old. She was the daughter of John and Nancy (McGee) Ramsey, of Washington county, Penn. She had four brothers and three sisters, of whom three are living. Mr. McLaughlin resided all his life in Steubenville. In May, 1864, he entered the Union army in the one hundred day service, and served in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry. He received an honorable discharge, and on returning home, resumed farming near the city. In 1877 he helped to establish a fertilizer factory opposite Steubenville, in Brooke county, W. Va., and ran it successfully for several years. In August, 1889, he became the lessee and manager of the city opera house, which position he is filling in an acceptable manner. Mr. McLaughlin was married, April 2, 1866, to Jennie Lam-

bert, by whom he has six children: Mary E., Sally R., Jennie (deceased), William, Laura, and Cesarine G. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the G. A. R., and he is a republican. He has served three terms as a member of the city council, and nearly nine years as a member of the school board, being its secretary four years of the time.

William McMullen, of Steubenville, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, December 2, 1842. He is the son of Daniel and Sarah Elizabeth (Sands) McMullen, who were natives of Ireland. His father was a soldier in the Mexican war, and received a wound from the effects of which he died in New Orleans on his way home. In his youth William McMullen learned the trade of a shoemaker at Flushing. In 1860 he came to Steubenville, which has since been his home. In the spring of 1861 he entered the Union army, in Company H, Second Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served three months, and then enlisted in Company H, First Ohio volunteer infantry, and served in it from October 7, 1861, until January 26, 1865. He was in the battles of Bull Run (first), Pittsburgh Landing, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Tullahoma, Chattanooga, Stone River, Perrysville, Resaca, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Strawberry Plains, and the siege and capture of Atlanta. He was captured June 1, 1864, in the battle of Stone Mountain, and was held a prisoner seven months, during five of which he was imprisoned at Andersonville. He was finally paroled and on January 26, 1865, he received an honorable discharge. During the two or three years which followed the war he completed a course in the Iron City Business college, of Pittsburgh. For a period of fifteen years he was engaged in floral pursuits. He finally retired from this and entered the grocery business, in which he is now engaged. August 4, 1869, Mr. McMullen was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew and Jane (Sands) King, natives of Ireland. Mrs. McMullen was born in Steubenville, in 1841. They have four children: Jennie B., who graduated from the Steubenville high school with the class of 1889; William K., Maggie M. and Matthew F. Mr. and Mrs. McMullen and children are members of the United Presbyterian church. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is an ardent republican.

Joshua Manly, an old and honored pioneer citizen of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in Cecil county, Md., March 10, 1814. He is the son of William and Rachel (Jackson) Manly, both of whom were also natives of Cecil county, Md., and both were of English descent. His father and mother were the parents of thirteen children, and of these our subject was the twelfth, eleven reaching maturity, of whom seven were sons and of whom four are now living. When the subject of this sketch was but one year old, or in the year 1815, his parents emigrated from Cecil county, Md., to Steubenville, Ohio, where both his father and mother spent the remainder of their lives, and where he has resided ever since. His early education was obtained in private schools. At fourteen years of age he began to learn the brick mason's trade with a firm of contractors by the name of Shaw & Hukill. At fifteen years of age he was bound to these

men, and he served an apprenticeship of five years. After this was completed he remained with the same firm two years longer, making altogether eight years. He then engaged in business on his own responsibility, and for a period of over forty years he was one of the most prominent contractors in Steubenville. In connection with that pursuit he also, at different times, gave much attention to other branches of business. He was at one time a partner in a livery barn, and later on for one year he conducted a grocery store. Still later he became initiated into the business of purchasing, improving and selling real estate, and he finally became engaged in that business in connection with Horatio Garrett. For a great many years they did a very large business, and during the time they laid out three additions to the city of Steubenville. The partnership was dissolved in 1887, since which time Mr. Manly has given his attention to the management of the property interests in the city which are very extensive. He has, also, for a great many years, attended to the management of farming interests, having owned a farm on the hill, in the western part of the city, for about fifteen years, and having at times owned much other farm property. In all of his business ventures Mr. Manly has been very successful, and he is now one of the most substantial men in Steubenville. He was married March 22, 1836, to Mary A. Alexander, who was also a native of Cecil county, Md., born in August, 1814. She bore to him two children: Civilla, who died in infancy, and Elizabeth A., who married Jesse S. Foster, formerly a druggist of Steubenville, but who is now deceased. Mrs. Mary A. Manly died in December, 1875, and in October, 1876, Mr. Manly was married to Mrs. Ann H. Powell, the widow of Ruel Powell. She died in April, 1888. Mr. Manly is a member of the Fifth Street Methodist Protestant church of Steubenville. In politics he is a republican. He has served as a member of the city council nine years and as a member of the board of water works trustees nine years. He also has served one year as street commissioner. He can say, however, what can be said by but few who have served in public capacities, and that is that he never asked a man to vote for him in his life. He has led strictly temperate life and has never been under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Mr. Manly is one of Steubenville's most distinguished and honored citizens, and wherever known he commands universal respect and esteem. In 1854 he was one of the organizers of the Union Cemetery association and he is now the only survivor of the original members. He has belonged to the association ever since it was formed and he is serving as its president.

Judge John A. Mansfield, probate Judge of Jefferson county, Ohio, was born near Bloomfield, that county, September 20, 1854. His parents, Jacob Y. and Margaret (Deter) Mansfield, were also natives of Jefferson county, the former of Wayne, and the latter of Cross Creek, township. The father was born December 4, 1815, on the same farm upon which John A. was born, a farm which was entered by Thomas, the grandfather of Judge Mansfield, in 1798, and has been in possession of the family ever since. Thomas Mansfield was born in Maryland

in 1757. He was twice married, his first wife being Jane Shaw, and his second, Mary Hill. To both marriages were born twenty-one children, sixteen of whom were reared. Only one of the twenty-one children is now living, William Mansfield, of Hopedale, Harrison Co., Ohio. Jacob Y. Mansfield, who was born to the second marriage, was married three times; first, to Julia Ann Stringer, then to Margaret Deter, and lastly to Caroline Chambers, the second of whom is the mother of Judge Mansfield. The last is still living and resides at Steubenville. In all Jacob Mansfield had ten children, nine of whom are living. He died on the old Mansfield homestead near Bloomfield, July 5, 1871. The subject of this sketch was reared to the age of sixteen on the home farm. At that age he entered Hopedale college and attended three years. In October, 1877, he entered the law department of the university of Michigan, and attended two years, graduating in March, 1879. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1879, and in the following September entered upon the practice of law at Steubenville. He soon built up a lucrative practice, and became one of the leading members of that bar. In April, 1881, he formed a partnership with W. C. Ong, which existed two years. In August, 1883, he entered into partnership with W. A. Walden, which was dissolved by the removal of Mr. Walden from the city, January 1, 1886. In November, 1887, Mr. Mansfield was elected probate judge of Jefferson county, and took the office, which he has filled with much credit, in February, 1888. He was married August 30, 1877, to Miss Nettie Mansfield. He and wife are members of the Hamlin Methodist Episcopal church of Steubenville, and he is a member of the K. of P., and politically he is an ardent republican.

Benjamin F. Matthews, a well-known citizen of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in the city in which he resides, October 22, 1848. He was the son of John and Ruth Ann (Kell) Matthews, the former a native of Carlisle, Penn., born in 1813, and the latter a native of Steubenville, Ohio, born in 1821. His parents who were married in 1845, are both living, their home being in Steubenville. They had a family of six children, of whom our subject was the second, of whom three were sons, and of whom four are now living. The maternal grandparents of our subject were John and Rebecca A. (McCorkle) Kell, who located in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1808, having come from Chester county, Penn. The subject of our sketch spent his early life in Steubenville. He began to learn the cigar maker's trade at about eleven years of age. This was finished in due time and the pursuit of it has been almost the sole occupation of his life. He has conducted a shop of his own about fifteen years, and he is now one of the leading cigar manufacturers of Steubenville. Mr. Matthews has been twice married, his first wife to whom he was married July 3, 1880, being Ella Sharp. She died less than a year after their marriage, and on the 3d day of April, 1882, Mr. Matthews was married to Mary A. Jones, daughter of David Jones, of Steubenville. Mr. Matthews has three children: Stella K., Pearl H. and Benjamin F., the first of whom was born to his first wife. Stella had a twin sister named Ella,

that died aged three months. Mr. Matthews is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He is also a Knight of Labor and a republican in politics. He is an influential citizen and he is highly respected.

John Matthews, of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in Cumberland county, Penn., in May, 1813. He was the son of Jacob and Polly (Jacobs) Matthews, the former of whom was born near Harrisburg, Penn., and the latter was born in Perry county, Penn. He learned the trade of a cigar maker in his youth in Carlisle, Penn., and in 1832 he came to Steubenville, Ohio, with the family of William Bair. A few months later he went to Kentucky, where he remained about eight years. He then returned to Steubenville, where he has since lived. He has followed his trade pretty much all his life. He was married July 3, 1845, to Ruth Ann Kell, who was born in Steubenville, November 26, 1821. She was the daughter of John and Rebecca (McCorkel) Kell, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in Chester county, Penn., July 1, 1800. They located in Steubenville, in a very early day, and here they both spent the remainder of their lives. The former died in the spring of 1848, and the latter died October 1, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews have had six children, as follows: Kate A., Benjamin F., Mary J., John K., George W. and Lizzie D., of whom John K. and George W. are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are highly respected citizens.

Prof. Enoch W. Matthews, principal of the Steubenville high school, was born in Wells township, Jefferson county, Ohio, January 30, 1856. He is the son of Alexander C. and Mary A. (Wilson) Matthews, who were born and married in Ohio county, W. Va. His father was born February 6, 1818, son of George Matthews, and his mother was born September 3, 1820, daughter of Dr. Job Wilson, formerly a prominent physician of Ohio county. They were married May 20, 1841, and had a family of thirteen children, of whom Prof. Matthews was the ninth. Four were sons; and eight are now living. The family located, about 1839, in Wells township, where the mother died February 5, 1886, and where the father still resides. Prof. Matthews was reared in Wells township, laboring upon the farm and attending district school. At eighteen he ventured upon his present profession, and after teaching one term in his home district and another in Tazewell county, Ill., he, at the age of twenty-one, entered the Illinois Wesleyan university, at Bloomington, and attended it one term. In 1877 he entered Bethany college of West Virginia in which completed a full classical course, graduating with honors, in 1881. He also completed a course in civil engineering during the same time. In the fall of 1881 he resumed the profession of a teacher, and in 1884 he accepted the pincipalship of of the Fifth ward grammar school of Steubenville. He held that position two years. For one year following he was assistant principal of the high school, and in the fall of 1888 he was promoted to the position of principal. Prof. Matthews was married, October 21, 1882, to Kerie West, daughter of James and Sarah West, formerly of Brilliant,

Jefferson county, Ohio. They have one child, Enoch Lawrence Matthews, born November 4, 1883. Prof. Matthews and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Fraternal Mystic Circle, and politically he is a republican.

Benjamin Maude, superintendent of Union cemetery of Steubenville, Ohio, and an esteemed and worthy citizen of that place, was born in Leeds, England, March 14, 1826. He was the son of William and Elizabeth (Fawcett) Maude, who were born, reared and married in England, and who spent their entire lives in their native country. At the early age of eleven years he became employed in a woolen factory, and he continued in this way all during his youth in his native country, and at the age of twenty-one, or in April, 1847, he emigrated to America. For one year after reaching this country he was employed in a woolen mill in Montgomery county, Md. He then, in 1849, came to Steubenville, Ohio, where he has resided ever since. Here he was employed in different woolen factories, and thus continued for a great many years. In April, 1881, he was elected, by a unanimous vote of the board, superintendent of Union cemetery, and he has occupied that position in a very acceptable manner ever since. Mr. Maude has been twice married, his first wife being Mary Taggart. She bore him three children, two of whom, a pair of twins, lived only two days. The other is Elizabeth, who is the wife of Lewis L. Holroyd, of Steubenville. Mrs. Mary Maude died in October, 1869. In August, 1876, Mr. Maude was married to Rhoda Parrish, his present wife. She has borne him two children, Harry and Nannie, who are aged twelve and eight, respectively. Mr. Maude is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics he is a devoted member of the republican party. Mr. Maude is an honorable, upright man; his character is beyond reproach. As superintendent of Union cemetery he has given splendid satisfaction, it being the universal opinion that the place could not be filled by a better man.

John S. Maxwell, a well-known citizen of Steubenville, is a native of that city, being a son of the prominent old residents, Thomas and Martha (Ramsay) Maxwell. His father, the son of Hamilton Maxwell, located in Steubenville in an early day, and gave his attention to the grocery business, and later to hotel keeping. In 1830 he removed to a farm five miles west of the city, where he farmed and conducted a country tavern, until his death a year later. His wife, a daughter of Margaret Ramsay, survived him until 1872, when she died at the same place. At fifteen years of age the subject of this sketch started out for himself and made his way to Washington city, where he obtained a situation as clerk in a dry goods store, and continued in that capacity about seven years. He then engaged in the business himself, and for a period of twenty years was one of the dry goods merchants of Washington city. Returning to Jefferson county, he resided for five years on a farm adjoining the old homestead, five miles west of the city. In order to give his children the advantage of better educational advantages he then removed to Steubenville. For the past ten years his attention has been given to the business of fire

insurance. Mr. Maxwell was married in Washington city, December 30, 1851, to Mary L. Wilson, who died April 3, 1876, leaving two children: Lizzie A., the wife of William J. McKinney, a jeweler of East Liverpool, Ohio, and Dr. Frank S. Maxwell, a prominent dentist of Steubenville. January 8, 1880, Mr. Maxwell was married to Tirzah E. Wylie, of Hancock county, W. Va., and they have two children: Clarence W. and John S. Mrs. Maxwell is the daughter of Andrew Wylie, a native of Hancock county, W. Va., who died in the eighty-fourth year of his age, in the same house in which he was born. In politics Mr. Maxwell is a republican. He has served as a member of the city council one term, during which he was chairman of the street committee. He has been a member of the board of education six years, during about two years and seven months of which time he was president of the board. He is a devoted church member, and at present holds the positions of deacon and trustee in the Second Presbyterian church of this city, of which his wife is also a member.

Dr. F. S. Maxwell, a prominent young dentist of Steubenville, was born at Washington, D. C., July 15, 1859. He is the son of John S. Maxwell, a well-known citizen of Steubenville, who removed to that city from Washington in 1867. Dr. Maxwell graduated from the Steubenville high school at seventeen years of age, after which he entered upon the study of dentistry, In September, 1878, he entered the Pennsylvania college of dental surgery of Philadelphia, in which he completed a full course, graduating in March, 1880. He then began the practice of his profession in the city of Philadelphia. In December, 1880, he removed to Steubenville, where he has actively and successfully practiced his profession ever since, being now one of Steubenville's leading dentists. Dr. Maxwell was married June 3, 1886, to Anna (Tracy) Means, daughter of Hon. Joseph Means, a former resident of Steubenville. Dr. Maxwell is a member of the Ohio Valley dental society, the Ohio state dental society, the Odontological society of western Pennsylvania, and of the American dental association, holding at present the position of secretary of the first named. Politically he is a republican. As a dentist he has shown himself to possess much skill, and in both social and professional circles he stands very high.

Henry Ney Mertz, who for ten years past has been superintendent of the Stueubenville public schools, was born in Bellaire, Ohio, November 12, 1846. He is the son of George and Margaret C. (Nelson) Mertz, the former of whom, a native of Germany, came with his parents to America in childhood, and the latter of whom is a native of Bellaire, Ohio. His early life was spent on the farm upon which he was born, which is now occupied by the city of Bellaire. His early education was obtained in select schools, and later he attended the public schools of Bellaire two years. In the spring of 1864 he entered the Union army, having been enrolled in Company I, One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio volunteer infantry, on the 13th day of May. He served four months, receiving his discharge at Columbus in September. He participated in the engagement near Harper's Ferry, the



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Yours very respectfully

J. H. Miller

battles of Snicker's Ford and Winchester, besides many other skirmishes. Returning home, he labored on the farm, and during the winter of 1865–6 he completed a course in the Wheeling Business college. On January 1, 1867, he entered Hiram college, which he attended two years. In the fall of 1868 he entered Bethany college, and was graduated in the spring of 1870. At both Hiram and Bethany he was also engaged during part of the time as tutor, teaching Latin in the former, and mathematics in the latter. In September, 1870, he entered upon his professional career as superintendent of the public schools of Bellaire, remaining there one year. For eight years following this he was principal of the Ritchie public school at Wheeling. In the fall of 1879 he accepted the superintendency of the public schools of Steubenville, which position he has filled in an able and creditable manner during a period of ten years. Prof. Mertz was married July 17, 1873, to Jerusha E., daughter of John and Jerusha (Wardell) Wallace, early settlers of Steubenville. To this union have been born five children: Henry G., Earle W., Clark N., Nellie, and Fern W., of whom Nellie died, aged five months. Prof. Mertz and wife are members of the Christian church. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics he is a republican. Superintendent Mertz ranks among the leading educators of the state. As superintendent of the Steubenville public schools he is giving the same general satisfaction as has characterized his previous work. In addition to an excellent text-book education, he possesses a very high literary training, is well versed in general history and has attained a high degree of proficiency in geology and botany.

Judge John Huston Miller, a very prominent and much esteemed citizen of Steubenville, Ohio, and ex-judge of the common pleas courts, was born on a farm in Upper Mount Bethel township, about four miles west of Delaware Water Gap, Northampton county, Penn., January 30, 1813. He was the son of Amos and Elizabeth (Huston) Miller. His father was born in what is now Stroud township, Monroe Co., Penn., May 29, 1789, and was the son of Charles Miller, who was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, emigrated to America in early manhood, and married Mrs. Catharine Thomas, in Bucks county, Penn. She was a native of Bucks county, Penn., but her father was a native of Wales. Charles and Catharine Miller had a family of eleven children, of whom Amos Miller, the father of our subject, was the eighth. Their names were: John, Mary, William, Sarah, Thomas, Abel, Nancy, Amos, James, Catharine and Manasseh. Charles Miller was a farmer by occupation. He and wife both died in what is now Monroe county, Penn., the former in March, 1827, and the latter in 1838. Amos Miller was reared in his native township, and was married there to Elizabeth Huston, early in 1812. She was also a native of Stroud township, Northampton (now Monroe) county, Penn., born July 22, 1787, being the daughter of John Huston. She died in her native township November 16, 1828, leaving the following six children: John H., George H., Rebecca, Joseph, Charles and Mary, and it is a notable fact that all are still living, the youngest being now

sixty-three years of age. Another child that was born to their marriage was named Amos. He died in 1822, aged fourteen months. In May, 1829, Amos Miller was married to Susan Schoch, who bore to him the following six children: Samuel, Catharine J., Amos, Anna M., Lewis and Thomas, all of whom are living except Amos, who died at Fort Scott in May, 1863, while in the service of his country. In about 1850, Amos Miller removed from Pennsylvania to Rock county, Wis., where he died, May 7, 1863. He was a wagonmaker by trade, but during the last half of his life he followed the vocation of a farmer. His second wife survived him until July 16, 1888, when she died in Floyd county, Iowa, in the eighty-ninth year of her age. When the subject of this sketch was six years old, his parents located in the village of Williamsburg, of Northampton county, Penn. Five years later they removed to Stroudsburg, the present county seat of Monroe county, Penn. Four years later they located on the old Miller homestead in Stroud township, mentioned above. John H. Miller received a good academic education, and before he was fifteen he became a teacher in the district schools. In 1832 he left home, went to Stroudsburg, Penn., and there engaged at the wagon maker's trade, which he had partially learned with his father. In 1837 he came westward to Steubenville, Ohio, and for a year he was engaged at carriage making. In the fall of 1838 he returned to Stroudsburg, Penn., and during the winter which followed, he taught the village school in that place. In the fall of 1839 he again came to Steubenville, and he has resided here continuously ever since. In the meantime he had entered upon the study of law, and in December, 1840, he was admitted to the bar. For about thirty years following this he devoted his whole time to the practice of law, and occupied a prominent place in his profession. In January, 1870, he was appointed by Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes, judge of the common pleas courts, for the third sub-division of the eighth Ohio judicial district, which sub-division embraced Jefferson, Harrison and Turcarawas counties. He was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Judge McIlvaine to be judge of the supreme court of the state. In 1871 Judge Miller was elected to the office, and served one full term of five years, making altogether six years' experience on the bench. On retiring from the bench he resumed his law practice and has continued in it ever since. Judge Miller was married March 4, 1841, to Ann C. Stokely, a native of Brownsville, Penn., being the youngest daughter of Col. Thomas Stokely, an officer of the Revolutionary war. Their marriage resulted in the birth of two children. They are George E. and Elizabeth S., both of whom reside in Steubenville, the latter being the wife of Henry W. Pratt. The wife of Judge Miller died September 5, 1882. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Her surviving husband is also a member of the same church. Politically he formerly affiliated with the whig party, but since 1856 he has been an ardent republican. Judge Miller is a man of fine intellect and superior intelligence. In the prime of life he possessed a fine physique, and notwithstanding his advancing age, it is but little marred. His

well-formed head and brilliant facial expression, united with his physique, make him a man of fine appearance and commanding presence. He has led an active life, and is now spending his declining years in comfort and happiness.

Johnston Mooney of Steubenville, was born in Washington county, Penn., June 25, 1811, son of John and Mary (McVay) Mooney. His father, by occupation a farmer, was born in Maryland, and was the son of Johnston Mooney, who was a native of Ireland. His mother was a native of Washington county, Penn. When our subject was ten years old his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Jefferson county, and settled on a farm in Island Creek township, where his mother died in about 1838. His father survived a number of years, and died at the home of his son Jacob, in Union county, Ohio. At the age of sixteen the subject of this sketch began to serve an apprenticeship of three years at the tailor's trade, at Richmond, Jefferson county. Subsequently he went to Wellsville, Ohio, where he followed his trade one year. At twenty-one years he engaged in a tailoring business for himself, at the mouth of Big Yellow creek, in Jefferson county. He resided there about sixteen years, but retired from tailoring at the end of about four years, and during the remaining twelve years conducted a hotel. While there he cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, in 1832. In the fall of 1847 he was elected treasurer of Jefferson county, and in the spring of 1848 he removed to Steubenville, and on June 1 took charge of the office. He was re-elected in the fall of 1849, and served two full terms. In 1854 he accepted a position as passenger conductor on the Steubenville & Indiana railway, and he continued in that capacity for a period of twenty-two years, the name of the road during the time being changed to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway. For the past ten years his attention has been given to the management of a large flour and feed store in Steubenville, which is the property of his son F. M. Mooney. Mr. Mooney was married January 15, 1835, to Elizabeth H. Murphy, a native of Hampshire county, Va., and daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Hammond) Murphy, natives of the same county. Mr. and Mrs. Mooney had three sons: William H. Mooney, cashier of the Commercial bank of Steubenville; John H. Mooney, an engineer of Mansfield, Penn., and Frank M. Mooney, proprietor of the Pearl flouring mills of Steubenville. After a married life of over fifty-two years, the wife of Mr. Mooney died, January 28, 1887. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which her husband is also affiliated. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge and Encampment. He has been a resident of Jefferson county, Ohio, nearly seventy years, and the county has no more worthy or honored citizen.

Frank M. Mooney, proprietor of the Pearl Flouring Mills, of Steubenville, was born in that city February 7, 1853, son of Johnston Mooney, above mentioned. He received his education in the public schools, in Scio college and in a normal academy of Allegheny county, Penn. At eighteen years of age he entered the employ of the bank-

ing firm of Sherrard, Mooney & Co., of Steubenville, and remained about four years. He then embarked in the flour and feed trade, and has conducted a business of that kind ever since. He has, also, for the past nine years given his personal attention to milling. In 1880 he became one of the proprietors of a mill on Seventh street, and was connected with it two years. In 1882 he purchased the Pearl Flouring Mills, on Market street, which in 1885 he provided with the new roller process at a cost of $10,000. He now has one of the best milling properties in this part of the country. Mr. Mooney was married May 11, 1875, to Mary J., daughter of James Lindsey, of Steubenville. She died in November, 1879, leaving one child: Blanche S., who is now fourteen years of age. June 20, 1888, he was married to Carrie S., daughter of Edwin T. Richardson, formerly president of the Second National bank of Ravenna, Ohio. Mr. Mooney and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Mystic Circle and in politics he is democrat. He is a member of the board of education.

George Moore, the present postmaster of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in Brooke county, Va. (now West Virginia), February 17, 1850. He was the son of Samuel and Martha (White) Moore, both of whom were also natives of Brooke county, Va., and both were of Irish descent. His father was born October 9, 1809, being the son of John Moore, a native of Ireland. He came to America, located near the present site of Independence, Penn., in which vicinity he spent the remainder of his life. The mother of our subject was born in January, 1826, being the daughter of Robert and Sarah White, both of whom were also natives of Ireland. They also were married in their native country, and emigrated to America and located in Brooke county, Va., in which both spent the rest of their lives. The father of our subject was a millwright by trade, and resided during his entire life in Brooke county, W. Va., his death occurring in 1867. His wife still survives, and at present resides with her son, the subject of this sketch. The latter was reared to manhood in his native country, and very early in life he learned the miller's trade, to which pursuit his attention was chiefly given until he took his present position. At nineteen years of age he removed from Brooke county, W. Va., to Steubenville, Ohio, and he has resided in the latter place ever since. Before coming to Steubenville, he had been tendered a situation with the large milling firm of Raney, Sheal & Co., and it was for the purpose of accepting it that he came. He continued with that firm from 1869 until 1886, beginning as second miller, but shortly after being promoted to the positions of book-keeper and salesman. He had the entire confidence of this well-known firm, and for many years before resigning his position it entrusted to him many important and responsible duties. March 18, 1886, he was appointed postmaster of Steubenville. He was commissioned as such on the 6th day of April following, and he has discharged the duties of that responsible position in an able and eminently satisfactory manner ever since. Mr. Moore was married October 8, 1873, to Anna M. Brashear, daughter of Basil and

Jane (Glenn) Brashear, formerly of Washington county, Penn. Mrs. Moore was born in that county in 1852. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of five children, as follows: Claude, G. Nelson, Ethel, Ada and Frances L., of whom G. Nelson and Frances L. are living. Mr. Moore and wife are members of the Presbyterian church; the former of whom is a member of the Masonic lodge, in which he has attained the degree of Knight Templar. He has filled all the positions in both the blue lodge and chapter, and has held a number of responsible positions in his commandery, being a past recorder and its present prelate. He takes great interest in Masonry, and is prominent in the Masonic circles of the state. In politics he is a democrat. He takes an active part in local politics and uses every honorable instrumentality to promote the welfare of his party. In 1883 he was elected a member of the city council, overcoming a republican majority of 130, and receiving a democratic majority of forty-five. Mr. Moore is very favorably known both in his city and county, and socially, he is very popular.

Justin G. Morris, deceased, formerly a prominent citizen of Steubenville, was born near Uniontown, Penn., January 1, 1814. He was married February 16, 1837, to Henrietta S. Taylor. In 1839 Mr. and Mrs. Morris located at Steubenville. Mr. Morris was, at one time, one of the editors and proprietors of the *American Union*. He served two terms as treasurer of Jefferson county, after which he was made secretary and treasurer of the Steubenville & Indiana railway, which position he held until his death on March 20, 1876. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian church, was an Odd Fellow, and in politics he was a democrat.

Jones Munker, a pioneer clothing merchant and highly esteemed citizen of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 24, 1840. At seventeen years of age, or in 1857, he came unaccompanied by any relations to America, and, for one year, he was engaged in business in New York city. In 1858 he came to Steubenville, Ohio, where he has resided continuously ever since. Here he clerked for a few years, after which, in 1862, he engaged in the clothing and merchant tailoring business for himself, and he has conducted an establishment of that kind ever since, having, during the whole twenty-six years, occupied the same business room. He has been successful in business and has not only succeeded in building up a large trade, but also in winning the full confidence of the public. His business and social standing are of the best, and no clothing house in this section of country has a more honorable reputation. Mr. Munker was married May 1, 1870, to Rebecca Lewenjood, who is a native of Boston, Mass. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of six children, all of whom are living. Mr. Munker is a member of the Masonic lodge and the Order of Druids. In politics he is a republican. He has served four terms as a member of the city council. Mr. Munker is one of Steubenville's most prominent and successful business men, and one of her most influential citizens. While in the city council he served seven years as its president.

Matthew Nicholson, an old and honored native citizen of Steubenville, was born March 9, 1824, son of John E. and Mary (Myers) Nicholson. The mother was born on Peter's creek, in Pennsylvania, and removed with her parents to Steubenville, August 18, 1800, when she was five years old. Her father, son of James Nicholson, a native of Ireland, spent the latter part of his life in Venango county, Penn., came to Steubenville at about twenty years of age, and here was married to Mary, daughter of Matthew and Eve (Figley) Myers, who were among the first settlers of Steubenville. By this marriage there were seven children, of whom Matthew was the fourth. Of these he and two sisters are now living. John E. Nicholson died March 13, 1865, and his wife died September 11, 1886, in the ninety-first year of her age. Matthew Nicholson worked somewhat at blacksmithing, the trade of his father, but at about sixteen years of age he took up brick making, which became his vocation. He worked as a journeyman until he reached the age of twenty-two, and then began the manufacture of brick on his own responsibility, and until 1885, a period of nearly forty years, he was the leading brick manufacturer of Steubenville. He also gave much attention to the mining and delivery of coal, and as a contractor erected many of the substantial buildings of Steubenville. Mr. Nicholson was married to Helena Tredway, who was born in Wood county, W. Va., March 3, 1824. Her father, Henry H. Tredway, was born near Baltimore, Md., the son of Edward and Nancy Tredway, of Maryland. Her mother Sarah, daughter of George and Sarah Johnson, was born in Hartford county, Penn. Mrs. Nicholson was the fourth in a family of eight children. She, two sisters and one brother survive. She was only eleven years old when her mother died, after which her father was married to Eliza Foley, who bore to him six children, of whom two sons are now living. He died about 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson have had nine children: George W., John H. (deceased), Andrew J., Mary E., John H., Ross, Frank, Baz and Charles M. In politics Mr. Nicholson is a republican. He started as a poor boy in a brick yard, and by leading a life of industry he has accumulated considerable property, which he and wife now enjoy in quiet and happy retirement, and their home on the hill south of the city, to which they removed in September, 1853.

George W. Nicholson was born August 16, 1845, at Steubenville, and is the eldest child of Matthew and Helena Nicholson. His home all his life has been at Steubenville. He served about two years and eight months in the Union army, being for a year and two months a member of Company G, Thirtieth Ohio, and for about eighteen months was a member of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry. He was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga by a ball in the right knee joint, which proved very painful. His occupation has been that of a brick manufacturer. He was married, September 18, 1867, to Lucinda Campf, who has borne to him two children: Margaret J. and William G., both of whom are living. The former graduated from the Steubenville high school in June,

1889. Mrs. and Mrs. Nicholson are members of the Episcopal church. In politics he is a republican.

Andrew J. Nicholson, a prominent retail grocer of Steubenville, was born in that city September 8, 1849, son of Matthew and Helena Nicholson. At an early age he began to assist his father at brick making, and this received his attention until 1873. He then went to California where he remained nearly one year for the benefit of his health. On his return to Steubenville he engaged in the grocery business, in which he is now one of the foremost. He was married June 2, 1875, to Loretta, daughter of John and Margaret Bair, natives of Pennsylvania. Her father, now deceased, was born about 1808, son of John and Catharine Bair, with whom he removed to Harrison county, Ohio, when fourteen years of age. Her mother, now living at Steubenville, was born in 1812, the daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Hoobler, who brought her to Harrison county when she was one year old. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson have five children: Montford M., Bertrand (deceased), Cora B., Willard J. and Lizzie H. He and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church. In politics he is a republican. He has served as a member of the city council one term, and for two years he was a member of the board of health.

Frank Nicholson, seventh child of Matthew and Helena Nicholson, is now an enterprising contractor and brick manufacturer, of Steubenville. He was born in that city, February 2, 1859. At the age of nine years he began to work in his father's brick-yard, and he continued with him until he was seventeen, when he went to Canton, Ohio, where he spent four years learning the brick mason's trade. Upon the day his apprenticeship was completed he returned to Steubenville, and at once took the contract to build a rolling mill at Mingo Junction for the Junction Iron company. For this he manufactured his own brick and completed the structure in first-class style. With that beginning he has continued in business as a contractor and brick manufacturer, and has done notable work, among which may be mentioned, the factory for the Jefferson Iron works, the United Presbyterian church of Steubenville, which cost $22,000, the George W. Alban residence, which cost $10,000, and Gould's tunnel, four miles west of Steubenville, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway, which required 4,000,000 brick. Mr. Nicholson was married October 20, 1880, to Mary E. M., daughter of William Armstrong, one of Steubenville's oldest citizens. Mrs. Nicholson was born in Steubenville, October 20, 1861. They have had two children: Oliver A. and Howard, who died aged five months. Mr. Nicholson is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a republican.

Charles M. Nicholson, a successful young business man and grocer of Steubenville, was born on the old Nicholson homestead just south of that city, December 17, 1867. He is the youngest child of Matthew and Helena Nicholson, whose history appears above. He was reared on the old home place, and attended school in Steubenville until he was sixteen. At a very early age he began to work in

his father's brick-yard, and he was thus employed when not in school, throughout his entire boyhood and youth. He continued in the brick business until he reached the age of twenty-one, and during the last year he followed it he manufactured brick on his own responsibility. On the 1st day of October, 1888, he engaged in the grocery business, and he has ever since conducted a store of that kind in a successful and profitable manner in the south part of the city. He was married July 4, 1889, to Lizzie M., daughter of Gustave and Mary Rarey, of Wintersville, Jefferson county. Mrs. Nicholson was born in Tiltonville in the same county, August 18, 1868. In politics Mr. Nicholson is an ardent republican.

Major John F. Oliver, of Steubenville, was born at the village of Clinton, Allegheny Co., Penn., November 15, 1830. He was the son of John and Jane (Flenniken) Oliver, who were born, reared and married in Washington county, Penn. His father, born March 1, 1792, was the son of Andrew Oliver, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America about 1787, and located in Washington county, Penn., where soon afterward he was married to a Miss Grimes. After his wife's death, in 1825, he removed to Fayette county, Ohio, where he died shortly after. Capt. Oliver is the seventh of eleven children of his parents, of whom four are now living. In about 1817 his parents removed to Fayette county, Ohio, but ten years later, owing to the sickness then prevailing in that part of Ohio, they returned to Washington county shortly afterward, and removed to Clinton, Penn. By trade the father was a carpenter, but in later years gave considerable attention to mercantile pursuits and to hotel keeping. They resided at Sewickley and Allegheny City a number of years, and in 1854 removed to Steubenville, where they died, the mother in December, 1875, and the father in January, 1879. The early life of Capt. Oliver was divided between Clinton, Sewickley and Allegheny City. At sixteen years of age he entered Westminster college of Allegheny City, which he attended one year. Subsequently he attended the Western university of Pennsylvania two years. When not in school, he worked in his father's livery barn which the latter conducted in connection with his hotel. In 1852 he went to California where, for two years, he was engaged at mining and the transportation of freight. The trip to California was made across the plains and he walked the entire distance from the Missouri river to Sacramento City. In the fall of 1854 he returned home by way of Nicarauga, and after a brief visit in Allegheny City, located at Steubenville. Here he entered upon the study of law, and spent two years in the office of Stanton & McCook. In December, 1856, he was admitted to the bar, and he at once began the practice of his profession in Steubenville. In 1857 he was elected city solicitor, and served two years. In 1859 he was elected mayor of the city and was re-elected in the spring of 1861, but in the following June he resigned to enter the Union army. He raised Company F, Twenty-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, of which he served as captain two years. In May, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of major, but shortly afterward he was appointed provost marshal of the seventeenth

Ohio district by Secretaty Stanton, and with headquarters at Alliance, he served in that capacity until the fall of 1865. During that time he put into the service about 2,500 men. For several years after the close of the war he was engaged in the real estate business at Alliance, and in the spring of 1872 he was elected mayor of that city. He resigned the office, however, in the spring of 1873, and returned to his old home. Here he became engaged as a broker and real estate dealer. In 1875 he was again elected mayor of Steubenville, and served two years. In the fall of 1878 he removed to East Liverpool, Ohio, where he had a temporary residence five years, engaged in mercantile pursuits. In the fall of 1883 he returned to Steubenville, and has since conducted a large book and stationery establishment on Market street. He has served as a member of the board of education since the spring of 1884, and for the past three years has been president of the board. Mr. Oliver was married May 16, 1861, to Catharine L., daughter of Col. Richard Hooker, by whom he had four children: John C., Jane F., Campbell H., and James A. (who died in infancy). The mother of these children died August 27, 1879, and on November 15, 1882, Mr. Oliver was married to Caroline, daughter of the late James Turnbull. Mr. Oliver is a member of Edwin M. Stanton post, No. 166, G. A. R., and he is a devoted republican. Mr. Oliver is well known throughout the upper Ohio valley, and wherever known he commands respect and esteem.

Hon. Henry Opperman, ex-mayor of the city of Steubenville, was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, September 12, 1829. He is the son of John and Catharine (Sengelaub) Opperman, by whom he was reared to the age of sixteen in his native country. He attended school until fourteen, and after that age worked upon his father's farm until, in 1847 he accompanied his father, mother and two brothers to America, landing at New York city on May 21. The family arrived at Pittsburgh, Penn., June 12, and after a residence of about four months there, they settled in the vicinity of Ore Hill blast furnace, on the Alleghany river in Armstrong county, Penn. There they remained three years, during which time the subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade. In the spring of 1850 they removed to Sharpsburg, Penn., where during the following summer he was employed in a rolling mill. In the fall of 1850 the family returned to Pittsburgh, where the father died April 3, 1853. Henry Opperman remained there about one year, working at the carpenter's trade. Early in 1851 he returned to the former home in Armstrong county, where he followed his trade about seven months, and for three years afterward he worked at his trade at another blast furnace, in the same county. While there he was married June 15, 1852, to Anna G. Krausharr, a native of Hesse Cassel, who came with her parents to America in 1851. In 1854 Mr. Opperman removed to Chester, Randolph county, Ill., where he resided four years, conducting a carpenter and wagon shop. In 1858, he returned to Armstrong county, Penn., where he continued at his trade until 1861. In that year he located in Pittsburgh. There he was employed in Laughlin's blast furnace until 1863, when he removed to

his present home. Here he continued at his trade until 1865, when he accepted the position of general manager of the blast furnace of the Jefferson Iron Works, and continued in that capacity nineteen years and a half. In the spring of 1885, he was elected mayor of Steubenville, and in 1887 was re-elected to that office, which he filled in an acceptable manner four years. In June, 1889, he received the republican nomination for the office of sheriff of Jefferson county, and he was elected. Mr. and Mrs. Opperman have ten children: Catharine, Mary Ann, Mary Jane, Lizzie, Maggie, Anna, Emma, John, Addie and Carrie, of whom Mary Ann and Lizzie are deceased. Mr. Opperman is a member of the Masonic order, Odd Fellows and K. of P., Order of Druids and of the A. O. U. W. In politics he is a prominent member of the republican party. In addition to the official services already named, he has served as councilman three terms. He is well and favorably known in this city and throughout the county.

Amos Parsons, a respected citizen of Steubenville, and ex-commissioner of Jefferson county, was born in Wayne township, of that county, August 29, 1837. He is the son of William and Hannah (Starr) Parsons, the former, a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Wayne township. His father died in 1854, aged forty-two years, but his mother, now eighty-two years of age, still resides in Wayne township. Amos Parsons was reared on a farm in his native township. In 1863 he became employed as a bridge carpenter on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway, and he thus continued until 1880, with the exception of four months in 1864, during which he served in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio National Guard. After retiring from the railroad he was for a few months, engaged in the grocery business in Steubenville, which place has been his home since January, 1871. For about five years following this, he was a dealer in sewing machines. For the past two years he has been employed as a traveling salesman in the marble business. Mr. Parsons was married January 3, 1867, to Emeline Adams, who was born June 9, 1839, daughter of John H. and Mary (Weldy) Adams. Her father is a native of Steubenville township, and her mother of Cross Creek township, Jefferson county. Mr. Parsons and wife have four children: John W., Lena M., Mary W. and Alice H. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the G. A. R. In politics he is a republican. He has served two terms, or six years, as commissioner of Jefferson county, having been elected in 1881, and re-elected in 1884.

Dr. Benjamin F. Payne, of Steubenville, a physician and surgeon of high standing, was born near the village of Chesterfield, Hampshire county, Mass., February 22, 1825. He is the son of Stephen and Sarah (Strong) Payne, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Northampton, Mass. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, died when Benjamin was but nine years old. About two years after his death his widow removed with her children to Springfield, Mass., which was the home of Dr. Payne until he was about

twenty-five years of age. His education was received in a district school, near his birth place, the public schools of Springfield, the Round Hill high school of Northampton, and Amherst college. While pursuing his literary studies he determined to fit himself for the practice of medicine, and his leisure time was devoted to the study of works bearing upon that subject. In 1850 he came to Ohio, and for three years studied medicine under the preceptorship of his brother, Dr. William Payne, of Warren. He then began the practice at Braceville, a town ten miles from Warren, and remained there between one and two years. He then located at Steubenville, which has been his home ever since. He was graduated by the Eclectic Medical college, of Cincinnati, in 1858, and for a period of five years he was a member of the faculty of the Eclectic Medical college, of Philadelphia. He has been eminently successful in his profession, and by his practice, which has been both large and lucrative, he is permitted to spend his declining years in comfort and ease. Dr. Payne was married in June, 1849, to Mary S. Field, of Northampton, Mass. They have now lived together over forty years of happy wedded life. In politics the doctor is a republican, though he has carefully avoided giving himself up to partisanship. Dr. Payne, as one of Steubenville's oldest practitioners, possesses an extensive acquaintance, and is wherever known respected and esteemed.

Enoch Pearce, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born November 18, 1832, at Westminster, near Baltimore, Md., and is a son of Enoch and Rachel (MacKenzie) Pearce. Both of his parents are Marylanders. His father has followed mechanical pursuits through life, and removed to Ohio in 1840, settling at Steubenville, where he has since resided. Dr. Pearce received a liberal education at the Grove academy, in Steubenville. In 1848 he commenced to study medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Benjamin Tappan, of Steubenville, and for three years pursued his readings with earnestness. He attended the medical lectures delivered at the university of the city of New York in 1851–52, and also at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, in 1853–54, graduating from the latter institution with honor. He began the practice of his profession in Steubenville, in 1854, and has resided there ever since, having succeeded in establishing a successful and lucrative line of patronage. During the civil war he was surgeon of the Sixty-first Ohio volunteer infantry, and was with that command at the battles of Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, White Sulphur Springs, Freeman's Ford, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, besides numerous lesser engagements and skirmishes. After the battle of Gettysburg he was examined by the United States medical board, and was appointed assistant surgeon of the United States volunteers and was commissioned by President Lincoln as such. He held the position one week only when he was promoted to the grade of full Surgeon United States volunteers, for deserved excellency in scholarship and in the duties of surgeonry and medicine. He continued in the service and was assigned to duty in Tennessee and also to the

management of a United States army hospital in Louisville for wounded soldiers. His health having become impaired, he was discharged from service by the war department, for physical disability. He immediately returned home and sought rest as a means to recover his health, and after a year resumed the practice of his profession in Steubenville. On July 24, 1867, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, by brevet, in the United States medical service, for faithful and meritorious services during the war of the rebellion. In 1869 he received the appointment of examining surgeon in the service of the government, which position he yet retains. He has been for a number of years a prominent member of the state medical society, and was chairman of the committee on the incurable insane of Ohio, making the report to the legislature. He has also written more or less on medical topics. He has been from its organization a prominent officer and member of the Jefferson county medical association. He was appointed in 1875, censor of the Columbus medical college. Was appointed by President U. S. Grant, in June, 1869, a United States examining surgeon for pensions, at Steubenville, Ohio, which position he held continuously for twenty years, up to July, 1889; was a member of the centennial medical congress at Philadelphia, Penn., in 1876, and a member of the ninth International medical congress at Washington, D. C., September, 1887. He has never sought or held any public office involving political responsibility. He was married in 1860, to Celia J., daughter of the late Richard Savary, of Steubenville.

Dr. John Pearce, a prominent dentist and much esteemed citizen, of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in the city in which he resides December 12, 1842, being the son of Enoch and Rachel (MacKenzie) Pearce, a more extensive mention of whom appears elsewhere in this work. His home during his entire life, thus far, has been in Steubenville, in the public schools of which city he received his early education. At nineteen years of age he entered the service of the Union army, and the first years of his manhood were spent helping to put down the rebellion. A complete record of his services which covered nearly the entire war, and which were, indeed, most honorable, is here given: On December 25, 1861, he was appointed hospital steward of the Sixty-first regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, and served in that capacity until after the battle of Gettysburg. On November 21, 1863, he was appointed a first lieutenant, and with that rank he commanded Company A, of the Sixty-first regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, from that date until the close of the war. He served in first brigade, third division, first army corps, army of Virginia, from June to September, 1862; the first brigade, third division, eleventh army corps, army of the Potomac, from September, 1862, to September, 1863; the first brigade, third division, eleventh army corps, army of the Cumberland, from September, 1863, to April 11, 1864, and in the third brigade, first division, twentieth army corps, army of the Cumberland, from April 11, 1864, to March, 1865. Service duty in western Virginia, mountain department, June to August, 1862; battle of Freeman's Ford, August 22, 1862; White Sulphur Springs,

August 23, 24; Waterloo Bridge, August 25; Plains of Manassas, August 28, 29; Bull Run, August 30; operations on Centreville Pike and skirmish at Fairfax Court House, September 1, 2; expedition to Thoroughfare Gap and Rappahannock river, October 26, to November 3; movement to Falmouth, Va., December 10 to 14; Burnside's second campaign, January 20 to 24, 1863; Chancellorsville campaign, April 27 to May 6; battle of Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3; Pennsylvania campaign, June 12 to July 16; battle of Gettysburg, July 1 to 3; action near Hagerstown, Md., July 12; duty on Orange and Alexandria railroad, July 26 to September 25, and at Bridgeport, Ala., October 1 to 27; night battle on Lookout creek, October 28 and 29; battle of Missionary Ridge, November 23 to 25; relief of Knoxville, November 29 to December 11; battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14 and 15, 1864; Cassville, May 19; Dallas, May 25; operations near Dallas, June 1 to 3; passage of the Chattahoochie, July 17; battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 20; siege of Atlanta, July 20 to September 2; duty on the Chattahoochie, July 27 to August 5; march to the sea, November 15 to December 10; skirmish at Sandersonville, Ga., November 26; siege of Savannah, December 10 to 20; campaign of the Carolinas, January 16 to March 31, 1865; march to Goldsboro, N. C., January 20 to March 24; battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19 to 21. In some of the engagements his regiment suffered heavy loss, and it was particularly great at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, in which it lost half its number in about twenty-five minutes. He, however, came through unhurt, and on March 31, 1865, he was honorably discharged near Goldsboro, N. C. From the war he returned home, and shortly afterward he entered upon the study of dentistry, with Dr. Henry Morrison, formerly of Steubenville, but now of Pittsburgh, Penn. He remained with him about one year and a half. He then took one course of lectures in the Pennsylvania dental college, of Philadelphia, after which he immediately began the practice of his profession in Steubenville, Ohio, and he is now a leading dentist and highly respected citizen of that city. Dr. Pearce was married October 3, 1871, to Lizzie Morris, daughter of Justin G. Morris, a former citizen of Steubenville. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of the following two children: Hattie M. and Morris J., of whom the former died aged thirteen years. Dr. Pearce is a member of the Ohio Valley dental society, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically he is a republican. He is a skillful dentist, and he is in possession of a good practice. He is an honorable, upright, worthy man and his record, whether viewed from a civil, military or professional standpoint, is thoroughly honorable and eminently creditable.

Levi L. Pitner, a leading blacksmith and horseshoer of Steubenville, was born in Sharon, Penn., May 24, 1848. He is the son of Richard C. and Harriet (Kinney) Pitner, the former a native of Steubenville, and the latter of New Hampshire. When he was six years old his parents removed to Clarion county, Penn., and three years later he went to live with the family of J. C. McCamant, a wealthy farmer and blacksmith of Clarion county. At fifteen years of age he went to

Wheeling and served a four years' apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade. He was then employed as a journeyman two years and four months in St. Clairsville, Ohio. He then, in 1870, engaged at blacksmithing for himself at West Wheeling. Two years later he removed to Wellsburgh, W. Va., where he was engaged in a blacksmithing business seven years. In 1881 he came to Steubenville, where he conducts a large blacksmith shop. Mr. Pitner was married November 23, 1870, to Anna C. Maybury, a native of Wheeling, W. Va., daughter of Rev. William Maybury, a Baptist minister. They have had ten children: William R., Laura E., Marcus, Emma, Dessie, Mary E., Levi, Mabel, McCoy and Rachel, of whom Emma, Levi and McCoy are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Pitner are members of the First Baptist church of Steubenville, and he is an Odd Fellow.

Capt. Benjamin F. Prentiss, a highly respected citizen of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in Milton, Northumberland county, Penn., August 31, 1835. He was the son of Benjamin F. and Mary (Hunter) Prentiss, the former of whom was born in the state of New York, and the latter of whom was born in county Derry, Ireland. His parents were married in 1834. His father was killed by being thrown from a wagon in 1859. His mother died April 1, 1886. The subject was chiefly reared in his native state. In the latter part of 1854 he removed to Akron, Ohio. In April, 1856, he came to Steubenville. September 5, 1861, he entered the Union army as a private in Company G, Second Ohio volunteer infantry. October 7, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of captain, and he commanded Company H, First Ohio volunteer infantry until May 7, 1863, when he resigned and returned home. He commanded his company at Shiloh and Stone River, besides many other smaller engagements. After returning from the war Capt. Prentiss took a very active and courageous part in the pursuit of John Morgan, and as commander of a squad composed of nineteen young men he had a lively engagement with a band of raiders near Wintersville, Jefferson county. June 23, 1863, he was married in Steubenville to Margaret J. King, daughter of Matthew and Jane (Sands) King, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Her father was born in county Donegal. They came to America single, and were married in Steubenville, Ohio, where Mrs. Prentiss was born April 27, 1839. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss have resided at different times in Benwood, W. Va.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Bellville, Ill.; Clifton, W. Va., and Steubenville, Ohio. Mr. Prentiss learned the trade of a nailer in his youth, and he has followed it in one capacity or another nearly all the time ever since. He had charge of the Benwood Iron Works, of Benwood, W. Va., about three years, and he was general manager of the Bellville Nail company, of Bellville, Ill., about four years. Upon the formation of the Co-operative Nail company, of Steubenville, Ohio, in 1885, Mr. Prentiss was made its president, and he held that position throughout its entire existence. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss has resulted in the birth of five children, as follows: Mary K., Franklin R., Jennie B., George D. and Matthew W., of whom the last two are

deceased. Mary is a teacher in the Steubenville city schools; Franklin is a nailer by trade, and Jennie is now pursuing the study of medicine, being a student in a Cleveland medical college. Capt. Prentiss is a Mason and a member of the G. A. R. In politics he is a republican. He has served as a member of the school board in both Benwood, W. Va., and Steubenville, Ohio. He is one of Steubenville's best citizens, and he and wife are very highly respected. He is at present president of the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry association.

Henry M. Priest, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in the village of Wintersville, Jefferson county, Ohio, June 9, 1847. He is the son of Valentine and Elizabeth (Loyd) Priest, the former of whom was born in Wellsburg, Va., in the year 1809, and the latter was born in Cross Creek township, Jefferson county, Ohio, in the year 1810. His father was the son of Stephen and Mary Priest, and his mother was the daughter of John and Mary Loyd. His mother died in 1882, and her husband, who, throughout his life gave his attention to the blacksmith's trade, and later to the grocery business, survived her until 1888. He was a life-long democrat, and when he died he was serving as postmaster of the village of Wintersville, having been appointed during the administration of Grover Cleveland. The subject of this sketch was reared to the age of sixteen in his native village, in the schools of which he received his early education. Between the ages of sixteen and eighteen he attended school in winter, and was employed in different ways in summer. At eighteen years of age he took up the vocation of a teacher, and this pursuit received the greater part of his attention for four years. He also, during that time, attended the Hopedale normal college two terms. On the 5th day of June, 1871, he entered the employ of the Jefferson Iron Works of Steubenville, which was then operated by the firm of Spaulding, Woodward & Co., his first position being that of memorandum clerk. In 1874 he was promoted to the position of superintendent of labor in the furnace department of the establishment, and he continued in that capacity until 1875, when he was promoted to the position of assistant book-keeper in the city office. He held that position until November, 1881, when he was elected secretary of the company, and he continued in that capacity until March 12, 1883. On that date he was elected president of the La Belle Iron Works, of Wheeling, W. Va., which property was largely owned by the stockholders of the Jefferson Iron Works, of Steubenville. He resigned that position February 5, 1887, to accept the presidency of the Junction Iron company, of Wheeling, also the associate general management of the Laughlin and Junction Steel company, of Wheeling, the plants of both of which corporations are located at Mingo Junction, Jefferson county, Ohio, which two positions he still holds. Mr. Priest also possesses a knowledge of law, having studied it at odd moments during his clerical career, and having been admitted to the bar in April, 1876. He was married April 30, 1873, to Ida J. Gracy, daughter of Joseph and Catharine Gracy, the former of whom used to be a resident of Cross creek township, Jefferson county. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Priest has re-

sulted in the birth of six children as follows: Laura E., Annie E., Bertha J., Harry H., Bessie M. and Mamie, all of whom are living. Mr. Priest is an Odd Fellow, a Mason and a Knight Templar. He is a past grand officer in Odd Fellowship, and he is at present eminent commander of the Steubenville Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar. In politics he is a republican. He is a man of easy manner and calm demeanor, and one whose business qualifications are of a very high order. In every circle of life, whether of a social, or business character, he stands very high.

Dr. Thomas H. Purviance, a venerable physician and surgeon of Steubenville, was born in Smithfield township, Jefferson county, June 15, 1814. He is the son of Thomas and Mary (Dix) Purviance, the former of whom was born in Fayette county, Penn., July 30, 1779, the latter in Jefferson county, Ohio, in the early part of August, 1783. Thomas was the son of James and Elizabeth Purviance, the former of whom was a native of England, and came to America an orphan. He became a minister of the Friends, and labored in that capacity in Fayette county, Penn., where he resided from the time he came to America, until he died. The mother of Dr. Purviance was the daughter of John and Sarah (Harlan) Dix. When the subject of this sketch was twelve years of age, his parents removed to Smithfield, Jefferson county, where he spent his youth. At the age of nineteen, he became a teacher in the public schools. After three terms he entered New Athens college, where he was graduated in 1842. He then resumed teaching for three years, at the same time being a student at medicine, under Dr. John Leslie, of Steubenville. In the fall of 1850, he entered the Physio-medical college of Cincinnati, in which he completed a full course, graduating in 1852. He then began the practice of medicine in Westchester, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. A year later, he removed to Jewett, Harrison county, where he practiced until 1874. In the spring of that year he located in Steubenville, where he has since resided. Dr. Purviance was married October 27, 1836, to Sarah, daughter of Nathan and Susannah (Dix) Maxson, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Maryland. Mrs. Purviance was born in Harrison county, Ohio, December 9, 1816. She has borne to her husband, five sons and two daughters: Joseph F., a physician of Steubenville; Nathan M., a prominent attorney of Kansas; Mary A., wife of David Lowmiller, of Carroll county, Ohio; Thomas H., a prominent contractor of Steubenville; Susannah, who died, aged eleven years; Samuel T., a farmer of Barton county, Mo., and William A., at present mayor of Rosedale, Kansas. Dr. Purviance is now seventy-five years of age. He began his career as a physician nearly forty years ago, and he is still actively engaged in his profession. He has been very successful, and his practice has been both large and lucrative. He and wife have lived together fifty-two years, and both bid fair to live for years to come, to enjoy a happy old age.

Dr. Samuel E. Queen, a prominent young veterinary surgeon of Steubenville, was born in Carroll county, Ohio, May 22, 1862. He is

the son of Samuel G. and Harriet (Lewis) Queen, the former of whom was born in Carroll county, and the latter in Columbiana county. They are still living, and continue to occupy the old home farm in Carroll county where Dr. Queen was born. The latter was reared to manhood at the home of his parents. At twenty-one years of age, in the fall of 1883, he entered the Ontario veterinary college of Toronto, Canada, in which he took two courses of lectures, graduating March 27, 1885. On May 21st, of the same year, he located at Steubenville, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, being now the city's leading veterinary surgeon. Dr. Queen was married May 6, 1886, to Jennie H. McCrea, of Columbiana county. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of one child, Charles W., born June 15, 1887. The doctor and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in politics he is a republican. He is in possession of a lucrative practice and has the full confidence of the public. He is the only practitioner in Steubenville who is a graduate of a veterinary college, and judging from his past experience, there is every reason to believe that he will be eminently successful in the practice of his chosen profession.

Theodore F. Rabe, of Steubenville, was born at Bloomfield, Jefferson county, August 26, 1848. He is the son of William and Drusilla (Copeland) Rabe, natives of Washington county, Penn., the latter having been born in Monongahela City, and the former near that place. His father was the son of Jacob and Ann Rabe, was twice married, Drusilla being the first wife. She died in 1854, leaving three sons, of whom Theodore is the second, and of whom all are now living. The father was afterward married to Mary Ann Wheaton, who survives, and who bore him two daughters, both of whom are living. The father died March 4, 1888. Mr. Rabe's early life was spent in his native village of Bloomfield, in the public school of which he received his early education. In his youth he secured a situation as clerk in a general store, and the grocery business has occupied the greater part of his attention ever since. For one year he was a member of the firm of Hulton, Tipton & Rabe, general merchants, of Bloomfield. In 1878, he removed to Steubenville, where he has since been engaged in the grocery business. He was married March 28, 1883, to Alvilda, daughter of Leander and Mary Jane (Moore) Scott, who were respectively natives of Guernsey and Jefferson counties, Ohio. Her father was a soldier in Company H, Seventy-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, and died while in the service. Mrs. Rabe was born in the village of New Alexandria. She is the mother of one child, Clara Permar, born January 5, 1885. Mr. Rabe and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Steubenville. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the International Progressive Association. In politics he is a republican. He was once secretary of the town of Bloomfield, holding the office two terms. Mr. Rabe is a reliable and successful business man, and both he and wife are highly respected.

The Steubenville Female seminary, now educating the third generation, has exerted a remarakably wide-spread and beneficial influence throughout a long period of years — an influence which has been felt in home and society in all parts of America and in foreign lands. In its earliest days, when the river, the canal boat, and the stage were the only means of transit, its daughters came from afar, and still, in spite of many similar institutions all over the land, its widespread fame draws pupils from all regions. The methods of culture are calculated to produce sensible, intelligent women, able to occupy positions of responsibility, to meet skillfully all the emergencies of life, as well as fill the noble positions of wife and mother. The religious influence it has exerted has been of great value, and 20 per cent. of its pupils have yearly been brought within the church. With this institution since 1856, Rev. Alexander McCandless Reid, Ph. D., has been connected, and for several years past he has been its proprietor and principal. Previously, Rev. Dr. Charles C. Beatty and wife were in charge, but by a strange circumstance Dr. Comingo met Dr. Reid in Switzerland, on Mont Blanc, and there pleasant association led to relations with Dr. Beatty, which brought Dr. Reid and wife to the seminary. They soon demonstrated their entire fitness for the place, and in the years that have followed have sustained and advanced the high position of the institution. His thorough scholarship, and skill as a teacher, have been aided by the efforts of his estimable wife, who has greatly assisted in the work of advancing the social and esthetical culture of those, who, during their period of attendance, are made by her to feel that they are members of her home and family. Dr. Reid was born in Beaver county, Penn., April 20, 1827. His father, Henry Reid, was a Presbyterian elder of repute, and his mother, Jane McCandless, was a woman of notable piety who bore many years of painful affliction. He was educated at Cannonsburgh, in the Jefferson college, and at the Allegheny theological seminary. He then engaged in teaching at Sewickley academy, Pennsylvania, associated with Rev. Joseph S. Travelli. In 1855 he went to Europe for further study, and in the same year was married to Sarah Lambert, Mercer county, Penn. In October, 1856, he became associated with Dr. Beatty in the management of the institution above referred to. During the nineteen years of his connection with the institution the average number of pupils has been about 150, the number of boarding pupils about ninety, and the whole number of pupils that have attended is over 4,000. He received the degree of Ph. D., from Washington and Jefferson college. In 1875 he was a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian assembly at London, representing the Northern Presbyterian church. He then made an extensive tour of the continent. During his previous visit to Europe he contributed to two journals, and he has written more or less regularly since for the press. Of his many brilliant sermons several have been published and widely circulated.

James M. Reynolds, city clerk of Steubenville, and for the past twelve years, operator at that place for the "Pan Handle" railroad



A. M. Reid

company, was born in Steubenville, December 24, 1857. His parents, Henry K. and Ann E. (Davidson) Reynolds, were both born about thirty miles from Baltimore, in Cecil county, Md., and were married in that state. In an early day they located in Steubenville, where the father spent the rest of his life, and where the mother still resides. Here his father first engaged in the dry goods business, but later led the life of a steamboat captain. It was he who, in connection with Mr. Loudon Borland, sank the coal shaft in Steubenville, which is now operated by the Steubenville coal and mining company. Still later he was a member of the firm of Reynolds & Anderson, who operated extensive planing-mill interests. Some years after retiring from this he was elected recorder of Jefferson county, but died April 10, 1877, during his term of office. James M. Reynolds was reared in Steubenville, the public schools of which he attended until he was nineteen years of age, lacking only about two months of completing the high school course. On quitting school he began the study of telegraphy in the office of the P., C. & St. L. railroad company, at Steubenville. In less than a year he was a competent operator, and in April, 1877, he entered the employ of the company as night operator. At the expiration of one year he was made day operator, and he has held that position ever since. Mr. Reynolds was married October 8, 1884, to Carrie G., daughter of John Underwood, of Cross Creek township, and at present a member of the board of county commissioners. Mr. Reynolds and wife are members of the Episcopal church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge and Encampment, and the Patriarchs Militant. In politics he is an ardent republican. In the spring of 1885 he was appointed clerk by the city council, and he has filled that position with marked ability, having been re-appointed in the spring of 1887, and again in the spring of 1889.

Hon. Rees Griffith Richards, a prominent lawyer of Steubenville, and ex-lieutenant-governor of the state of Ohio, is a native of Wales, born July 22, 1842. He was the son of William G. and Sarah (Griffith) Richards, with whom he came to America when he was ten years of age, or in 1842. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were purely of Welsh descent, and had resided in Wales for many generations back. On reaching the United States his parents located in Tioga county, Penn., where the father, for a few years, followed his trade, which was that of a blacksmith, and where later on he turned his attention to farming, devoting his attention to this pursuit until his death in 1863. The mother of our subject still survives, and is now a resident of Youngstown, Mahoning Co., Ohio. The subject of this sketch, in early youth, learned the wagon maker's trade with his father, and after the latter turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, his son, Rees, labored at farm work until the breaking out of the war. He received a good academic education, and at sixteen years of age he became a teacher in district schools, teaching, in all, three terms and alternating with it school work as student. In September, 1861, he entered the service of the Union army as a private in Company G, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, with

which he served until the end of the war. In a few weeks after his enlistment he was made an orderly sergeant, and on the 14th of September, 1862, for meritorious conduct in the battle of South Mountain, he was made captain of his company. It should be said right here, however, that, in the meantime, before he was made captain, he was commissioned a second lieutenant, but, for some unknown reason, the commission failed to reach him, and he never had any knowledge of it until after the close of the war. He served in the capacity of captain from the time he was promoted to that rank until the close of the war. He participated in the battle near Charleston, S. C., the battle of South Mountain, besides numerous skirmishes before he became captain, and he commanded his company at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, Knoxville, Vicksburg, Jackson, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and the battle before Petersburgh, besides many others of less importance. In the battle of Jackson he received a painful, though not serious, wound. A ball struck him in the right leg, but fortunately the wound was not sufficiently serious to cause him to leave his command. At Petersburgh, on the 30th of July, 1864, he was captured, and for six months and a half he was held a prisoner of war. He was regularly confined at Petersburgh, Danville, Va., Columbia, S. C., and finally at Charlotte, N. C. On February 16, 1865, he made his escape from the prison at Charlotte, and in company with two other prisoners who had also escaped, he set out through the woods for Knoxville, Tenn., arriving there four weeks later, or on the 16th day of March. He rejoined his regiment at Alexandria, and from that time until the close of the war he served on the staff of Gen. Curtin. He was mustered out of the service at Harrisburgh, Penn., August, 1865. On the 22d day of the following November he was married in Tioga county, Penn., to Miss Catharine C. Rees, a native of Tioga county, and daughter of David and Mary (Morgan) Rees. In December, 1865, Mr. Richards removed to Youngstown, Ohio, where, for two years, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1867 he removed to Jefferson county, Ohio, and located in Irondale, where, for six years, he continued merchandising. In the fall of 1873 he was elected a member of the state legislature. He was re-elected in 1875, serving two full terms. In the fall of 1877 he was elected to the state senate and was re-elected a member of that body in 1879, serving in it, also, two full terms. In the fall of 1881 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state of Ohio and served two years, declining a renomination. At the expiration of his term as lieutenant-governor, he returned to his home in Steubenville, whither he had removed from Irondale in 1877, and he has ever since devoted his whole time and attention to the practice of law, having, in the meantime, been admitted to the bar in 1876. He soon became prominent at the bar and he now ranks as a leading lawyer of Jefferson county. In politics he has been an ardent supporter of the principles of the republican party. He takes an active part in his party's affairs and is recognized as one of its leaders in the politics of the state. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and of

the Grand Army of the Republic. Gov. Richards is a pleasant, affable, agreeable gentleman, a good conversationalist and altogether a most companionable man. He has a wide acquaintance and is highly esteemed by all who know him. During his last term as state senator, owing to the absence of the lieutenant-governor, Mr. Richards presided over the senate. During the two years which followed he served as lieutenant-governor, and he therefore presided over the state senate for four consecutive years. In this connection it should be said, that during the entire four years his decision was never appealed from but once, and in that instance it was sustained by a vote of twenty-three to three.

William Richards, the oldest native born citizen of Steubenville, was born in a log cabin which stood on a lot adjoining the one he now occupies, February 10, 1809. He is the son of Stephen and Mary Richards, who were located at Steubenville about the time that place began to have an existence, and who spent the remainder of their lives there. They had eight children, of whom William was the sixth, and is now the only one living. His father in early manhood worked as a stone mason, but finally turned his attention to butchering, and followed that until broken health and old age compelled him to retire from the active duties of life. Both he and wife reached a ripe old age. Their son William is now eighty years of age, and has had his home throughout life upon a spot of ground 60x180 feet. He learned the butcher's trade with his father, and this was his vocation until he retired from active business about the time of the civil war. Mr. Richards was married January 6, 1842, to Angeline Smith, who was born on Market street, May 12, 1813. She is the daughter of Jabez and Asenath (Dunn) Smith, who were among the earliest settlers of Steubenville. Of their eight children she was the third, and is one of the two now living. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Richards was born one child, Homer, who lived three weeks. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he was formerly a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, but in 1864 he voted for Abraham Lincoln, and he has since been a member of the republican party.

William F. Ridgley, a leading druggist of Steubenville, is a native of that city, born February 7, 1844. He is the son of John and Anna (Gibson) Ridgley, the former of whom died in 1852. His mother is still living and is now a resident of Denver, Col. He received his early education in the public schools of Steubenville, and in boyhood became a drug clerk in the employ of Richard D, Morrison, who was engaged in business in the same room that Mr. Ridgley now occupies. Later in his youth, he, for a short time, worked at the tinner's trade. At eighteen years of age he entered the Union army, and from August 6, 1862, until the close of the war, served gallantly and faithfully as a member of Company D, Ninety-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry. After the war he re-entered the drug store of Mr. Morrison, and, with the exception of a few months, remained with him until 1869. In that year he engaged in the drug business for himself, and he is

at the present time, one of the leading retail druggists of the city. For the past twelve years he has occupied the building at No. 402 Market street, where a drug business has been conducted continuously since 1850. Mr. Ridgley was married April 30, 1867, to Lizzie Barr, also a native of Steubenville, the daughter of John G. and Lydia (Cummins) Barr. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of six children: Jessie H., wife of John C. Ward, of Steubenville; John B., a clerk in his father's store; Lizzie F., Alice E., Joseph G. and Frank Wray. Mr. and Mrs. Ridgley are members of the Methodist Protestant church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the G. A. R., the K. of H., and the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a devoted republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. In every circle in life, whether of social, religious, business or fraternal character, his standing is of the best.

William Ruddicks, a leading boot and shoe dealer of Steubenville, was born in Scotland, December 22, 1846. He was the son of John and Nancy Ruddicks, the latter of whom died when he was a very small child. After her death he lived with his grandparents until he was six years old. At that age he came to America with his father, and located in Steubenville, where his father died in 1876, and where he has resided ever since. At about thirteen years of age he began to learn the baker's trade, but followed it only for nine months. After that, for one year, he was engaged as a peddler. In August, 1861, or at the early age of fourteen, he entered the service of the Union army in Company L, First West Virginia cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war. He participated in nearly all the engagements of his regiment, including the battle of Gettysburg. Just after that battle he was wounded at Fallen Water, and for three months thereafter he remained in convalescent camp. He was honorably discharged at Wheeling, W. Va, in the fall of 1865. From the war he returned to Steubenville and after a short time became employed as the driver of a dray and continued that way one year. He then became employed in a wholesale grocery and thus continued three years, after which he was employed as a clerk in a retail grocery a year and a half. For three years following this he was engaged in a huckstering business. In September, 1876, he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Nebo, Jefferson county, and there conducted a general store six years. In 1882 be sold out and returned to Steubenville. Here he clerked one year in a retail grocery and spent one year with the milling firm of Raney, Sheal & Co. He then took a situation as a clerk in a boot and shoe store, and he continued in that capacity four years. In July, 1887, he engaged in the boot and shoe business for himself, and he is now doing a large and successful business. Mr. Ruddicks was married January 21, 1868, to Mary J. Ault, daughter of Michael and Charlotte (Percival) Ault, who were respectively natives of Jefferson county, Ohio, and the state of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Ruddicks are the parents of an only daughter, Emma C., who was born September 7, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Ruddicks and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Ruddicks is a mem-

ber of the I. O. O. F., in which he has also taken the Encampment and Patriarchs Militant degrees. He is at present accountant of Canton Doty, No. 42, Patriarchs Militant, having been appointed April 22, 1889. He is also a member of the K. of P., the G. A. R., the National Union and the Union Veteran Legion. In politics he is a republican. He is an enterprising and reliable man, and a citizen who is very highly respected.

Josiah B. Salmon, a leading citizen of Steubenville, was born in that city January 31, 1825. He is the son of Cutler and Anna (Burk) Salmon, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Toronto, Canada. His father was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Salmon, who located in Brooke county, W. Va., opposite Steubenville, in 1797, when Cutler was a small boy. In 1804 they removed to Steubenville, where the grandparents both died and where Cutler Salmon spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1863. His wife survived him until 1868. The subject of this sketch has spent his entire life, thus far, in Steubenville. He learned the butcher's trade in early manhood, and followed it from 1840 until 1860. Since 1860 he has been engaged in the real estate business. During two years of the war he was engaged in buying horses for the government. He has been successful in business, and has accumulated considerable property. His residence on North Third street is one of the handsomest in Steubenville. He was married February 22, 1851, to Margaret, daughter of Esquire Joseph Collins. She died just eleven months after her marriage. In 1855 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Abram Collins. He and his present wife have had eight children, five of whom are living: Robert S., William K., James McK., Samuel, Anna, Clay, Emma and Elizabeth. Those deceased are Robert S., William K. and James McK. In politics Mr. Salmon is a republican. He has served two terms as a member of the board of county commissioners.

Orlin Mead Sanford, of Steubenville, Ohio, is a native of Ballston Springs, N. Y., born May 13, 1856, being the son of George and Louisa C. (Gibbs) Sanford. His father was born on Sanford's Ridge, Glens Falls, N. Y., October 25, 1805, and was the son of David and Amy (Hartwell) Sanford, who were natives of Connecticut. The mother of our subject was the daughter of Dr. Leonard Gibbs, a physician of Granville, N. Y. Our subject was but nine months old when his mother died, and only five years when his father died. From the time his mother died, until he was fifteen years of age, he lived with an aunt in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, N. Y. At fifteen, he entered school at Manlius, N. Y. A year later he went to Hartford, Conn., and entered Charles C. Abbott's school for boys, the founder of which was a brother of John S. C. Abbott and Jacob Abbott, the authors. He attended that school two years. He then entered the Massachusetts institute of technology, of Boston, where he remained one year, after which he spent one year reading in the Boston Athenæum library. For one year following this, he was engaged in a lumber yard and bank at Oneida, N. Y. During four months of 1877, he was

traveling in Europe, visiting many points of interest. In the fall of 1877, he entered the law office of Graves & Stevens, of Syracuse, N. Y. In the fall of 1878, he entered the Columbia college law school of New York city, from which he graduated in 1880. He was immediately admitted to the bar, and soon after, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of New York. He at once entered upon the law business in New York city, and for four or five years, he was connected with Austin Abbott, the well-known author and editor, and during that time he acted as an assistant to that personage, in the preparation of a number of important publications, among which, may be mentioned Abbott's Digests, Reports, Trial Briefs, etc. He afterward engaged in the practice of law, on Wall street, with Daniel S. Remsen. In October, 1883, he was married to Hettie B., daughter of Rev. Dr. A. M. Reid, of Steubenville, Ohio, and went to housekeeping in New York city. In the fall of 1886, he removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where he has since been associated with the Steubenville Female seminary. Since the period of his school days at Hartford, Mr. Sanford has written more or less for the press, and for some time past, he has been the special correspondent of a number of the city dailies, and has been a frequent contributor to the *New York Observer*. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Steubenville, in which he is just now, both elder and treasurer. He is a devoted member of the republican party, and takes an active part in political campaigns, both in the councils of his party, and upon the stump. He is a hard student, and has always been very fond of reading. He possesses an excellent library and is well versed in literature. His tastes and inclinations are for literary pursuits, for which he possesses much natural ability. The parents of Mr. Sanford were married January 8, 1834. His mother was born May 24, 1812. His parents had seven children, of whom he was the youngest. Of these, five were sons, and five are now living: George H. Sanford, the eldest son, was a prominent democratic politician of New York state, and served repeatedly in both the senate and house of representatives in that state. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention, of 1864, being the youngest member of that body. His age was then only twenty-eight. He was subsequently a delegate to one other national convention, and for three years he was a member of the democratic state committee. Leonard G. Sanford, the second son, served as United States consul to Peru, during the administration of President Buchanan. The mother of our subject died at Syracuse, N. Y., March 3, 1857. His father followed lumbering pursuits in northern and western New York, and afterward as a wholesale lumber dealer at Albany. Later, he was largely interested in the manufacture of salt at Syracuse. He died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., sanitarium, March 24, 1862. He was honored with a number of official positions, and served in the New York state assembly.

Major James F. Sarratt, a prominent jeweler and worthy citizen of Steubenville, was born at Washington, Washington county, Penn., February 8, 1828. He located in Steubenville in 1858. In early life he

had learned the tinner's trade, and his attention was given to it during his earlier manhood. After locating in Steubenville, he became a watchmaker and jeweler, which business, with the exception of the years of the war, has since occupied his attention. In April, 1861, he entered the service of the Union army as a first lieutenant in Company I, Twentieth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served about four months. September 5, 1861, he raised a company for the Second Ohio volunteer infantry, in the three years' service, which he commanded until March, 1863, when he was commissioned major. He served in this latter capacity until October 10, 1864, when his regiment was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Sarratt was married in December, 1867, to Elizabeth Turnbull, the daughter of the late James Turnbull, of Steubenville. They have three children: James T., Belle and Carrie, all of whom are living. Mr. Sarratt is an Odd Fellow and a member of the G. A. R. In politics he is a republican.

William M. Scott, the efficient marshal of Steubenville, was born February 3, 1854, the son of John and Elizabeth (Irwin) Scott, who are residents of Steubenville. The father was born in Washington county, Penn., August 24, 1815. His mother, who was born at Steubenville, December 20, 1827, is the daughter of Robert and Nancy (Johnson) Irwin, the former of whom was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1794, and came with his parents to America when he was two years old, and the latter was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1796. Mr. Scott has spent his entire life in Steubenville. He received his early education in the public school, and at sixteen years of age began the moulder's trade, and his attention was devoted chiefly to it for about twelve years, having been employed during that time in the Means foundry. While thus employed he was nominated in March, 1887, for the office of city marshal. He was elected and is now serving his second term, having been re-elected in the spring of 1889. Mr. Scott was married March 24, 1887, to Ada R. Powell, also a native of Steubenville, born September 1, 1865, daughter of Reuel and Ann H. (Dillon) Powell. Her father was born February 26, 1800, at Steubenville, where his parents had located about three years before, being among the earliest settlers. He was a man of considerable prominence in the city. The mother of Mrs. Scott was his second wife. The mother of Mrs. Scott was born in what is now Monongahela City, Penn., September 16, 1826, daughter of Humphrey and Mary Dillon, native Pennsylvanians. Mr. Powell died December 31, 1871, and some years afterward she was married to Joshua Manly, of Steubenville. She died April 20, 1888. Mr. Scott is a member of the K. of P., and in politics is an ardent republican; an honest, upright young man, he possesses the full confidence of the public.

Frank N. Shanley, a prominent business man of Steubenville, was born in New Cumberland, Hancock Co., W. Va., February 9, 1853, being the son of Dr. William and Phœbe A. (Clark) Shanley. His father, a native of Dublin, Ireland, came to America at nineteen years of age, and was married to the above named at her home in Newark,

N. J. He was a physician, having attended the Ohio medical college of Cincinnati. The greater part of his professional services were performed in New Cumberland, W. Va., where his death occurred July 18, 1889. His wife had died in that place many years previous. Frank N. was reared in New Cumberland. He studied medicine with his father, and attended one course of lectures in the Starling medical college of Columbus, Ohio. He, however, preferred to engage in some business pursuit, and for this reason abandoned the medical profession. In 1883 he engaged in the hat business in Steubenville, and he has done a successful business of that kind ever since. He was married March 16, 1883, to Rachel A., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hammon) Dougherty, natives of Pennsylvania. Her mother died in Erie, Penn., May 7, 1856. A few years later her father located in Steubenville, where he resided several years. He is now a resident of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Shanley have three children: Stella, Helen and Bessie T. A son, William F., died in childhood. The parents are members of the Congregational church. He is a member of the K. of P. lodge.

The Sharon Family.—The ancestors of this now celebrated family were Quakers, who came over in William Penn's colony and settled in Philadelphia. William Sharon, whose decendants have become so prominent in Jefferson county, and one of whom, at least, has obtained a national fame as the great millionaire of the Pacific coast, was born in Westmoreland county, Penn. He married Mrs. Sarah Whitaker, and came to Jefferson county in 1802, and settled in Wells township, where he lived, and died 1809. He reared a family of four sons: James, William, Smiley and John. These four sons were all born in Westmoreland county, Penn., and came with their parents to Jefferson county while young. Of these four sons, James, the oldest, was born in 1790, and married Miss Martha Eaton about 1815. They reared a family of four children, two sons and two daughters. William, the second son, and the father of Senator Sharon, was born in 1793. He married Miss Susan Kirk about 1815. They reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: John, Mary Ann, Sarah, William, who is now senator from Nevada; Susan, Lewis and Smiley. John, the oldest of the foregoing was born about 1816. He studied medicine and commenced its practice in Woodsfield, Ohio, where, in October, 1841, he married Miss Minerva Headly. After remaining in Woodsfield about a year, he removed to Carrollton, Green Co., Ill., where he followed his profession until his death, which occurred September 2, 1860. He reared a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. Mary Ann was born about 1818. In 1863 she married Dr. Jacob Hammond, of Steubenville, where she now resides. Sarah was born about 1820; resides in California, and never married. William, the millionaire senator of Nevada, was born in Smithfield, in 1821. The house in which he was born is near the southern terminus of Main street, and is now owned and occupied by William A. Judkins. He went to college a few years, then studied law under Edwin M. Stanton, and practiced for a while in St. Louis,

Mo. Giving up the practice on account of poor health, he figured as a merchant in Carrollton, Ill., until the discovery of gold in California. He was among those who crossed the plains in 1849, and in August of that year reached Sacramento, where he purchased a stock of goods and opened a store. During an eventful life on the Pacific slope that was spent in various financial enterprises, some of which have a national importance, he succeeded in accumulating a fortune of many million dollars. He was very clear headed, and had a thorough understanding of financial questions, was a shrewd business man, and of large capabilities in all the walks of life. In 1874, he was elected United States senator from Nevada for six years to take the place of Mr. Steward. Since then his history has become familiar to all, and his death a few years ago was publicly mourned. Susan was born in 1825, and married Isaac N. Davis. They reared a family of six children, two sons and four daughters. Mr. Davis is now a retired merchant and lives in San Juan, California. Lewis was born in 1822. He married Miss Sarah McKim, in 1855. They have one child, a son now attending college. For a while Lewis followed merchandising in in Smithfield, then removed to Meigs county, Ohio, where he followed the same business for a while, but finally engaged in farming, which he still follows. Smiley, the youngest of this family, was born February 14, 1827, and was married October 26, 1848, to Miss Sarah Ann Hurford. They have reared a family of five children, four sons and one daughter: Clarence, William, Ella S., Frank E. and Frederick H. William E. and Ella S. are married, the other two remain at home. Smiley Sharon resides one mile south of Mt. Pleasant, on one of the most beautiful farms in the country, and besides the natural beauty of situation, he has applied all the means that art could devise to add to its natural beauty. Mr. Sharon is largely engaged in the raising of fine stock, especially fine sheep. William Sharon, father of the foregoing family, died April 24, 1875, in his eighty-third year, and is buried in the old Seceder, now Presbyterian, cemetery, at Mt. Pleasant. Smiley Sharon, the third of the four sons that originally came to Jefferson county, was born in June, 1795, was married in June, 1827, to Miss Martha Kithcart. They reared a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. These children are all married but one son and one daughter. Mr. Sharon died October 16, 1876. Mrs. Sharon resides in Mt. Pleasant. John Sharon, the fourth and last son, was born September 23, 1798; was married February 23, 1832, to Miss Helen Hall. They raised a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters. He died October 23, 1870, and is buried in the Ceceder cemetery at Mt. Pleasant. Mrs. Sharon resides on a beautiful farm a mile and a half south of the town, surrounded with every comfort that life could desire.

Thomas A. Sharp, a prominent liveryman and undertaker, of Steubenville, was born in Washington county, Penn., May 14, 1829. His parents, John F. and Narcissa (Atkinson) Sharp, were born, the former in Washington county, Penn., February 29, 1801, and the latter in Brooke county, W. Va., in about 1806. His father was the son

of John and Mary (Freeman) Sharp, the former a native of Maryland and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. John Sharp was one of the early settlers of Washington county, Penn. He raised a large family of children in that county, only one of whom now survives. The mother of our subject was the daughter of Thomas Atkinson, a native of Brooke county, W. Va. She was the first wife of John F. Sharp, and had seven children, of whom three sons and two daughters are now living. She died about 1848, after which the father married Maria Price, of Perry county, Ohio, who bore to him three daughters, who, with their mother, survive. John F. Sharp was a farmer by occupation, and was one of the most extensive freeholders of Washington county, Penn., owning at the time of his death 800 acres in that county, besides 400 in Owen county, Ind. He died in December, 1887. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, and on reaching maturity, he adopted the vocation of a farmer, and he was so occupied until 1886. He was married May 3, 1855, to Olivia Walker, who was born in Washington county, Penn., March 22, 1830, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Graham) Walker. The Walker family was one of the oldest of Washington county. In 1872 Mr. Sharp removed to Hancock county, W. Va., and in November, 1886, he located in Steubenville, where he has since resided. Since December, 1887, he has owned and conducted the City Livery barn, which is the largest establishment of the kind in the city. In connection with it he is also carrying on on extensive undertaking business. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp have six children: Laura, James W., Joseph G., Alexander E., George V. and Lizzie L. The parents and two daughters are members of the First Presbyterian church of Steubenville. In politics Mr. Sharp is a republican. He is an upright man, and as a citizen, he stands very high.

Benjamin M. Sharp, a pioneer liveryman of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in Fayette county, Penn., July 15, 1821. He was the son of Levi and Elizabeth (Freeman) Sharp, both of whom were natives of Sussex county, N. J. His father was the son of Henry and Mary (Morgan) Sharp, the latter of whom was a sister of General Daniel Morgan. His mother was the daughter of Edmund Freeman. All his grandparents were natives of New Jersey. The Sharp and Morgan families originally came from Scotland, and the Freeman family from Germany. The father and mother of subject were married in Fayette county, Penn., in about 1810. They had a family of seven children, of whom four were older than the subject of this sketch. Three of the seven were sons. All are now dead except the subject of this sketch. He had a twin brother, whose name was Daniel Morgan Sharp, who died in April, 1881. The mother of Mr. Sharp died in April, 1831, and his father died in 1834. Both died in Brown county, Ohio, whither they removed from Fayette county, Penn., in the spring of 1824. After his mother died our subject and his twin brother went to live with their uncle, John Sharp, of Washington county, Penn. He remained with him until he was in his fifteenth year. December 2, 1835, he came to Steubenville, Ohio, and here he served an apprenticeship

of five years and one month at the tailor's trade. After his trade was finished he engaged in a tailoring business for himself, and conducted a business of that kind in Steubenville until January 27, 1850. He then engaged in the livery business, and he has followed it ever since, being at the present time not only the oldest, but one of the leading livery men in Steubenville. For the past three years he has also been engaged in the undertaking business. Mr. Sharp was married July 15, 1841, to Eliza O'Neal, who died July 9, 1849, leaving four children: Frances E., Morgan H., Emma and Eliza, of whom the latter two are dead. January 27, 1852, Mr. Sharp was married to Nancy D. McCracken, who is still living and who has borne to him seven children, two of whom died in infancy. The other five are: Nancy, John, Benjamin L., Mary and Jennie, of whom John died aged about one year. In politics Mr. Sharp is a devoted member of the republican party. He has served as sheriff of Jefferson county two terms, having been elected in the fall of 1881, and re-elected in the fall of 1883. Mr. Sharp has an extensive acquaintance, and there is probably not a man in Jefferson county that is more widely or more favorably known.

William L. Sharp, a very prominent business man and citizen of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in county Cavan, Ireland, March 21, 1811. He was the son of James and Christiana (Linton) Sharp. When he was ten years old he accompanied his father to America. His mother remained in Ireland, it being his father's intention to return for her, but about six months after he came to America his wife fell sick and died, and in consequence the father never returned to his native land. The father, on reaching this country, located in Philadelphia, Penn., where he died about two years later, and where the subject of this sketch remained until he was twenty-one years of age. There he learned the tinner's trade, and there he was married in 1830, to Isabelle McFadden. In 1832 Mr. Sharp removed to Cadiz, Ohio, but a few months later he removed to West Middleton, Penn., where he engaged in the manufacture of tin and copper goods. Between two and three years later he returned to Cadiz, Ohio, where he continued the manufacture of tin and copper goods until 1845. For five or six years before leaving Cadiz he also was the owner of a foundry which he started himself. In 1845 he located in Steubenville, Ohio, where he has resided ever since. Here he continued the manufacture of tin and copper ware, and he has kept it up ever since. After locating in Steubenville he began to handle stoves and hardware furnishing goods, at which he has continued ever since. In about 1847 he started a foundry in Steubenville, and a few years later he took as a partner in it George Craig, who continued with him about three years. After that he continued alone until about 1874, when he took as his partner his son, George E. Sharp, and the firm under the style of W. L. Sharp & Son, still continues. Their present foundry is a very large establishment in which are employed a large number of men. Mr. Sharp and wife had six children, as follows: The first was a daughter who died unnamed. The others are James M., Samuel M., John H., Chrissinda, George E. James M. died

aged five years and five months; Samuel M. became a minister in the Presbyterian church, and was sent as a missionary to South America, where he died at the age of twenty-six. John H. is also a minister of the Presbyterian church, and is now pastor of the West Park Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, Penn. The daughter, Chrissinda, is now the wife of Rev. Dr. Frank F. Bunting, a Presbyterian minister of Nashville, Tenn. The wife of Mr. Sharp died November 21, 1883. Mr. Sharp has been a member of the Presbyterian church over forty years. In politics he is a republican.

John E. Sheal, an honored and influential business man of Steubenville, Ohio, and one of the owners of the large milling establishment, operated under the name of Raney, Sheal & Co., was born in Liverpool, England, August 19, 1836. He was the son of James and Mary Ann (Erwin) Sheal, both of whom were natives of county Down, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was born in about the year 1786, and his mother, who was the daughter of Robert Erwin, was born in about the year 1798. The father of our subject, during his earlier manhood, was a sea captain, and while acting in that capacity he made various trips over the waters of the oceans, and was the owner, at different times, of a number of vessels. He was the owner of the "Mountaineer," and was on that vessel when she was wrecked off the coast of Ireland, an interesting painting of which wreck is now in possession of the subject of this sketch. He also, at one time, owned the "British Heroine," which, up to that date, was the largest vessel that ever sailed in the waters of the English channel. He finally disposed of his last ship, and in about 1837, when our subject was yet an infant child, he came to America unaccompanied by his family, and after a brief stop in Pittsburgh, he purchased and located upon a tract of land about four miles from New Castle, Penn. At that time it was in Beaver county, but it is now Lawrence county. After he had gotten fully located, he sent for his wife and seven children, who arrived safely in this country in the following year and were met by the husband and father in Pittsburgh, and the family, re-united, at once sought the home near New Castle. From that time until his death the father led the life of a farmer. Both he and wife spent the remainder of their lives on the above farm, his death occurring in 1867, and hers in 1876. In this connection it may be said that the old home place near New Castle is still in possession of members of the family. John E. Sheal, whose name precedes this history, spent his boyhood at the old homestead. At eleven years of age he entered an academy at New Castle, which he attended until he was about eighteen. At twenty-one years of age he went to Minnesota and spent one summer at Minneapolis and St. Anthony. Returning home in the fall he spent the winter with his parents, and in the following spring, which was that of 1858, he returned to St. Anthony, from which place in the following July he went to Winnipeg, British America. There he remained giving his attention to the fur business, until 1865, making one visit to his parents in 1863. In 1865 he returned home, and shortly after he engaged in a wholesale and retail grocery business in New

Castle, Penn. He was married there, March 7, 1867, to Miss Lois Raney, daughter of James and Sarah (Parks) Raney, former residents of New Castle. In 1868 Mr. Sheal removed to Steubenville, Ohio, having previously arranged with his father-in-law and brother-in-law to build a flouring mill at that place. The mill was completed in 1869, and with each of the three partners owning a one-third interest, it was set in motion under the firm name of Raney, Sheal & Co. It has continued under that name ever since, a period of twenty-one years, and has done a very large business, no milling firm in the upper Ohio valley having a more honorable reputation. Mr. and Mrs. Sheal have had a family of five children. Their names are: James R., Mary L., Robert E., Sarah and Leander, all of whom are living except Sarah, who died in infancy. Mr. Sheal is a member of the Masonic lodge, and in politics he has always been an ardent republican. With the exception of serving as postmaster of Pembina, Dakota, about one year, during his northwestern residence, he has avoided political services entirely, and has devoted his undivided attention to his business pursuits. Mr. Sheal is a man of easy manner and kind disposition, and as a business man his standing is of the best.

Robert Sherrard, Jr., lawyer and banker, of Steubenville, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, from whom he acquires those distinctive qualities of that race, energy and perseverance. His father, Robert A. Sherrard, though of humble station in life, was of high repute among those with whom his life was spent. He and his wife, Mary Kithcart, were natives of Fayette county, Penn., whence they removed to Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1805. Here Robert Sherrard was born June 9, 1824. He, as he grew up, assisted his father on the farm, and had those educational advantages characteristic of the country, until his father moved near Steubenville, when he was able to attend the private academy, of John W. Scott, In 1845 he entered the law office of Masson & Moody, and after three years' reading he was admitted to the bar October 4, 1848, by the supreme court sitting at New Lisbon. He at once engaged in the practice of the law. In 1850 he was appointed United States marshal for the seventh district of Ohio. In the same year he became associated in the practice with Judge John H. Miller, a partnership which continued until 1863. In 1861, on motion of Hon. T. D. Lincoln, of Cincinnati, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States; and in the same year was elected by the republicans to represent his senatorial district in the legislature, running ahead of his ticket. He served efficiently, being chairman of both the penitentiary and railroad committees and member of the common school committee. A renomination was tendered him but he declined on account of his increasing business. During the period of his practice of the law, which terminated in 1863, Mr. Sherrard held important relations to the public. In 1850 congress passed the bill granting land-warrants to all citizens who had been in the military service of 1812. Mr. Sherrard, having anticipated the passage of the bill, was one of the first attorneys to visit Washington as a representative of a large number of claimants under the act,

and the location of lands in West Virginia became a specialty of his practice, and led to large holdings, on his own part, of western lands.

When in 1855 a supplemental bill was passed equalizing the apportionment of lands, without regard to service, Mr. Sherrard's services were again brought into requisition, and the warrants being made assignable by the latter bill, opportunity was afforded for their purchase. During the same period of his life, Mr. Sherrard took a prominent part in the management of Washington college, having been appointed in 1853, and continued in office until 1865, by the synod of Wheeling, as a member of the board of control of that institution, of which he acted as treasurer. In 1864, Rev. Dr. Charles C. Beatty proposed an endowment fund of $50,000 to Washington and Jefferson colleges, as an inducement for their union, and this being accomplished, Mr. Sherrard was named by the act of the Pennsylvania legislature establishing a board of trustees for the institution as one of that body, as which he has since continued to act. During the years of the civil war Mr. Sherrard rendered most valuable service to the government, though on account of heart trouble he was not received in active service. He devoted himself in relieving sick and wounded soldiers and their families, and was the agent of the state and county for the payment of bounties, disbursing in this position over $150,000. By appointment of Secretary Chase he took subscriptions to the government loan known as seven-thirty bonds, and, after himself making the first subscription in the county, of $2,000, received subscriptions in the total sum of $200,000. On October 9, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Todd, drafting commissioner for the county, under the call for 300,000 men, the duties of which position he faithfully discharged. In 1864, when the confederate, Gen. John Morgan, made his rade from southern Ohio, through the interior, Gen. Brooks, in command of the division, commissioned Mr. Sherrard to take charge of two regiments sent from Pittsburgh to intercept Morgan, who was heading for West Virginia. One regiment he stationed at the mouth of Rush run, the other at Portland, and Morgan learning of this through his scouts, changed his route from Georgetown, at the headwaters of Short creek, so as to carry him through Smithfield and New Alexandria, in the direction of Cross creek. Mr. Sherrard consolidated the two regiments, at this movement, at the mouth of Short creek, forcing Morgan to abandon his intention of crossing the Ohio there, and move on to the north end of the county, where on a Sunday morning he was surrounded and captured, with 700 men and many horses, etc. Morgan was sent to Camp Chase, and thence to the penitentiary, and the horses were brought to Evansville and placed in charge of Mr. Sherrard, with the other booty the raider had captured in his movement. These Mr. Sherrard issued to the owners, on proof of title, and in this way returned over 700 horses, leaving only three unclaimed, which he turned over to the department. In 1863 Mr. Sherrard embarked in banking, in which he has had a conspicuous and honorable career. He purchased the Mechanics' savings bank, of Steubenville, which he operated as a private bank until

October, 1865, when it was converted into a national bank, as which it was continued until October 1, 1868. It then became a private bank, and is now carried on as the commercial bank of Sherrard, Mooney & Co. In 1870 he went to New York, and became the president of the American National bank, and executive officer of the New York transfer company. The latter afforded transportation facilities to and from the various depots of New York and Brooklyn, and during Mr. Sherrard's connection with it, carried the mails in the two cities. The company employed 400 men and 600 horses and wagons. Col. George W. McCook, of Steubenville, having died in December, 1877, Mr. Sherrard was obliged to return to take charge of business interests in which they had been united, but he still retains his connection with the American national bank. In addition to his connection with Washington and Jefferson college, Mr. Sherrard has aided in the cause of education as member for seventeen years of the Steubenville board of education. He is president of the Steubenville coal & mining company, and the Steubenville gas company, and is treasurer of the cemetery association. In 1878 he traveled in Europe and the Holy Land, and on his return lectured upon his experiences. In 1881 he again visited Europe. Mr. Sherrard was married in early manhood to Sarah A. Salmon, by whom he had three children, one of whom died in infancy. The survivors are Col. Henry C. Sherrard, now serving his second term on the staff of Gov. Foraker, and Emma V., wife of Henry C. Elliott, of New York. Mr. Sherrard's second marriage was to Kitty, daughter of Dr. Johnson, of Steubenville, on December 13, 1881. By this union he has had three children: Thomas J., Robert S., and Mary C., of whom the second is deceased.

William F. Simeral, the present auditor of Jefferson county, Ohio, and who has held that office, in all, for seventeen years, was born near Bloomfield, Wayne township, of the county in which he resides, October 7, 1822. He was the son of Archibald and Mary (Ferguson) Simeral, the former of whom was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., in April, 1797, and the latter was born in the same township in which our subject was born, July 6, 1803. His father was the son of Alexander and Martha (McGrew) Simeral, who were natives of eastern Pennsylvania, but located in Westmoreland county shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war, the former being a soldier in that war. In 1810 they removed from Westmoreland county, Penn., to Jefferson county, Ohio, and settled near what is known as Long's Meeting House, in Cross Creek township, where both spent the rest of their lives, the former dying in 1823, and the latter in 1825. By occupation the former was a farmer. Archibald Simeral, the father of our subject, was a lad thirteen years of age when his parents located in Jefferson county, and during all the rest of his life he continued to reside within its boundaries. He was a blacksmith by trade, but from the year 1833 until the time of his death, he gave his attention to farming, and to the purchase and sale of live stock. He was married January 1, 1822, to Mary Ferguson, who was the daughter of William and Margaret

(Carroll) Ferguson, who were born, reared and married, in Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Jefferson county, Ohio, and located on a section of land in Wayne township, in 1802. The land which Mr. Ferguson had entered from the government, was one vast wilderness. There both spent the rest of their lives, the latter dying in August, 1869, and the former in February, 1874. Archibald Simeral died on the old homestead near Bloomfield, May 13, 1844. His wife survived him until January 5, 1884, after having lived nearly eighty-one years and after having lived a widow nearly forty years. The subject of this sketch is of English and Irish descent, his paternal ancestors originally having come from England, and his maternal ancestors from Ireland. He was reared to manhood on the old home farm near Bloomfield, and at twenty-one years of age he became a teacher in the district schools, and from 1844 until 1852, he was engaged in that capacity in Wayne township. He entered upon the duties of teacher with only a common school education. In 1848, he entered upon a course of private instruction under Dr. John Carter, his wife's uncle, and for three years he devoted his attention to the study of the higher branches of mathematics. In 1852 he discontinued teaching, and for four years following this he was employed on the civil engineering corps of the Steubenville & Indiana railway, now the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway, which road was located and constructed during that time. In 1856 he was elected to the office of county surveyor and served three years. Upon the expiration of his term of office in 1859, he accepted a position as deputy county auditor, and served as such from March, 1859, until March, 1863. In the meantime, in October, 1862, he was elected county auditor, and entered upon his duties as such the first Monday in March, 1863. He held the office continuously by four re-elections, until the second Monday in November, 1873, a period of ten years and eight months. After this, by reason of impaired health, he lead a retired life for about three years. From 1875 to 1878, he was engaged in general grocery and produce business in Steubenville. In 1879 he was employed by the county commissioners to construct a set of land and town-lot plats of Jefferson county, for the use of the real estate assessors for the year 1880. This occupied a little more than a year. From November, 1880, until October, 1882, he served as deputy county auditor. Upon the death of the auditor in the latter date, Mr. Simeral was appointed to fill the unexpired term of one year. In the fall of 1883, he was again elected to the office and he was re-elected in the fall of 1886. In September, 1887, he entered upon his present term, which will expire in September, 1890. Mr. Simeral was married December 30, 1847, to Nancy Davis, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, April 19, 1826, being the daughter of John and Ann (Carter) Davis, who were natives of Virginia. Mr. Simeral and wife have had a family of seven children, all of whom are living and grown. Their names are: Luella M., John A., James M., William S., George E., Jessie F. and Eva C. Mr. and Mrs. Simeral are members of the Presbyterian church. The former has been a member of the Masonic lodge since 1851, and he has been a

Knight Templar since January 28, 1867. In politics he was formerly a whig, casting his first presidential vote for Henry Clay in 1844. Since 1856 he has been a devoted member of the republican party. From his long experience in public office he has become known to nearly every man in the county, and his record, both as an official and as a private citizen, has been most honorable and well worthy of emulation. A notable coincidence in the family history of Mr. Simeral is that both he and his father had seven children, and in each case the family was composed of four boys and three girls, all of whom lived to maturity.

David Spaulding, a prominent and honored citizen of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in the village of Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., March 29, 1810. He was the son of David and Betsey (Chase) Spaulding, the former of whom was a native of Littleton, Vt., and the latter was a native of the village of Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass., both of English descent. He is descended from Edward Spaulding, who emigrated to America along with some of the earliest Massachusetts colonists. The father of our subject was born in 1768, and was the son of Isaac and Susannah (Lawrence) Spaulding. His father and mother both died in Plymouth county, Mass. By occupation his father was a ship carpenter. Our subject was reared to manhood in the village of Wareham, in Plymouth Co., Mass., in the public schools of which he received his early education. At the early age of thirteen he entered upon the pursuit which proved to be the chief occupation of his life. Starting at that age as an apprentice in a nail factory, he continued to be thus employed in Plymouth county until 1832. In that year he came westward to Pittsburgh, Penn., in which place and vicinity he resided until 1854. During his residence there he was employed at his trade, with the exception of five years, during which he conducted a country store near Pittsburgh. In 1854 he removed to Wheeling, W. Va., where he became one of the proprietors of the La Belle Iron Works, operated under the name of Bailey, Woodward & Co. A few years later this firm purchased the Jefferson Iron Works, of Steubenville, Ohio, and for the purpose of managing this latter plant, Mr. Spaulding removed from Wheeling to Steubenville in 1859, and has resided here ever since. The plant here was operated under the name of Spaulding, Woodward & Co., for a great many years, until finally a corporation was formed and chartered under the name of the Jefferson Iron Works, and it has been operated under this name ever since. Later on Mr. Spaulding exchanged his interests in the La Belle Iron Works for stock in the Jefferson Iron Works, but finally in 1884, he disposed of his entire interest in the latter, and shortly after he became one of the incorporators of the Spaulding Iron Works, of Brilliant, Jefferson county, and he has been president of that institution ever since. [He also served as president of the Jefferson Iron Works from the time it was chartered until 1884.] Mr. Spaulding was married March 17, 1836, to Elizabeth Wallace, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kent) Wallace. Mrs. Spaulding was a native of western New York, born August 25, 1812. She bore

to her husband a family of nine children, as follows: The first was an infant that died unnamed. The others are, David, James, Charles H., John W., Ellen F., Emma J., Eoline and Hannah, of whom Charles H., Ellen F., Emma J., Eoline and Hannah are living. The wife of Mr. Spaulding died August 12, 1879. Mr. Spaulding, from his long residence and extensive business relations, possesses a wide acquaintance throughout the upper Ohio valley, and wherever he is known he commands universal respect and esteem. He is a man of easy manner and a kind and courteous disposition, and in both social and business circles he stands very high. He is a republican in politics.

Dr. James W. Stewart, a prominent physician of Steubenville, was born in Washington county, Penn., November 12, 1826, son of William D. and Martha Ann (Mateer) Stewart. The father was born in the same house which was the birth place of his son, in October, 1796. By occupation he was a farmer. He was accidentally killed by falling from a veranda while asleep, October 5, 1877. The mother was born in Maryland and was seven years younger than her husband, to whom she bore eight children, of whom four are now living. She died September 1, 1854. When Dr. Stewart was eleven years of age his parents removed to Hancock county, W. Va., where he remained with them on a farm until he was fifteen. At that age he bade his parents good-bye, and ever since then he has been entirely on his own resources. He first returned to Pennsylvania, and for three years was a student in the public schools of Washington. In the fall of 1844 he began teaching as a temporary pursuit, opening his first term of school on November 1st, a few days before his eighteenth birthday. In the fall of 1849 he entered Washington and Jefferson college, which he attended two terms, alternating his attendance with teaching to procure the necessary means. In the meantime, he entered upon the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. David S. Dorsey, of Steubenville. During the winters of 1850–1 and 1851–2 he attended the Jefferson medical college, of Philadelphia, graduating March 2, 1852. The means necessary to take him through the medical college were procured by teaching during vacations, and he also taught six months after graduating, at Calumet, Jefferson connty. In the fall of 1852 he located in Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Penn., and tvrned his entire attention to the practice of medicine. There he remained fifteen months, as the partner of Dr. Emil Acker. He then located at Toronto, where he was engaged in active practice for eighteen years. In April, 1871, he removed to Steubenville, where he has been engaged in his profession ever since. Dr. Stewart was married April 8, 1851, to Marguerite Parks, who died January 2, 1881, leaving four children: Harlan W., Robert F., Leonora A. and Ella V., of whom Robert has since died. He was a graduate of the Cleveland medical college and for two years had been in practice with his father. February 14, 1883, Dr. Stewart was married to Mrs. Mary H. McMillan, who died April 18, 1885. The doctor is a member of the United Presbyterian church. In politics he is an ardent republican. Dr. Stewart has enjoyed an extensive practice, which has enabled him

to become the owner of extensive property interests, and to enjoy a large income. For a great many years he has been a member of the Ohio State Medical society.

Harlan W. Stewart, a well-known druggist of Steubenville, was born in Hancock county, W. Va., August 21, 1853. He is the eldest child and only living son of Dr. J. W. Stewart of Steubenville, a history of whom appears above. His early life was chiefly spent in Elliottsville and Toronto, where, in the public schools he received his early education. When he was about seventeen years of age his parents removed to Steubenville, which has been his home ever since. In the meantime he had begun to prepare himself for the duties of steamboat pilot. He was licensed as such at the age of twenty-one, and he subsequently was engaged for three years on the Ohio river between Pittsburgh and Louisville. After his first year as a pilot, he entered J. S. Foster's drug store of Steubenville, and remained as a clerk three years. He then spent two years as a pilot, after which he re-entered Mr. Foster's store, and continued there five years more. On June 1, 1884, he engaged in the drug trade for himself, and has since successfully prosecuted that business. Mr. Stewart was married May 7, 1885, to Myrtie E., the second daughter of E. E. Campbell of Steubenville. They have one child, Marguerite W., who was born August 26, 1888. Mr. Stewart is a member of the K. of P. lodge, and in politics is a republican.

Rev. O. V. Stewart, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Steubenville, was born near Mercer, Mercer Co., Penn., February 17, 1854. He is the son of Vance and Eliza M. (Sherrard) Stewart. His father, a native of the same county, born May 15, 1818, was a man of considerable business and commercial importance, and is still a resident of Mercer county, living at present in Greenville, Penn. His wife, to whom he was married November 2, 1842, was born in Fanisburg, Penn., July 30, 1818, the daughter of Joseph Sherrard, who was a native of county Antrim, Ireland. These parents had five children, of whom O. V. was the fourth, and of whom four are now living. The early life of Rev. Mr. Stewart was chiefly spent at Greenville, in the schools of which he prepared for college. In his preparatory work he also attended the Jamestown seminary of Mercer county, two terms, and Tuscarora academy of Juniata county, one term. In the fall of 1871 he entered Princeton college, in which he completed the freshman year. His brother having been appointed professor of Greek in Westminster college, he then entered that institution, and in it completed a full classical course, graduating in the honor list in 1874. During the year following this he taught he taught the Morning Sun academy of Preble county, Ohio. In the fall of 1875 he entered the Western Theological seminary, of Allegheny City, which he attended three years, graduating in 1878. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Erie, at Fairview, Penn., September 27, 1877, and immediately after graduation he was called to the churches of Hadley and Atlantic. On May 10, 1879, he was ordained as pastor by the Presbytery of Erie, in the church of Atlantic. He served those churches from his

home at Greenville for about two years and a half. October 10, 1881, he received a call from the Presbyterian church of Greenville, which he accepted, and of that church he was pastor six years. He received a call from the First Presbyterian church of Steubenville, March 21, 1887, he accepted, and was installed as pastor on June 22, following. Rev. Stewart was married September 22, 1881, to Eliza H., daughter of Mrs. Mary Bentley, of Youngstown, Ohio. They have two children: Robert Bentley, born July 10, 1882, and James Wilbur, born October 22, 1883. Rev. Stewart is an earnest and successful worker in the cause of Christianity, and he possesses a ministerial ability of a very high order.

John W. Stafford, furniture dealer of Steubenville, was born in that city, June 4, 1857. He was the son of Nathan and Rebecca (Griffith) Stafford, the former of whom died March 31, 1884, and the latter of whom is still living, her home being in Steubenville. She was born October 31, 1816, in Brooke county, W. Va. The father of our subject was born in Island Creek township, Jefferson county, Ohio. He was the son of Thomas and Margaret Stafford. The mother of our subject was the daughter of Alexander and Nancy A. (Black) Griffith, the former of whom was born near Delaware Island, but before he was a month old his parents emigrated to Brooke county, W. Va., and located upon a farm and there Alexander resided all the rest of his life, a period of ninety years, lacking two months. The parents of our subject were married June 6, 1834. They had eight children, of whom six are living. The mother of our subject is now seventy-three years old. She has fifteen grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren. In early life the subject of this sketch entered the employ of George Pearce, and for him and the firm of Pearce Bros. he worked at the trade of an upholsterer and varnisher twelve years. In 1886, he engaged in the upholstering and furniture business for himself, and he is now the proprietor of an establishment of that kind. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and the Senior Order of American Mechanics. He is a republican in politics.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, who first saw the light of day in what was then a two-story brick building on the west side of Third street, a short distance below Washington, December 19, 1814. Mr. Stanton's ancestors, who were Quakers, migrated from Rhode Island to North Carolina, about the middle of the last century. His grandparents, Benjamin and Abigail Stanton, resided near Beaufort, the maiden name of the latter being Macy. She was a descendant of Thomas Macy, who was said to be the earliest white settler of Nantucket, and whose flight as a result of giving shelter to a pursued Quaker was made the subject of a fine poem by John G. Whittier. In 1800 Mrs. Stanton and a large family of children came to Ohio, and David Stanton, the father of Edwin M., became a physician of standing and influence. His mother's maiden name was Lucy Norman, a native of Culpepper county, Va. Edwin, at the age of thirteen, became a clerk in the book store of James Turnbull, and after remaining here about three years went to Kenyon college in 1831. He left college

in 1833, and after spending a short time in a Columbus book store returned to Steubenville and began the study of law in the office of his guardian, Daniel L. Collier. At the age of twenty-one or shortly after (1836), he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Cadiz, Harrison county, where he was shortly after elected prosecuting attorney. He built up a large practice, and having in the meantime returned to Steubenville, he was elected by the general assembly of the state, reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, which office he held from 1842 to 1845, publishing volumes 11, 12 and 13 of the Ohio State Reports. Mr. Stanton was a democrat in politics, in his early days, and had already at this date become a prominent figure in the councils of his party. His reputation was already extended and in 1845 he successfully defended Caleb J. McNulty, clerk of the house of representatives, tried in the criminal court at Washington for embezzlement. In 1847 he removed to Pittsburgh, forming a partnership with Hon. Charles Shaler, but kept an office in Steubenville for nine years thereafter. His first Steubenville partner was Judge Tappan, and his second Col. Geo. W. McCook. The case of the State of Pennsylvania against the Wheeling & Belmont bridge company, in which he was counsel for the state of Pennsylvania, before the United States Supreme Court, attracted such general attention as to greatly increase his business before that court, so in 1856 he moved to Washington, D. C., in order to better attend to it. In 1858 he went to California, as counsel for the government in some important land cases, and was also attorney in quite a number of intricate patent cases. In 1859 he was associate counsel in the trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the murder of Philip Barton Key. He met Mr. Lincoln the same year while engaged before the United States circuit court at Cincinnati, in a suit growing out of a conflict between the Manney and McCormick reaping machine interests, and in December, 1860, while engaged in the same case he was nominated to the office of attorney general by James Buchanan. Signs of troublesome times were already apparent, but Mr. Stanton's position was firmly taken on the side of national honor, and the preservation of the government of the Union. He retired from the cabinet with the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration and resumed the practice of his profession, but in January, 1862, he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln to the office of secretary of war. Here he was in a position, where his genius and almost boundless energy had full play. His efforts were indefatigable, he used little time for rest, never seemed weary, and many of the most important movements of the great struggle was made under his directions. To his untiring energy, keen intellect and profound sagacity is due in no small degree the result of the conflict. He enjoyed the most cordial personal friendship of President Lincoln to the time of the latter's assassination in 1865, and upon Andrew Johnson's accession to the presidency, was requested to continue in charge of the war department. He differed with the president, however, in regard to the reconstruction acts, the bill admitting Colorado as a state, the bill giving

suffrage without regard to color in the District of Columbia, and the Civil Rights and Freedmen's Bureau bills, supporting the position of the republican party, it having a majority in congress. Matters at length reached such a pass that on the 5th of August, 1867, Mr. Johnson requested his resignation on the ground of "public considerations of a high character," to which Mr. Stanton replied that "public considerations of a high character which alone had induced him to remain at the head of this department constrained him not to resign before the next meeting of congress." He could not be removed under the tenure of office act, but on August 12th the president issued an order for his suspension, and he obeyed it under protest, Gen. Grant being appointed secretary of war *ad interim*. The senate refused to sustain the president in the removal of Mr. Stanton, and on January 13, 1868, reinstated him in his office. Mr. Johnson renewed the conflict by appointing Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, secretary of war *ad interim*, but Mr. Stanton held the fort and refused to vacate, staying in his office day and night. The proceedings in impeachment followed, and on the failure to impeach the president, on May 26th, Mr. Stanton resigned. The senate in confirming his successor adopted a resolution that Mr. Stanton was not legally removed, but relinquished his office, and subsequently congress passed him a vote of thanks for the great ability, purity and fidelity with which he had discharged his duties. These entire proceedings from their beginning to their close were watched with the most intense interest all over the country, as much so as any of the operations of the war. Although Mr. Stanton's constitution was broken down by the tremendous strain which his efforts during the war had imposed on it, yet his circumstances compelled him to renew the practice of his profession, very good evidence that he had not become rich while holding public office. His last visit to Steubenville was in the fall of 1868, when he addressed a large public meeting on September 25th of that year in favor of Gen. Grant for the presidency. On December 20, 1869, he was nominated by President Grant as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States and was immediately confirmed by the senate, but he was never to take his seat, dying on December 24th, after a brief illness from dropsy, before his commission was made out. Thus passed away one of the greatest men the country has ever possessed. Of his ability, integrity, energy and inflexibility of resolution none doubted, and if at times he seemed stern to those with whom he came in contact it must be remembered that those were times and scenes calling for sternness and resolution. His ear was always open to the tale of distress and hardship; his affection for his native place remained until the last, and many a private soldier, as his relatives especially from his own city can testify to his acts of kindness, bespoke a warm and sympathetic heart. Certainly among the people of Steubenville and Jefferson county the name of Edwin McMasters Stanton will always be held in honor.

Dr. William Stanton, a distinguished and honored citizen of Steubenville, Ohio, is a native of county Tyrone, Ireland. He graduated

from the medical university of Edinburgh, Scotland, and in 1832 he emigrated to America. In 1834 he located at Steubenville, where he has resided ever since. There he at once began his profession, and for more than half a century he was actively and successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. His practice, being large, was also very lucrative, and it enabled him to accumulate much wealth which he is now permitted to enjoy, and to the management of which the greater part of his attention is now given. He has not only demonstrated superior skill as a physician but has also shown himself to possess much ability as a financier, being now one of the most substantial men of Steubenville. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and, in politics, is a republican. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the degree of Knight Templar. Dr. Stanton is one of Steubenville's worthiest and most distinguished citizens, and wherever he is known he commends universal respect and esteem.

Hon. Benjamin Tappan was a leading man in public affairs, achieving a national reputation. Judge Tappan was born in Northampton, Mass., on May 25, 1773, and was admitted to the bar at Hartford, Conn., about the year 1798. In 1799 he came to Ohio and settled at Ravenna, being the first white settler in Portage county. In 1801 he married at Weathersfield, Conn., Miss Nancy, sister of Hon. John C. Wright, and with her came to Steubenville, in 1809. Here his abilities soon made him conspicuous, and he became judge of the court of common pleas in 1816, holding that office one term, his last official act in that capacity being at the last term in 1823. He was afterward appointed United States judge by President Jackson, but the senate failing to confirm the appointment, he held the place but a few months. In 1838 he was elected United States senator, receiving fifty-seven votes as a democrat to fifty for Thomas Ewing, whig, and one blank. This was on December 20, and the following year he took his seat, serving a term of six years, ending in 1845. After his return he resumed the practice of law, which he followed for several years, and taking into partnership with him Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, he finally turned over his business to him and retired. He died in April, 1857, full of years and honors. There are now two of his sons living, Dr. Benjamin Tappan of this city, and Prof. Eli Tappan, of Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio. Judge Tappan published a volume containing a report of court decisions while he was on the bench, copies of which are now very scarce.

George S. Thomas, a well-known grocer of Steubenville, was born in Mason county, Ky., February 20, 1833. His parents, Stephen and Susan (Sellers) Thomas, were natives of the same county. He is the youngest of four sons, the two eldest of whom died in early life. The other brother, Thurston, emigrated to Colusa county, Cal., in 1854, where he engaged in wheat growing. George S. was reared to the age of twenty-one in his native county, finding employment at farm work. He then went to Ripley, Ohio, and there worked a while at the carpenter's trade. After having remained there about one year, he went

to Cincinnati, but soon afterward emigrated to California, locating first at Placerville, in 1854. He remained in that state about eight years, in mining, and in employment connected with a hotel, and at work upon a steamboat. During the greater part of the time, he was in the Ione valley. In the spring of 1862, he came to Steubenville, which he has made his permanent home. Here he was married, April 28, 1862, to Margaret Fugate, who was born and reared in the city. In the latter part of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-second Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served until May, 1865, when, in the battle of Averysboro, N. C., he was wounded in the right hand, and made unfit for duty. His regiment belonged to the army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Sherman. He was in the battles of Perryville, Rome, Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and he was on the march to the sea. He was mustered out of the service at Camp Denison, Ohio, in July, 1865. After the war, for nine months, he held the position of watchman at the Pan Handle bridge. For a period of thirteen years following this, he was the owner of an express line. In October, 1880, he engaged in his present business, to which he has since given his attention. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the G. A. R., and in politics, is a devoted republican, having cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont.

Hon. John H. S. Trainer, a prominent member of the Steubenville bar, was born at Lancaster, Penn., January 22, 1826. He is of Irish parentage, both his father and mother having emigrated to this country, from Ireland, in 1818. The father was a manufacturer, but subsequently engaged in farming. Mr. Trainer received his first school training in the public schools of Lancaster. When he was ten years old his parents removed from that place to Jefferson county, and located in Springfield township, where, during his youth, he attended a district school in winter and labored on his father's farm in summer. At seventeen years of age he entered an academy at New Hagerstown, Ohio, where he remained until the spring of 1845. He then took up the vocation of a teacher, and continued in that capacity until 1848, teaching first in a district school in Harrison county, and finally at Cadiz. In the meantime he had entered upon the study of law with Hon T. L. Jewett, and on the 7th day of April, 1848, he was admitted to the bar at Steubenville. He began the practice of his profession at Mount Gilead, Ohio, having formed a partnership with Judge Stewart, which, however, owing to the impaired state of his health, terminated at the end of six months. He them removed to Carrollton, where he formed a legal partnership with Judge Belden, of Canton, which continued from November, 1848, until June 20, 1850. Mr. Trainer then opened an office at Wellsville, Columbiana county, where he practiced alone until April 1, 1853. He then removed to Steubenville and formed a partnership with Hon. George W. Mason. At the expiration of nine months Mr. Mason retired, after which Mr. Trainer practiced alone until in May, 1862, he associated himself



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with Robert Martin, his law student, under the firm name of Trainer & Martin. In the following September Mr. Martin retired to enter the army, with the understanding that the partnership should be renewed when he returned. In April, 1863, Mr. Trainer became associated with J. F. Daton, who was subsequently elected prosecuting attorney, and the firm was dissolved. In April, 1865, his former associate, Mr. Martin, returned from the field, whereupon the partnership was renewed and the firm continued until in February, 1867, when Mr. Martin, having been elected probate judge, withdrew. For one year following this Mr. Trainer was the partner of Milton Taggart, and on November 1, 1868, he became associated with John McClave, a student with him. This partnership existed until November 1, 1873, after which John M. Cook became his partner. In 1878 Mr. Cook retired to take charge of the office of prosecuting attorney. His next associate was James F. Bigger, who studied law with Mr. Trainer, was admitted to the bar in 1879, and at once became his partner, and so remained for four years. In 1884 he formed a partnership with his son, John W. Trainer, and the firm of Trainer & Son still exists.

Politically Mr. Trainer has been a life-long democrat. While he has not been a politician, in every sense of the term, he has occupied a prominent place in his party's councils, and has been the recipient of many of its honors. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Jefferson county in the fall of 1853, and filled that position until the expiration of his term on January 1, 1856. In April, 1857, he was elected mayor of Steubenville, and served two years, declining a renomination. He was a candidate for county judge in October, 1858, and, though not elected, he succeeded in reducing an opposing majority from about 1,400 to 373. In April, 1859, he was elected city solicitor, and held the position two years, declining a renomination. In 1871 he was tendered the nomination for common pleas judge, but declined the same. In 1873 he was nominated for delegate to the constitutional convention of the state, but was defeated by 172 votes, although the county had, at the previous election, given 1,700 republican majority. In 1875 his name was brought before the state convention in connection with the office of attorney general, but he declined being considered a candidate, although the nomination could easily have been obtained. In 1883 he yielded to the solicitation of his friends and accepted his party's nomination to the office of common pleas judge, and in the election which followed he was defeated by but 183 votes, though the general republican plurality in the county was about 1,600. Mr. Trainer was married October 10, 1849, to Ether A., daughter or Judge Morrison, of Carrollton, Ohio. Their children were six in number: Lora V., Mary C., Alma L., Arthur W., John W. and William M., of whom Arthur W. and Alma L. are deceased. Lora V. graduated at St. Vincent's Female seminary, Cincinnati; Mary C. graduated at College Hill, near Cincinnati; Alma L. graduated at the Wesleyan Female seminary, Cincinnati; John W. gradtaued from Cornell university, in June, 1880; studied law with his father; was admitted to the bar in 1884, and since then he has been a member of the law firm of Trainer & Son; William M. gradu-

ated from Princeton college in June, 1883; has since spent two years in the Ohio state adjutant general's office, and is now a student at law, with his father. During all the years of his professional career Mr. Trainer has been very successful and has had a large and lucrative practice. He began with very limited means, yet, by indomitable perseverance and industry, has amassed a competence, and he now ranks as one of the best attorneys in the state.

James Turnbull (deceased), formerly one of Steubenville's most distinguished and honored citizens, was born in the city of Philadelphia, July 10, 1795. He was the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Lewis) Turnbull, the former of whom was a native of Scotland, and the latter of London, England. They were married at London in 1791 and in about 1794 they immigrated to America and located in Philadelphia, where Robert Turnbull lived until his death, which was caused by yellow fever in 1807. Shortly afterward his widow removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., where she was married to a Mr. Lewis, after whose death, caused by drowning, she removed to Steubenville, where her son James had already located, and spent the remainder of her life at his home. The subject of this sketch accompanied his mother from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh when he was about twelve years of age. In Pittsburgh he learned the trade of a book binder, serving his apprenticeship with Kramer, Speer & Eichbaum. He afterward served about six months in the war of 1812, and then spent one year at his trade in Baltimore. In 1816 he settled permanently at Steubenville. There he established a book bindery and book store to which his attention was given until 1852. He also, at one time, had a branch book store at Columbus, Ohio, and at another time had a branch store at St. Louis, Mo. When Mr. Turnbull located in Steubenville the town contained only about 900 inhabitants, and was included wholly by South street and North street. He possessed a limited capital, but with that indomitable energy which characterized his subsequent life, he succeeded in establishing one of the best known book houses west of Pittsburgh. Having only a bindery at first he soon increased it by beginning to publish books, his establishment probably being the first publishing house in Ohio. In connection with this he also conducted a book and stationery store. Mr. Turnbull was also one of the proprietors of a paper mill in Steubenville, conducted by the firm of Holdship, Hanna & Turnbull. In his book store Hon. Edwin M. Stanton began his career, as a clerk, and the celebrated artist, J. Wilson McDonald, held for a time the same position. During his business career Mr. Turnbull was eminently successful. No sooner had he located in Steubenville than he became prominently identified with every public movement, taking an active part in all political matters, and was, for years, one of the leaders of the democratic party. He was chosen county treasurer in 1831, and served one term, declining a re-election on account of his private business. Among other positions of honor and trust were two terms in the city council and five terms as a member of the school board. He was also, for years, a director of the old State bank and its successor, the Jefferson

National bank. He was very active in the organization of the old Steubenville & Indiana railway, and was one of its first directors. He was also a director of the old Farmers and Mechanics' bank, and during the whole of the earlier history of the city there was scarcely any enterprise in which he was not either directly or indirectly connected. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, serving for many years as trustee, and at one time being elected elder. Mr. Turnbull was thrice married, his first wife being Caroline Galbraith, daughter of one of the earliest merchants of the city. His second wife was Sarah A. Todd, to whom he was married in January, 1834. She was the daughter of Col. Edward and Elizabeth (Scott) Todd, who located in Steubenville in 1809. The former died in 1844 and the latter in 1853. By his second wife, Mr. Turnbull became the father of four children: Howard, who died, aged four years; Elizabeth, wife of James F. Sarrat; Caroline, wife of John F. Oliver, and Martha Jane, who died in infancy. The mother of these children died in May, 1842. On September 28, 1843, Mr. Turnbull was married to Margaret Jane McDevitt, a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., born February 1, 1809, the daughter of James and Jane (Liggett) McDevitt, with whom she came to Steubenville when she was two years old. Her parents were both natives of Ireland, but were married in this country, her mother having come to America in 1776, at sixteen years of age. Her father, a manufacturer of, and traveling dealer in, cotton and woolen goods, died in Buffalo, N. Y., while she was a small child. Her mother died in Steubenville, January 16, 1861. Mr. Turnbull died June 13, 1887, after having reached nearly ninety-two years. Notwithstanding his great age he was vigorous up to within a few days of his death, and attended to the management of all his affairs. He had been a resident of Steubenville seventy-one years, and was one of the oldest voters in eastern Ohio, He voted for James Monroe in 1816, and for seventeen of his successors. In 1840 he joined the whig party, and was a warm admirer of Henry Clay throughout his public career. Upon the organization of the republican party he identified himself with it, and he continued to be one of its devoted members until his death. He cast his ballot at thirty-seven gubernatorial elections in Ohio, and he saw his state grow from almost a territory to the third in the Union. During his lifetime nearly every industrial invention now in use was devised. He saw the tallow dip give way to the electric lamp. He could recall the wonder which Fulton's steamboat excited, and he saw the first steamboat which plied on the waters of the Ohio. During his long business career he amassed a large property, and was one of the extensive real estate owners of the city. His surviving wife, now eighty years of age, is one of the oldest residents of Steubenville, having lived there seventy-eight years. She still occupies the old Turnbull homestead on North Third street, where she is spending her declining years. She is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Philip A. Walker, a physician and citizen of high standing, of Steubenville, Ohio, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, Novem-

ber 10, 1826. He was the son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Cushman) Walker, both of whom were natives of the state of Maryland. His father was twice married, his mother being his father's second wife. In an early day his parents located in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where both spent the remainder of their lives. His father, who led a life of a school teacher and farmer, died in 1854, and his wife survived him until 1879. The subject of this sketch was the third in a family of eight children, six of whom are still living. He was reared to manhood on a farm in his native county, and received his literary education in a district school. In 1849 he entered upon the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. G. D. Hamilton, of Knoxville, Jefferson county, Ohio, and continued with him about three years. He began practice with him after which, in the year 1855–56, he received his collegiate training in the Cleveland medical college. In the meantime, in 1854, he had located, for the practice of medicine, in Island Creek township, Jefferson county, Ohio. After receiving his collegiate education he resumed his practice there, and continued in the active practice of medicine and surgery in that vicinity until the spring of 1886. He also superintended the management of farming interests, having owned, during his residence there, three different farms. In the spring of 1880 he removed to the village of Toronto, Jefferson county, and the spring of 1883 he removed from that place to Steubenville, where he has since given his whole time to his profession. Dr. Walker was married in 1851, to Amanda E. Robertson, daughter of Andrew and Julia (Alexander) Robertson. Mrs. Walker was born in Island Creek township, Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1832. She has borne to her husband a family of nine children, as follows: Julia A., Leonidas H., Andrew A., James, William S., Thomas W., Emma B., Eva R. and Ernest, of whom Julia, Andrew and James are deceased. Thomas W. Walker is a physician by profession, having graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve university of Cleveland, in the spring of 1889. While taking his last course of lectures, on November 6, 1888, he received an appointment as one of the house staff of St. Vincent's hospital, at Cleveland, and he is now house physician in that institution. Dr. Walker and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics the former is a republican. Dr. Walker is a successful physician, and he possesses a lucrative practice. He is an upright, worthy citizen, and his record is beyond reproach.

W. S. Walker, a well-known young business man of Steubenville, was born in Island Creek township, Jefferson Co., Ohio, May 23, 1862. He is the son of Dr. P. A. Walker, whose history appears above. He was reared in his native township, attending a district school in winter, and laboring upon his father's farm in summer. Later in his youth he attended the high sthool in Steubenville three years, lacking but one term of graduating. After quitting school he clerked for two years in a grocery store, for his brother. He then, in 1881, engaged in the grocery business for himself at Jeddo, Jefferson county. In 1882 he removed to Steubenville, where he has since been success-

fully engaged in the grocery business, gaining a leading position as a retail grocer. He was married June 23, 1885, to Fannie T., daughter Henry A. Thompson, of Steubenville. They are the parents of one child, Marian, who was born March 15, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Methodist Protestant church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P. In politics he is a republican. He is enterprising and successful in business, and in every respect his standing is of the best.

Col. George P. Webster was the son of John Webster, and was born near Middletown, Butler Co., Ohio, December 24, 1824. He had a common school education, and went to Hamilton in 1841, there performing duties in the office of the clerk of court. He st died law with Thomas Millikin, and early in 1846 was admitted to the bar. He enlisted as a private in the Mexican war, but was promoted to sergeant major in the First Ohio infantry, serving with credit, and was wounded in the right shoulder at the storming of Monterey, September, 1846. The war over, he married Miss Mary McAdams, of Warrenton, Jefferson county, and a year later he removed to Steubenville. He became clerk of court in 1851, holding the office two terms, after which he became a partner in the law business with Martin Andrews. He was a democrat in politics, but at the outbreak of the rebellion took a most active part in raising troops, and soon after he was appointed major of the Twenty-fifth Ohio infantry. After service in West Virginia in May, 1862, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and in the following July he was appointed colonel of the Ninety-eighth Ohio, which regiment was organized at Camp Steubenville, three miles below the city. He left Steubenville with his regiment August 23d, going to Lexington, Ky., and thence to Louisville. Here he was placed in command of the Thirty-fourth brigade, Jackson's division, McCook's corps. The battle of Perryville followed shortly after, in which he was mortally wounded, dying as a brave soldier on the field of battle. His son, John Mc A. Webster, is lieutenant in the United States army.

Bezaleel Wells, who, together with James Ross, a prominent lawyer and ex-congressman, of Pittsburgh, Penn., formerly owned the land upon which the city of Steubenville is built, and who, together with Mr. Ross, laid out this city, was born in Baltimore county, Md., about the year 1769. He was the son of Alexander Wells, who, in the year 1773, removed from Baltimore county to that part of Augusta county Va., which has since been incorporated in Washington county, Penn. The house he erected there was the only frame house in Washington county, when the strip of land was transferred, and consequently, is the first frame residence erected within that county. He afterward removed to Wellsburgh, W. Va., where he died in 1813. By occupation he was a farmer and miller, and he also possessed a knowledge of civil engineering, having done much government surveying in both Maryland and Pennsylvania. His wife survived him one or two years, and died in Steubenville, at the home of her son, Bezaleel, whose name precedes this paragraph. The lat-

ter did not accompany his father westward in 1773, but tarried at the home of an uncle in Baltimore county until he was thirteen years old. He then joined his parents in their western home, and accompanied them to Wellsburg, which place was his home for many years. He was twice married, his first wife being Rebecca Reasteau, to whom he was married in Baltimore county, Md., and his second wife being Sarah Griffith, to whom he was married in Wellsburg, W. Va. He entered from the government the land upon which all that part of Steubenville is located south of North street, and much other land adjacent thereto. In 1797 he, in connection with Mr. Ross, laid out the town, the first sale of lots being made on the 25th day of August. Mr. Wells removed from Wellsburg to Steubenville in 1800, and from that year until 1830 he occupied the old Stokely residence, near the river, which house he had erected. He afterwards resided on High street two years, and in 1832 removed to the old Wells homestead on the hill west of the city, where he spent the remainder of his life. He purchased considerable land adjoining Steubenville, and at one time owned 1,100 acres in one tract. Bezaleel Wells laid out the town of Canton, Ohio, in 1804. It was he, who, in connection with William R. Dickinson, introduced the Merino sheep west of the Allegheny mountains. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and in politics was first a federalist, and later a whig. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of the state of Ohio in 1802. By his first wife he had two children, both of whom died in childhood. By his second wife he became the father of six sons and five daughters: Catharine W., Rebecca R., James R., Samuel O., Alexander, Bezaleel, Hezekiah G., Francis A., Ann C., Sarah G. and Mary, of whom the only survivor is Francis A. Wells. The mother died in January, 1839, and the father survived her until August 11, 1846. Francis A. Wells, above named, was born in the Stokely homestead, near Steubenville, September 4, 1813, and in that city his life has been spent with the exception of four years in Kalamazoo county, Mich. His occupation has been that of a woolen manufacturer and gardener. He was married May 20, 1840, to Jane C. Boggs, who bore to him five children: Sarah G., John B., Bezaleel, Agnes L. and Frank C., of whom Bezaleel died, aged nine years. Mrs. Wells died March 31, 1882. He occupies the Wells homestead, where he is spending his declining years in quiet. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and in politics a republican.

Barnard Winterringer, an old and respected citizen of Steubenville, was born in that place March 23, 1811, son of Nathanial and Jane (Handlin) Winterringer. His father came to Steubenville from Maryland about 1797. He was a boat builder by trade, and for a number of years was engaged in shipping produce from points on the upper Ohio to New Orleans. His death occurred in July, 1854. His wife, Jane Winterringer, was born in Ireland, and when six years old came to America with her parents, John and Margery Handlin, both natives of Ireland. Barnard Winterringer is one of a family of thirteen children, all of whom are dead except himself. He received his education

in Steubenville, and subsequently went into business with his father in shipping produce to New Orleans, and made several trips down the river to New Orleans, while so engaged. He continued thus for a number of years, and then began business on his own responsibility, by establishing two lines of ferries across the Ohio river, at Steubenville, which he managed for a period of twenty-two years. He was married October 20, 1844, to Marriette, daughter of John and Massey O'Neal. She came to Steubenville with her parents from Loudon county, Va., about 1828. Her father was engaged in farming. To this union were born three children, two of whom died unnamed, and the youngest, Helennia V., died December 2, 1882, aged thirty-four years. The mother soon followed her daughter, December 17, 1885. Mr. Winterringer continued in the ferry business until 1861; since then he has lived a retired life. He is one of the oldest residents of Steubenville, and has many warm friends. He has never taken any active part in politics, but cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and has voted the democratic ticket ever since.

George B. Winters, a prominent boot and shoe dealer of Steubenville, was born in Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, October 26, 1836. He was the son of Isaiah and Jane (Beatty) Winters, the latter of whom died when he was but four months old, and the former of whom died when our subject was four years old. After his father died he went to live with an uncle in Wintersville, Jefferson county, and with him he spent his boyhood and youth. In 1861 he accompanied his uncle to Steubenville, and here he clerked for him in a boot and shoe store until 1874, with the exception of four months in 1864, during which he served in the Union army, being a member of Conpany C, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry. In 1874 he engaged in the boot and shoe business for himself, and has given it his entire attention ever since, being at the present time one of the leading boot and shoe dealers of Steubenville. Mr. Winters was married in August, 1874, to Adda M. Reynolds, daughter of Jacob R. and Catharine (Stitts) Reynolds, of Steubenville. Mr. and Mrs. Winters are the parents of an only daughter, Katie B., who is now aged thirteen. Mr. Winters is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a republican. He is a good business man and a first-class citizen.

Nathaniel D. Wright, a prosperous retail grocer of Steubenville, was born in Washington county, Penn., December 1, 1835, the son of Jacob and Margaret (Davis) Wright. The father was born in Washington county, Penn., February 18, 1806, and was the son of Samuel and Sarah (Criss) Wright, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, and the former of whom died at the age of seventy-eight, and the latter died at the age of seventy-three. Margaret Davis was born in Hancock county, W. Va., February 2, 1810, the daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Graham) Davis, both natives of Pennsylvania, the latter of Fayette county, that state. Her father died at the age of forty-two, but the mother reached the extreme age of ninety-four. The father of our subject is a hearty and well-preserved man, not-

withstanding he is now in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and with his wife, lives in Brooke county. When Nathaniel D. was but two years old his parents removed from his native county to his present residence, where he lived until early manhood on a farm. For about five years he was successfully engaged in the patent right business, but sickness finally compelled him to give it up. On March 7, 1859, he located in Steubenville, where he has ever since been engaged in the grocery business. He has enjoyed a good patronage and there is probably not a retail grocer in the city that is doing a more extensive or profitable business. Mr. Wright was married September 19, 1864, to Margaret E. Starr, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, April 4, 1845. She is the only child born to Thomas and Margaret (Albaugh) Starr. Her father was born in Huntingdon county, Penn., August 27, 1822. Her mother was born in Winchester, Md., February 19, 1826, and died when Mrs. Wright was but eight days old. In 1849 her father emigrated to California, where he still resides. She remained with friends, being reared and educated at Steubenville. At the early age of fifteen she became a teacher and continued in that profession until the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have two children. The elder, William T., was born July 19, 1866, and was married May 27, 1887, to Nettie Browning, by whom he has one child, Mildred. The younger, Edna, born March 15, 1875, is a student in the Steubenville female seminary. Mr. Wright and wife and daughter Edna, are members of the Methodist Protestant church. He is a member of Jefferson lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., and in politics is a republican. He has served as a member of the city council, from the sixth ward, four years. Socially, Mr. Wright and his amiable wife are popular, and they have a wide circle of devoted friends.

Thomas B. Wright, grocer of Steubenville, was born in Brooke county, W. Va., August 10, 1839, the son of Jacob and Margaret (Davis) Wright. His parents, who were respectively natives of Washington county, Penn., and Brooke county, W. Va., had a family of eleven children, of whom he was the fourth, of whom six were sons, and of whom eight are now living. His father and mother are both living, their home being in Brooke county. He was raised to manhood on the old home farm, and he then served three months in the Union army, being a member of Company G, First West Virginia volunteer infantry. Returning home, for a short time he was engaged at sawmilling. In 1864 he went to Chicago where, for five years, he was employed as a street car conductor. Returning home again he remained on the farm about two years, after which, in October, 1871, he located in Steubenville, where he has ever since been engaged in the grocery business. He has been very successful, and he now possesses a large patronage. He was married May 27, 1875, to Cynthia Jane, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah A. (Barlow) Ford. Her father, a native of England, came to America at about sixteen years of age, and her mother was born in the state of New York. Her mother is deceased, but her father is living in Steubenville. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are

members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is an ardent republican. He is an obliging and accomodating business man, and a citizen respected and esteemed by all.

Doctor William R. Zink, freight agent of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad at Steubenville, was born near Amsterdam, Jefferson Co., Ohio, May 31, 1834. His father, James H. Zink, was born in Columbus, Ohio, April 6, 1812, the son of Henry Zink, whose father was a native of Germany. James H. Zink was twice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth Shearrer, he had six children, of whom William R. was the oldest. Three, two sons and one daughter, are now living. When Dr. Zink was about a year old his parents removed to Steubenville, but five years later they removed to Smithfield, where the mother died in May, 1866, where the father has resided ever since, and where the doctor spent his boyhood and youth. He received his early education in the village school. At twenty-one years of age he went to Bloomington, Ill., where, for one year, he was employed in a wholesale grocery establishment. He then entered a wholesale and retail drug establishment of that place and remained about a year and a half, when the serious illness of his mother caused him to return home. During the winter of 1862–3, he was employed in a drug store in Steubenville. In the spring of 1863, he engaged in the drug business for himself, and from that time until the summer of 1877, he was one of the leading retail druggists of Steubenville. About the time he engaged in the drug trade he began the study of medicine, and during his career as a druggist, he paid more or less attention to the subject, his precepter being the late Dr. J. C. Mairs. For a year and a half after retiring from business, Mr. Zink and Dr. Mairs were engaged in the practice of medicine, using the electro-thermal form of treatment. In March, 1878, he entered the employ of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railway, as assistant freight agent, and on March 1, 1886, he was promoted freight agent. Mr. Zink was married June 8, 1871, to Mrs. Jane E. Shane, the widow of Col. James M. Shane, who was killed in the battle of Perrysville, and daughter of Rev. Dr. Zachariah Ragan, who served as chaplain during the war of the rebellion and died about 1877, aged seventy-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Zink have an adopted son, J. F. Flood, superintendent of the electrical department of the Steubenville gas and electric light company. Mr. and Mrs. Zink are members of the First Presbyterian church. He is a charter member of the Royal Arcanum, and in politics is a republican.

WARREN AND WAYNE TOWNSHIPS.

William S. Blackburn, of Wayne township, a member of one of the old and prominent families of the upper Ohio valley, was born near where he now resides, January 24, 1825. His ancestry in America goes back to Judge John Blackburn, a native of England, who was one of the early settlers of York county, Penn., where his son Finley

was born in 1762. The latter settled in Wayne township in 1806, and here died in 1832. By his marriage to Nancy Warren, born in 1767, in Westmoreland county, Penn., died in 1852, he had nine children: John, Moses M., Thomas, Mrs. Mary Maxwell, Mrs. Jane Davidson, Finley, Mrs. Nancy Warren, all dead, and Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston and Rebecca Warren. Moses M., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in August, 1799, in York county, Penn., and died in this county, May 24, 1875. By his marriage to Anna Sprague he had eleven children, Morgan F., Nancy J., David M., Sarah A., George W., and Mary J., deceased, and William S., James M., of Homer, La.; John F., of Huntington, W. Va.; Alfred C., auditor elect of Jefferson county, and Francis M. The mother of these children was born August 17, 1804, the daughter of William and Sarah (Jenkinson) Sprague, who had ten children, the only other survivor of whom is Mrs. Elizabeth Thorn. Those deceased are Ebenezer, William, James, Mrs. Mary Miller, Sarah, Hamilton, Buchanan, who died in Libby prison in 1864, and Hiram. William Sprague was the son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Buchanan) Sprague, natives of New England, who settled in an early day near the site of Wheeling, W. Va. The subject of this sketch, after he reached his twentieth year, was engaged in teaching about ten years, and met with considerable success in that calling. Going to Kansas in 1856, he was engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1862, when he enlisted a company of his neighbors and joined the Union army as captain of Company G, Thirteenth Kansas infantry. He engaged in the battle of Cane Hill, Ark., Prairie Grove, Van Buren, in a raid nearly to the Texas line, pursuing confederate Gen. Cooper, and in numerous skirmishes. He was mustered out with his company, at Little Rock, July, 1865. He then sold his western property, and returning to Jefferson county, settled where he now lives October 1, 1865. He has been quite successful in business, and is influential in the community. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of the Masonic lodge, No. 333, of Unionport, and is a member and first commander of the G. A. R. post. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Blackburn was married December 23, 1852, to Mary J. Simeral, by whom he had one child, Anna Mary. Mrs. Blackburn was born August 6, 1831, and died January 13, 1884. She was the daughter of Archibald and Mary (Ferguson) Simeral, both deceased.

One of the well-known early settlers of Jefferson county was David Call, who was born in 1793, near Hagerstown, Md. He was one of eight children of Alexander Call, a soldier of the revolution, who was wounded in both hips, and Hannah, his wife, who lived to the age of one hundred and five years. In 1801, David, with his mother and four brothers, came from Hagerstown to the mouth of Yellow creek, bringing all their goods upon their backs. They stopped with their relative, Philip Saltsman, who had cleared a little patch at that place, and raised corn and vegetables, obtaining his meat by the chase. In hunting, David became proficient. One of the trips which he and Saltsman made was about ten miles into the forest, where Call was

left with an old flint-lock rifle to keep camp while Saltsman went out for game. The older man being hard of hearing, Call managed to whistle back one of his dogs unobserved, and after the sentinel at the camp was tired of waiting, he made an expedition of his own. Finding a bear and cub he managed to kill both, and getting back to camp had the satisfaction of telling Saltsman, when he returned empty-handed, that he had killed two bears. The tired hunter declared that he would hang the young nimrod if he found he was deceiving him, but he was soon led to the evidence of Call's prowess. After leaving Saltsman's employ Call worked several months turning the bolter in a mill twelve hours per day, at 12½ cents a day. In the war of 1812 he served as a private under Capt. Alexander. He died in 1883. He was married to Catharine Buygher, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1799, and died in January, 1881. She was the daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Poe) Buygher, of Pennsylvania. David Call and wife had twelve children, four of whom are deceased: John, Jacob, Mrs. Susan Georin and Mrs. Eliza McCoy, and the following survive: Alexander, David, James M., Abraham, Mrs. Sarah Miller, Mrs. Matilda Call, Anna and Julia A. James M. Call, now one of the prosperous and influential farmers of the county, was born near Mooretown, Ohio, April 11, 1832. In his childhood, sitting on the slab benches of the old log school-house of that day, Mr. Call received his schooling; but in spite of those disadvantages is a well-read and intelligent man. Since his youth he has been engaged in farm duties, and is now one of the most skillful of Jefferson county farmers. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he is a staunch republican. He was married March 28, 1853, to Rebecca McClain, who was born November 12, 1832, the daughter of John McClain, a native of Beaver county, Penn., and his wife, Ruth Miles. Mr. Call and wife have had four children: David J. (deceased), Roxanna, Estella, James H. and Emerson E.

Samuel Carman, a native of Jefferson county, and one of its most successful farmers, was born January 16, 1842, on the farm which is now his place of residence. The first of his family in this region was his grandfather, John Carman, who was born in Maryland in 1748, and was married to Mary Marshall, who was born in Maryland in 1785. In 1813 they loaded their goods on a wagon, and started to go as far west as his money would help him. Arriving at the residence of Philip Delaney, who had settled upon the land now occupied by the town of Hopedale, Mr. Carman having but 50 cents left, concluded to stop, and hired out to Mr. Delaney, assisting him in clearing the land. When he had accumulated a little money he bought a farm of 205 acres, a part of which the subject of this sketch now occupies. John Carman died in September, 1861, and his wife in September, 1866. Ten children were born to them: Andrew, Marsh, Thomas, Mrs. Patience Ferguson, Mrs. Jane Hanley, Mrs. Mary Hanley, Mrs. Elizabeth Angus, all deceased, and Samuel, John and Cyrus, living. Thomas, the father of the subject, was born August 15, 1817, near the present site of the Normal college at Hopedale, Ohio.

He was married to Rachel Moore, who was born January 13, 1824, near Richmond, Ohio, the daughter of John and Mary Moore, natives of Ireland, whose other children were James, deceased; Alexander, Sarah A. Hobson, John, Martha and George. Thomas Carman died February 15, 1888. Of his children there are three besides the subject living, viz.: Mrs. Sarah A. McNairy, Martha Davis, and Thomas, and one dead, Mrs. Mary J. Rittenhouse. Samuel Carman was reared on a farm, and from childhood has devoted himself with great industry to the duties of his calling. His ability and application have been rewarded, and few are more comfortably situated. During the war period he served in the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio National Guard, Company G, from May, until September, 1864. He is in politics a republican, is a comrade of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Disciple church. Mr. Carman was married December 10, 1868, to Sarah S. Harris, and they have eight children: Edwin D., Leona J., John, Thomas E., Olive E., Samuel, Mary, and Cora B. Mrs. Carman was born February 9, 1845, one of the eight children of Isaac and Elizabeth (Rittenhouse) Harris, the former of whom was born in Fayette county, Penn., November 7, 1801, and died December 18, 1845, and the latter was born January 28, 1807, and died August 20, 1853. Three other children are living, Jacob, Mrs. Susan Joss, Elmer, and four are dead, Mary, Eliza Smith, David, Emily McClellan. Mrs. Carman's father was the son of Jacob and Mary Harris, of Fayette county, Penn., and her mother was the daughter of David and Mary (Wells) Rittenhouse of the same county.

William C. Cookson, a well-known manufacturer of Bloomfield, Wayne township, Jefferson county, was born at Steubenville, November 26, 1839. His family have long been residents of the Ohio valley. His father, John Cookson, was born at Steubenville, and died about 1844, having had by his wife, Eliza J. Walker, also a native of Steubenville, two children: John W., cashier of the Miners' and Mechanics' bank, of Steubenville, and the subject of this mention. John Cookson was a son of John Cookson, one of the old residents of the county, who had the following children: Mrs. Caroline Bolen, Mrs. Sarah Doyle, Mrs. Pattie Durbin, Mrs. Harriet Roberts, John and Mrs. James Myers. The mother of our subject is the daughter of John Walker, a native of Hancock county, W. Va., died in 1872, who had by his marriage to Sarah Abraham, a native of Steubenville, who died in 1845, nine children: Mrs. Margaret Moore, Mrs. Sarah Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth Ridgely and Charles, deceased, and now living, Jacob, John, James, Mrs. Howard and Alexander. Mr. Cookson, after leaving school, engaged in various occupations until 1856, when he became an apprentice to Robert Davidson, a blacksmith of Steubenville, and he remained with him four years. He then opened a shop of his own, and has since then followed that trade, most of the time at Bloomfield, where he is now actively engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages. He has been successful in business, and his integrity and good business qualities has commanded a large patronage and the confidence of the public. He and wife are mem-

bers of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a republican and he holds membership in the Masonic lodge, No. 333, of Unionport, of which he is presiding officer. From May, 1864, until August of that year he served in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh regiment Ohio National Guard, and he is now a comrade of the G. A. R. Mr. Cookson was married April 19, 1861, to Martha C. Day, and they have had four children: Alva A., Mary E., deceased, and Cyrus W., who married Emma B. Eldred, and has two children living, and John S. Mrs. Cookson is the daughter of Cyrus and Mary (Long) Day, and she is one of ten children, the names of the others being: Robertson and Joseph, deceased, and Mrs. Joanna Templeton, William A., Addison, Josiah F., John M., Mrs. Mary A. Dickey and Henry H.

Joseph Copeland, a prosperous farmer of Wayne township, Jefferson county, was born near Bloomfield, Ohio, January 6, 1800, the son of James Copeland, who was born in Ireland about 1769, and died November, 1831. The mother of our subject was Mary (Leach) Copeland, a native of Wales, who died in August, 1831. She was the second child of Samuel and Margaret Leach, her brother and sisters being: Samuel, Mrs. Margaret Copeland and Mrs. Jane Speck. The subject of this mention is the only survivor of eleven children of his parents, the names of those deceased being: Thomas, Samuel, James, John, Mrs. Mary Parks, Mrs. Susan Shepler, Mrs. Jane Dodd, Margaret, Mrs. Nancy Mather and Mrs. Isabelle Dodds. Mr. Copeland in childhood had limited advantages for education, attending subscription schools occasional winters up to his fifteenth year. His time was then too valuable and he was too much needed on the farm, and so he continued to be engaged at home until he was thirty-one years old. He then began work on a farm of his own, and has since met with deserved success, being an industrious and enterprising man. He is well-known throughout the county, and is highly esteemed by all. Mr. Copeland has never married. In political affairs he is a thorough democrat.

James W. Ferguson, a successful farmer of Wayne township, Jefferson county, was born at his present residence, July 6, 1849, the son of James and Sarah (Woods) Ferguson, well-known and worthy old residents of the county. James Ferguson was born March 26, 1809, near Bloomfield, this county, and died January 13, 1887. He was the son of William Ferguson, a native of Pennsylvania, and his wife Margaret Carroll. Of the nine children of these latter, there are deceased, Mrs. Margaret Miller, Mrs. Mary Simeral, Mrs. Bathia Shannon, Mrs. Leech, Robert and James, and there are living: Mrs. Elizabeth Morehead, Rachel Dunlevy, Samuel Ferguson. The mother of the subject was born in Washington county, Penn., December 25, 1812, and was a daughter of John and Margaret (Nesbit) Woods, and of her brothers and sisters, there are dead, Catherine, Rebecca, and two others, and there are living, Mary Scott, Margaret Mehollin, and William. James W. Ferguson is one of six children, of whom the other survivors are, Mrs. Margaret Scott, Robert, and Mary B. John died in the

United States service at Waterford, Miss., December 5, 1862, and William died at home August 17, 1863, of disease contracted in the army. The subject of this sketch received a common school education in his youth, and since then has been engaged in agriculture. As a farmer he is quite successful, and being a wide-awake and active citizen, is highly esteemed by the community. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a republican in politics. He was married January 10, 1883, to Belle Warren, and they have three children: Harry A., Mabel M. and Hattie E. Mrs. Ferguson was born October 6, 1855, the daughter of Austin and Louisia M. (Burns) Warren. Her father was born near Winterville, Ohio, September 15, 1824, and died October 18, 1862, and was one of eleven children of William and Rebecca (Hamilton) Warren. Of these children Thomas, James, William, Austin, Eliza and Mary are deceased, and Isaac, George, Simon, Barbara Elliott and Harriet Evans are living. Mrs. Ferguson's mother was the daughter of James and Frances (Beymer) Burns, who had twelve children in all: James, Walter, David, Sarah Mudgett, deceased, and Harriet Brown, Margery, Rosanna Smith, Mary J. Wilcott, Louisa Warren, John, William and George surviving. Mrs. Ferguson was one of five children, one brother and three sisters: Mrs. Ida McNeal, Mrs. Clara Cellais and Alice M. Warren.

John G. Hammond, of Wayne township, one of the substantial farmers of Jefferson county, was born October 31, 1845. At his birthplace, where he now resides, his father, Thomas Hammond, one of the prominent early residents of the township, was born April 10, 1802, on the same farm, and there resided until his death, in February, 1871, never traveling 100 miles from his farm home. Thomas was a son of John Hammond, a native of Pennsylvania. He, with his wife, were well-kown pioneers, and settled upon 640 acres near Skelly's station about the year 1800, and lived near the same during life. They had five children: James, Thomas, Joseph, Mrs. Amy McGrail, and George, the latter alone surviving. Thomas Hammond, by his marriage to Catherine Degarmo, had five children: Amy (deceased), and Lewis, Mrs. Rachel Mansfield, Joseph W., and John G. The latter, the subject of this mention, was reared on the farm, and after he had received his education in the public schools, he was engaged on his father's farm until he was twenty-four years of age. He has devoted his life to the management of his farming interests, and his energy, industry and economy, have given him a comfortable competency. He served his country in the field during the rebellion, enlisting at Bloomfield, May 15, 1864, in Company G, Ohio National Guard, and was mustered out at Columbus, December 15, 1864. He is a member of the G. A. R. post at Unionport, and in politics is a republican. Mr. Hammond was married February 29, 1872, to Millicent Armstrong, the daughter of Robert and Hannah (McGrew) Armstrong, who died August 18, 1881. Her brothers and sisters living are, Robert, Samuel, Mrs. Flora Blackburn, Mrs. Hannah M. Merriman, and Mrs. Susanah M. Bell. By this marriage, Mr. Hammond has four children: Thomas Oscar, Robert A., Cordelia M., and Frank W.

One of the prominent early residents of Jefferson county, was David Hervey, Sr., who was born in Washington county, Penn., May 12, 1794. He was the son of William Hervey, Sr., who was born near Lisburn, in county Down, Ireland, in 1740, and on May 17, 1770, sailed from Belfast in the ship "*East*, of Donegal," and landed at Philadelphia, July 24. By his marriage to Sarah Hudson, born May 14, 1753, William, Sr., had nine children: Elinor, William, Robert (who died at Independence, Penn.), Joseph and James, who settled in Lexington, Ky., and John. William, Jr., was born October 9, 1775, and at that date the father went from Chester county, where he first settled, to Washington county, Penn., and moved his family to the latter place in the fall of the same year. David Hervey was married in Washington county, to Elizabeth Archer, and in 1817, they moved and settled near Bloomfield, in Wayne township, on a farm which he occupied for fifty-four years. Then going to Bloomfield, he led a retired life until his death, May 12, 1879. He was an active church worker, and was elder of the United Presbyterian church, of Piney fork, for forty years, and held the same office in the Bloomfield church from its organization till his death. He was a man of careful and sound judgment, and esteemed for his integrity and worthiness. He had eleven children: Nancy, Mrs. Susannah McCoy, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mrs. Mary McMillan, deceased, and Ebenezer, of Unionport, Jefferson county, Ohio; Robert, of Danville, Ind.; Mrs. Esther Leach, of Hopedale, Harrison county, Ohio; John B., David A. and James R., living, of Bloomfield, Jefferson county, Ohio. Mrs. David Hervey, born at Archer Height, Hancock county, W. Va., in 1796, and died July, 1860. She was the daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Archer, natives of Brooke county, W. Va., who had eight children: Samuel, of Archer Height, W. Va.; David, of Cannonsburg, Penn.; Ebenezer, of Cedarsville, Ohio; Mrs. Elinor Freshwater, of New Paris, Penn.; Mrs. Esther Hervey, Mrs. Sarah Williamson, and Elizabeth, all deceased, and Mrs. Martha Creswell, of Morrow county, Ohio, living.

David A. Hervey, a son of David Hervey, Sr., above mentioned, was born June 28, 1832. He received his education during boyhood in the winter schools, and at eighteen years began to devote his time entirely to the farm. He is progressive and energetic in his calling, and is one of the influential men of the county. He and wife and family are members of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics he is a republican. Mr. Hervey was married August 22, 1854, to Mary M. Naylor, and they have had nine children. Of these, John Albert and David A., are deceased, and there are living: William R., Rebecca J., wife of E. A. Creswell, of Morrow county, Ohio; Anna M., Mary E., Ella R., Nannie L., and Maud S. Mrs. Hervey, wife of D. A. Hervey, was born March 17, 1830, daughter of Charles P. Naylor, born September 12, 1804, died September 16, 1888. The latter was married to Ruth Merriman, born June 21, 1808, died June 12, 1866. Of the family of Charles P. Naylor there are living one son and eight daughters: Mrs. D. A. Hervey and Rebecca, of Bloomingdale, Jefferson county, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Rosebraugh, of Newark,

Ohio; Mrs. Sarah J. Jones, of Bloomingdale, Jefferson county, Ohio; Mrs. Effie House, of Hebron, Ohio; Mrs. Ellen Hazlett, of New Rumley, Harrison county, Ohio; Mrs. Anna Park and Mrs. Martha Moore, of Bloomingdale, Jefferson county, Ohio, and Rev. C. A. Naylor, of Carroll, Ohio. Mrs. Hervey's paternal grandparents were Samuel and Rebecca Naylor, natives of Baltimore, who had nine children: Elizabeth, Mrs. Anna Cane, John, Mary Wolfe, Joseph, Charles, Samuel, deceased; Abraham, now living at Des Moines, Iowa, and Mrs. Rebecca Hobson, now living at Chillicothe, Ohio. Her maternal grandparents were: Nicholas and Mary (Tipton) Merriman, natives of Baltimore, who had twelve children: Mrs. Cassander McCoy, Mrs. Nancy Bell, Elizabeth, Charles, Mrs. Ruth Naylor, Jared, Mrs. Mary Cole, Mrs. Rebecca Snyder, William and Samuel, dead, and Mrs. Sarah Bell and Effie, living.

David M. Hervey, of Wayne township, Jefferson county, is one of the prosperous and enterprising young farmers of the county. He is one of five children of Joseph and Isabel Hervey, the others being Mrs. Virginia I. Wilday, Mrs. Ellen Porter, Joseph L., of Emporia, Kas., and Robert W., in college at the latter city. Joseph Hervey, formerly a prominent citizen of the county, was born March 18, 1810, and died May 2, 1873, on the farm which was his birthplace. He was the son of William Hervey, Jr., born in Washington county, Penn., in 1776, died February 25, 1855, and his wife, Susannah Hawthorne, who had a family of nine children, James, Joseph, William, Robert, John, Mrs. Sarah Hervey, Hannah, Susannah, and (the only survivor) Mrs. Mary Wallace. Isabel Hervey is the only child of Robert and Mary (Warnock) McMillan, natives of Belmont county, Ohio. The subject of this mention was born June 9, 1858. After receiving his education in the common schools he engaged in farming, which has since been his vocation. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and are among the most highly esteemed people of the township. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Hervey was married November 9, 1882, to Armanda Mansfield, born May 9, 1856, the daughter of Monroe and Elizabeth Mansfield. Her father was born near Bloomfield, Ohio, January 6, 1828, and died October 1, 1880, and was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hale) Mansfield. Her mother was born near York, Ohio, October 13, 1830, and died June 14, 1870, being the daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Scott) Skeels, who had ten children, Elizabeth and William, deceased, and Mrs. Mary Vale, Mrs. Ann Henderson, Mrs. Martha Mansfield, Mrs. Rebecca Ony, Mrs. Amanda McManus, Mrs. Emma Janes, David and John. In Mrs. Hervey's family there were ten children, John B. and Frank M., deceased, Thomas H., Mrs. Rebecca E. McKee, Amanda M., Isaac R., William S., Stanton E., Albert W. and Mrs. Christina S. Birney. Mr. Hervey and wife have three children, Monroe M., Joseph R., and Oscar S.

Ebenezer Hervey, an old and highly respected farmer of Wayne township, Jefferson county, was born near Bloomfield, that county, September 22, 1817. He is the son of David Hervey, Sr., above men-

tioned. Ebenezer Hervey, from his seventeenth year, has been engaged in farming, with notable success, and is now one of the county's substantial men. He and family are members of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics he is republican. On September 21, 1889, he and wife celebrated their golden wedding, or fiftieth anniversary of marriage. Her maiden name was Margaret McNary, and she was born November 30, 1820, the daughter of Samuel McNary, a native of Washington, Penn., and his wife, Mary Anderson, a native of Ireland. She is the only survivor of their ten children, the others being Catherine, Thomas, Jane, Ann, Mary, Esther, John and Eliza. Mr. and Mrs. Hervey have had three children: Thomas, who was in the Union army and was killed in battle at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, and Mrs. Elizabeth J. Coleman, and Mrs. Susanna Miller.

John B. Hervey, a leading farmer and stock-raiser of Wayne township, was born near Bloomfield, October 10, 1830, the son of David, Sr., a sketch of whom appears above. He received the advantages of the common schools until of age, when he engaged in farming, which has since been his occupation. He is generally esteemed as one of the county's intelligent and progressive men. In church work he is active as a member of the United Presbyterian church at Bloomfield, at the organization of which he was chosen deacon, and of which he has since served as elder. He was a commissioned officer in the Ohio state militia during the civil war, and was at Camp Licking with other officers for drill with the Ohio National Guard, but did not go into the field except in the pursuit of Morgan, in which service he was engaged at the time of that raider's capture. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Hervey was married April 22, 1852, to Nancy E. Parrish, and they have had eleven children, of whom three are deceased, Rebecca E., Sarah M. and Thomas M., and the following are living: Violet J., wife of Thomas W. Johnston, of Washington county, Penn.; Irene A., wife of John W. Trimmer; William M., who married Louisa M. Douglas; D. Cameron, Rev. John M., J. Archer, Lee Roy, Minnie E. Mrs. Hervey was born May 26, 1836, the only child of Dr. Adonijah and Rebecca (Scott) Parrish. Her mother was a daughter of Rev. Abram Scott, born in Washington county, Penn., who, with his brother, Rev. James Scott, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, were in the first class graduated at Jefferson college, now called Washington. He married Rebecca McDowell, daughter of Judge John McDowell, of Washington county, Penn., and they settled among the pioneers of Wells township, Jefferson county, where he preached to the settlers until he became disabled by disease. He had ten children in all: William, Josiah, Nancy Marshall, Violet Simpson, John, James, Rebecca Parrish, Abram P., Samuel and Alexander.

Joseph Pressly Lyle, M. D., a prominent physician of Unionport, Ohio, was born March 10, 1850, the son of John and Sarah Jane (Simpson) Lyle, the former of whom was born in Washington county, Penn., April 21, 1821, and the latter in the same county July 13, 1821. John Lyle was the son of Joseph and Jeanette (McNary) Lyle. The first named of these grandparents was born in Washington

county, Penn., about 1793, and died in 1878, and the second was born near Burgettstown, in the same county, in 1800, and died in 1821, during an epidemic of dysentery. Joseph and Jeanette Lyle had four children, of whom three are living: Mrs. Elizabeth King, Mrs. Margaret Moore, of Burgettstown, and John. The mother of our subject is the daughter of Robert and Ann (Lyle) Simpson, who were born near Little Hickory, Washington county, Penn., and are now both deceased. The subject of this mention is the second of eight children, the others being Margaret A., now Mrs. Reynolds; Joseph P., Robert S., John D.; Jeanette M., now Mrs. McClelland; Lemuel J., William Ray, of Port Townsend, Wash., and Fred Mason Lyle. Dr. Lyle enjoyed the privilege of an excellent early education, attending school in Mt. Pleasant township in his native county. Subsequently he attended the McNeely Normal college at Hopedale, Ohio, two years, and the Richmond college of Jefferson county one year, in the intervals of attendance teaching school two years. He then opened the first drug store at Unionport, which he conducted for seven years. Going at the end of this time to Pittsburgh, Penn., he spent one year as house physician to a hospital, with charge of the police and marine departments. After this he took a position on the *Pittsburgh Medical Journal*, the first enterprise of the kind in that city, and at the same time acted as assistant police surgeon. The doctor's next occupation was as special clerk with J. H. Henderson & Bro., wholesale druggists, during about one year, and at the end of that time he entered the Columbus medical college, from which institution he received his degree in 1882. He is also a member of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical association and the Jefferson county medical society. He is now one of the valued citizens of Unionport, and has an extensive practice in his profession. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he is vice grand, and of the Knights of Pythias, of which he has passed the chairs. Dr. Lyle was married May 30, 1875, to Ellen Shoemaker, the daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Shoemaker, the former of whom was born in Bedford county, Penn., May 10, 1810, and died in November, 1886. The latter was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1816. They had eleven children, two of whom, Josiah and Mrs. Ann Eliza Copeland, are deceased. The living are Mrs. Jane Browning, William, Amos, Samuel, Isaac, Elias, Jacob, Mrs. Mahala C. Shults, and Mrs. Lyle. The doctor and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Two children have been born to them: Bessie Augusta, now deceased, and Georgia Odetta.

Robert McNary, an enterprising farmer and influential citizen of Wayne township, Jefferson county, was born August 23, 1839. He is the son of John McNary, who was born in Washington county, Penn., and died in 1871. The latter, by his marriage to Sarah Maxwell, who was born near Bloomfield, Jefferson county, October 20, 1809, had six children besides the subject of this sketch, viz.: Mrs. Sarah J. Thompson (deceased), Harriet I. (deceased), and Thomas, Mrs. Nancy Taggart, Joseph C. and George W. The father, John McNary, was one of the three children, all now dead, the others being Joseph and

James. The mother of our subject is one of ten children of James Maxwell, five of whom are dead: William, Mrs. Mary Porter, Robert, George and Samuel, and five living: Mrs. Susan Host, Mrs. Sarah McNary, James, Mrs. Maria Gordon and Mrs. Eliza Thompson. Robert McNary was reared upon the farm, with the advantages of the district school in the way of education. At the age of twenty-two years he enlisted in Company G, Forty-third regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, under Capt. John Ferguson. Entering the service at Mt. Vernon, November 1, 1861, he served three years, and was discharged April 6, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C. He participated in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Tiptonville, Iuka, Corinth, Resaca, Kingston, Atlanta, Goldsboro, and was successively promoted for soldierly conduct and bravery first sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant. Since the war he has been engaged in farming, and has prospered in that vocation. He is a republican, senior vice commander of the G. A. R., and with his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. On February 9, 1870, Mr. McNary was married to Sarah J. Reed, who was born December 5, 1844, the daughter of James and Mary (Mansfield) Reed. Her father was born April 14, 1816, in Westmoreland county, Penn., the son of Adam Reed, who was born December 19, 1789, and died May 28, 1858, and his wife, Mary Christy, born May 12, 1796, died December 7, 1874. There were ten children in the family of the latter: James, Dorcas, William, now deceased, John, Mary A. Leech, Joseph, David, Jane Warren, George W. and Margaret Leech, living. Mrs. McNary's mother was born October 10, 1813, near Bloomfield, Ohio, the daughter of Thomas Mansfield, born near Red Stone, Penn., August 28, 1787, died March 19, 1853, and his wife, Elizabeth Hales, born April 3, 1788, died October 18, 1865. She is living, and has one sister living, Mrs. Mahala Vanhorn. The six other children: Mrs. Jane Scott, Thomas H., John H., Catherine A., Sarah, William M. and Rebecca E., are deceased. Mr. McNary and wife have had three children: Nelson R., now deceased, Laura B. and Mary O., living.

Thomas V. Moore, the leading druggist and groceryman of Portland, Jefferson county, was born at Wheeling, December 18, 1846. His father, Capt. Thomas Moore and wife, Mary E., were natives of West Virginia, as were also their parents, and were old and honored residents of Wheeling, where they spent the major part of their lives. Their son, Thomas V., received his education in the Wheeling schools, but at an early age, spent years generally devoted to study to occupation at boating, and by his perseverance and manly qualities was rapidly advanced in position, until at the age of nineteen years, he took the wheel of the steamer "Commercial," a responsible post never before attained by one so young. He followed the river as pilot and subsequently as captain, until April, 1889, when he began his present business. In this he has done well. Mr. Moore, thought a steadfast democrat in politics, has never held any office. He is a member of the Masonic order, of many years' standing, and is highly esteemed

by the community. He was married September 2, 1878, to Mary A., daughter of Capt. C. M. and Jane M. Matthews.

William H. Parks, a well-known farmer of Wayne township, is one of a family which was represented among the very early settlers of the upper Ohio valley. His father, James Parks, was born November 23, 1798, near Brilliant, Ohio, and died March 14, 1879. He was the son of Laban Parks, who died in 1812. The latter was married while crossing the Ohio river, to Catherine Coleman, who was born in 1776, and died November, 1846, and by her had seven children, James, Robert, Mrs. Elizabeth Ford, Mary, William, Mrs. Amelia More, and Mrs. Sarah Tipton, the last two of whom survive. James Parks was married to Mary Copeland, born January 27, 1802, near Bloomfield, the daughter of James and Mary (Leech) Copeland, who had ten other children, the only survivor being Joseph. By this union James Parks had eight children: Laban, Mrs. Mary Hoobler, Samuel and Sarah, now deceased, and Mrs. Catharine Dodds, Susan, James C., and the subject of this sketch, living. William H. Parks was born May 13, 1835, near Savannah, Ashland county, Ohio, and was reared upon the farm, to which he has, since his school days, devoted his entire energies. His success in this vocation is highly deserving of mention, and illustrates the effectiveness of industry and economy. Since six years of age he has been a resident of Jefferson county. In politics he is a democrat, and his church membership is with the Methodist Episcopal denomination, to which his family also belongs. He was married September 19, 1872, to Anna C. Naylor, and they have had four children: Minnie, deceased; Charles A., James N., and Iva P. Mrs. Parks was born March 13, 1839, the daughter of Charles P. and Ruth (Merriman) Naylor. Her father was born near Baltimore, September 12, 1804, came to Ohio in 1810, and died September 16, 1888. He was the son of Samuel and Rebecca Naylor, natives of Maryland. The mother of Mrs. Parks was born July 19, 1808, and died September 10, 1866, and was the daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Tipton) Merriman, also of Maryland. In Mrs. Parks' family were eleven children: Nicholas M., and Samuel A., now dead, and Mrs. Mary Hervey, Rebecca, Mrs. Elizabeth Rosebraugh, Mrs. Sarah J. Jones, Mrs. Effie House, Mrs. Helena Hazlette, Mrs. Anna C. Parks, Mrs. Martha Moore, and Charles A.

Alexander L. Porter, a leading business man of Bloomfield, Wayne township, Jefferson county, Ohio, and member of the firm of Porter Brothers, dealers in general merchandise, was born in Tyler county, W. Va., May 29, 1851. He is of Irish descent, his grandfather, Moses Porter, having been born in Ireland. The latter, by his marriage to Jane Scott, had seven children: Adam and Moses, deceased, and Alexander, Ann, Nevin, Francis and John. Nevin, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Ireland, February 2, 1814, and now resides near Sistersville, W. Va. He married Sarah Anne Bowers, who was born September 25, 1817, near East Springfield, Jefferson county, and died at Unionport, April 8, 1879, and by this union had

seven children, of whom there are four living: Jacob, Alexander L., Jennie and Mary F. Sarah Anne Bowers was the daughter of Jacob Bowers, who was born in Maryland, and his wife Elizabeth Smith, born near Annapolis, Ohio, and died July, 1854, near Sistersville, W. Va. The subject of this mention received a good education in his childhood in the common schools, and in a graded school at Sistersville, W. Va., and then in youth taught school for two years. He first engaged in merchandise in 1876, and he has since given it his attention, with notable success. He is prominent in the community, and highly esteemed. In political affairs he is an active republican. Mr. Porter was married January 23, 1879, to Hester A. Cromey; they have now three children: Charles N., Edgar W. and Mary C. Mrs. Porter is a member of the Presbyterian church. She was born June 4, 1855, near Unionport, Jefferson county, the daughter of William Cromey, who was born December 10, 1805, and his wife, Hester, born February 22, 1813, died April 6, 1879. These parents had the following children: James S., deceased, and Elizabeth Pyatt, Mary A., Nancy J. Lyon, Sarah C. and Hester A.

George Potts, of Unionport, a prominent citizen of Jefferson county, and widely known as a carriage manufacturer, was born in Washington county, Penn., April 11, 1830. He is of Irish descent, his parents' more remote ancestry, having been natives of that country. His grandparents, George and Margaret (McKeever) Potts, were born in county Cavan, and thence emigrated in 1792, to America, with their three children: John, who was drowned during the voyage; Sarah, afterward Mrs. Hammond, and Thomas, who was born in 1791, and died in 1835. The latter, by his wife Jane, who was born in county Cavan, about 1796, and died July 21, 1873, had three children, Hugh, deceased, George and William. George, the subject of this mention, had in his early days, but limited opportunities for education, having to devote himself, soon in life, to the trade which he has since followed. This he has continued in partnership with his brother, with pronounced success, and the firm now has a large trade, and the reputation of doing the best work in the county. During four months of the civil war, Mr. Potts served in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, with the office of orderly sergeant. He enlisted at Columbus, May 15, 1864, and was discharged in September of the same year. In politics Mr. Potts is a republican. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is quartermaster of the local post of the G. A. R. On October 13, 1867, he was married to Adeline Scott Holmes, by whom he has had three children: Harry Thomas, John W., and Elizabeth Jane. He and wife and daughter are members of the Disciple church.

J. Ross Reed, a prosperous farmer of Wayne township, is a native of Jefferson county, born three miles south of Bloomingdale, September 5, 1851. He is the son of James and Mary (Mansfield) Reed, the former of whom was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., April 14, 1816, and died December 20, 1878, and the latter was born October 10, 1814, near Bloomingdale, this county. The father was one of nine

children of Adam and Mary (Christie) Reed. One brother, William, is also desceased, and the others are living, viz.: John, Mrs. Mary A. Leach, Joseph, David, Mrs. Jane Warren, George, Mrs. Margaret Leach. The subject of this mention is one of eight children, of whom five: Adam, William M., Catharine, Mary E. and Mahala, are deceased; and three, Thomas M., Sarah J. (McNary), and Ross, are living. He had the ordinary advantages of the district school for education in his childhood, and attended until he was about twenty years old, after which he devoted himself entirely to the duties of the farm. On December 20, 1877, he was married to Mary J. Hervey, and their union has been blessed with two children: M. Estella and Mabel. Mr. Reed and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is in politics an active republican. He has been successful in his calling, and is reputed to be one of the capable and enterprising men of the county. Mrs. Reed, an estimable lady, was born February 24, 1851, the daughter of William Hervey, born in this township, December 31, 1811, and died September 30, 1887, and Mary (McNary) Hervey, born February 14, 1812, and died May 9, 1885. She had two brothers, George W., now of Omaha, Neb., and Samuel A., who died in Libby prison, January 4, 1864. Mrs. Reed's father was the son of William Hervey, born October 9, 1775, and died about 1850, and his wife, Susannah Hawthorne, a native of Taylorsville, Washington county, Penn. Of these parents there were nine children, of whom James, Joseph, William, Sarah, Hervey, Hannah, Robert, John and Susanah are dead, and Mrs. Mary Wallace survives. The mother of Mrs. Reed was the daughter of Judge Samuel McNary, who was born December 26, 1781, and died February 19, 1865, and Mary Anderson, his wife, who was born June 8, 1783, and died September 23, 1830. Of the ten children of those parents, there is now but one survivor, Margaret B.

Henry M. Sanborn, a well-known business man of Unionport, Jefferson county, Ohio, dealer in general merchandise, was born near Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio, March 24, 1831. He is the son of Daniel Sanborn, who was born in New Hampshire, June 15, 1782, and died at St. Maries, Mich., 1883. Sarah Butler his wife, and mother of our subject, was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y., January 1, 1792, and died at Wintersville, Jefferson county, Ohio, March, 1860. To these parents ten children were born: Mary, Fanny, two Williams in succession, both of the latter dying quite young; Mrs. Clarissa Norris, Mrs. Eliza Hurd, Mrs. Julia A. Hopkins, Mrs. Sarah Marshall, those named being now deceased, and William C. and Henry M. living. The mother's father was a soldier of the war of the revolution, the French and Indian wars, and the war of 1812. At Valley Forge he suffered with the other soldiers of Washington, and left his bloody footprints on the frozen ground. The subject of this mention attended school during his youth in the winter months until fourteen years of age. After he was eighteen he served an apprenticeship of three years as a shoemaker, and having learned his trade, he opened a shop at Wintersville, Jefferson county, in 1852. In 1854 he moved to Smithfield (same county), and in 1860 opened up

a shoe store, continuing in the shoe business until 1870. He then began the study of dentistry under Dr. J. M. Wood, of Smithfield, and thereafter followed that profession until the fall of 1889, when he engaged in his present business. During the war, Mr. Sanborn enlisted in the hundred days' service, as a musician, in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio National Guards. In politics he is a republican, and he and wife are members of the church of Christ. Mr. Sanborn was married November 24, 1853, to Elizabeth Hoobler, of Wayne township, in which he now resides. To them were no children born. Mrs. Sanborn is a daughter of Adam Hoobler, who was born in Sherman's Valley, Penn., in 1761, and died in 1848, and his wife, Elizabeth Lawyer, born in Belfont county, Penn., November 9, 1788, and died February 17, 1875. Mrs. Sanborn was the ninth of a family of eleven children. Mr. Sanborn served two terms as mayor of the borough of Smithfield, and one term as justice of the peace, in Wayne township.

Carollton Tipton, farmer and stock-raiser of Wayne township, Jefferson county, was born near Unionport, May 11, 1826, the son of Luke Tipton, a prominent man of his day. The father of the latter was James Tipton, a native of Scotland, who served in the Revolutionary war under Gen. Greene, and died about 1827, aged sixty years. By his wife Rebecca, a native of Maryland, who died about 1800, he had besides Luke, six children: Jacob, Elizabeth (Joman), Rebecca and Sarah E. Luke was born in Maryland about 1799, and died about 1878. He served in the war of 1812, as second lieutenant under Col. Gladden. He married Lucretia Cole, who was born about 1802, in Maryland, and died in February, 1852. She was the daughter of Samuel Cole, a native of Baltimore, who died in 1889, and his wife Sarah Hale, who died in 1839. Of the nine children of Samuel Cole, one Charles, survives. The others were Elijah, Sradrach, Heshach, all of whom served in the war of 1812, the latter at New Orleans, Thomas, Elizabeth Wright, Sarah Barrett, Lucretia and Julia A. The subject of this sketch is one of twelve children, three others of whom are living. Julia A., Rowland, Abraham, Emily A., Adrian and Elizabeth, and seven are dead: Mrs. Rebecca Rowland, Shadrach, Sarah, Amon, Stephen, Nancy and Harry. Mr. Tipton, in his early days, had very little opportunity for education, and did not attend school for any considerable time until he was of age, when he studied during one winter term of four months. In this regard, as in his other requirements, he is a self-made man. His life has been characterized by industry and frugality, and he is now well-to-do. During the latter part of the civil war he enlisted at Camp Chase, in May, 1864, and served until discharged, September 8, 1864. In politics he is a republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a comrade of the G. A. R. In social and public affairs he takes the part of an enterprising citizen, and he is esteemed as one of the honorable and substantial farmers of the county.

James F. Whittaker, M. D., a skillful and popular physician of Bloomfield, Jefferson county, was born December, 1849, near Scio,

Harrison county, Ohio. Near the same place his father, William Whittaker, was born in May, 1822, the son of James and Arabella (Patterson) Whittaker, natives of Ireland. In the family of these latter, were five children: William, Thomas, Mrs. Christiana Simpson, James and Mrs. Jane Scott, the latter now deceased. William, by his marriage to Elizabeth Fisher, who was born near Hanover, Ohio, April, 1824, and died July 25, 1886, had ten children, four of whom are now dead: William, Martha J., Arabella and Mary. The living are the subject of this sketch: Emma, wife of Dr. E. E. Tope, of Leesville, Ohio; George, Thomas, Oscar and Lena. Dr. Whittaker's mother was the daughter of George and Susannah (Johnston) Fisher, natives of Harrison county, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was well educated in his early days by attendance upon the common schools and by two years' study at Scio college. Determining to pursue the practice of medicine he then began a course of reading with Dr. G. W. Lyle, of Scio, in 1875, and this he supplemented by study at Starling medical college of Columbus, Ohio, where he was graduated, February 25, 1879. During ten years of the subsequent period he has been engaged in practice at Bloomfield, has a high standing professionally and socially, and holds to a notable extent the confidence of the community. The doctor was married March 26, 1885, to Jennie M. Johnston, by whom he had one child, Jennie. On October 27, 1887, he was united to Phoebe J. Robertson, his present wife, who was born May 14, 1854, the daughter of James Robertson, who was born November 7, 1814, and died November 6, 1876. The latter by his marriage to Margaret J. Ekey, born in 1821, died May, 1856, had four children besides Mrs. Whittaker, John, deceased, and Mrs. Catherine Cunningham. Mrs. Whittaker's grandparents were John and Catherine Robertson, and Andrew and Nancy Ekey. The doctor and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Jefferson medical college.

WELLS TOWNSHIP.

Lewis Clohan, manager of the Spaulding Iron company at Brilliant, was born at Holly Town, Scotland, June 26, 1848. His parents, William and Agnes (Anderson) Clohan, came to this country from Scotland, when Lewis was nine months of age, and after living for greater or less periods at various places in West Virginia, settled at Wheeling. The father was at the battle of Phillippi, and being a friend of Col. Thoburn, assisted the latter during the battle as an aide. In his early life he was a coal miner. He was a foreman during the construction of the Board Tree tunnel near Clarksburg, Va., and after the war, holding the office of justice of the peace, administered the iron clad oath to many. In the sixty-seventh year of his age he died, but his widow survived him some years, and died in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Both were members of the Presbyterian church. Ten children were born to them, six of whom are living. One of the sons, William, served three months in the army, then re-enlisted and was

killed at Winchester, at the age of twenty-eight. Lewis Clohan began to maintain himself at the age of twenty-one in the puddling trade, at which he has ever since been engaged. He is a thorough master of his craft in all its details. He was given the management for one year, five years ago, and at the expiration of that time returned to the furnace. In August, 1888, he resumed the management which he has since held, with satisfaction to all concerned. He was one of the original incorporators of the company, and has been a stockholder and member of the board of directors since the organization. Mr. Clohan is a member of the Odd Fellows, and he and wife are affiliated with the Presbyterian church. He was married in 1869, to Henrietta, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Harris, of Wheeling, natives of England, and they have three children living: Thomas, Frank and Katie.

James Dean, a highly respected farmer of Wells township, was born in Jefferson county, February 6, 1831. He is the son of Samuel and Mary (McCurdy) Dean, natives of Ireland, who came to this country with their parents in childhood, and were married in America. Samuel Dean died June 24, 1844, aged about seventy years. His wife survived him until November 14, 1870, dying in her eightieth year. Her mother, Mary McCurdy, lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and five years. Samuel and Mary Dean had four sons and four daughters: Jane, who married Hugh White, and after his decease, married John McCullough, and died August 25, 1880, aged sixty-five years; Polly, now deceased, who married Joseph Porter, and was the mother of six children; Robert, who married Miss Hamilton, had three sons and two daughters, and after that wife's decease, married Miss Given, and now lives in Coshocton county; Margaret, who was married to John Burriss, of Harrison county, and has had four children; John, died October 2, 1863; William, a prosperous farmer of Coshocton county, father of eleven children; Eliza, late wife of Jesse Forsythe, of Harrison county, died January 17, 1890, leaving six children, one a Methodist minister; and James, the subject of this mention. The latter has been engaged in farming all his life, in which he embarked on his own account at the age of thirty-three. He has been successful and is one of the prosperous people of the township. October 24, 1861, he was married to Mary J., daughter of Robert and Theresa Graham, of Washington county, Penn. Mrs. Dean's parents removed to Jefferson county, where the father died September 23, 1868, at the age of seventy years. Her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Dean have been devout members of the Presbyterian church for nearly twenty-five years.

William G. Duval, machinist of the Spaulding Iron Works, was born at Wellsburgh, W. Va., February 21, 1837, son of Gabriel and Nancy (Marshall) Duval. The father, a native of Maryland, was a son of Ben Duval, and nephew of Judge Gabriel Duval, of the supreme bench. He was a glass manufacturer, and he and his brother started the first establishment for the making of glass on this side of the Alleghenies. He died in 1849, at the age of sixty-two years. His

wife, a native of Virginia, died in 1857, at the age of fifty-seven years. She was a niece of Chief Justice John Marshall, of the supreme court. Nine children were born to these parents, of whom seven grew to years of maturity: Rebecca, James M, Julia, Ann, Mary, Isaac and William G. William G. Duval began his own maintenance in 1856, as a machinist. Subsequently he became proprietor of the Virginia House, a flourishing hotel at Wellsburgh, but was burned out in June, 1878. He then embarked in mercantile business at Smithfield, at which he continued for four years. In 1883 he resumed his former occupation at the Spaulding Iron Works, where he has since been engaged. He has served as councilman of the town, and is esteemed as one of the worthy and responsible citizens. In 1859 Mr. Duval was married to Henrietta, daughter of John and Mary Neely, of Jefferson county, and these children were born to them: Wiley, married and living in Kansas; Minnie, living in Illinois; Campbell, farming in West Virginia; Claude, farming in Washington state; Marshall, farming in Jefferson county. The mother died in 1874, aged thirty-six years. In 1888 Mr. Duval was married to Mary Bowman, of West Virginia. He and wife are members of the Christian church.

Alexander Gilchrist, of Wells township, lessee of the LaGrange coal mines, is a native of Jefferson county, and was born February 17, 1846. He is the son of William and Ruth Gilchrist, venerable and honored residents of the county, in which they were born. The occupation of the father was farming and coal mining. He and wife are still living, he at the age of seventy-seven and she sixty-seven years, and both are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fourteen children were born to these parents, nine of whom are living. When sixteen years of age, in March, 1862, Alexander Gilchrist enlisted for three years in Company B, Sixty-first Ohio infantry. At the expiration of two years he re-enlisted, and served until July, 1865. About the close of the war his latter regiment, the Sixty-first, was consolidated with the Eighty-second. He served in all, three years and five months of active and dangerous service before he was twenty years of age, and though at Peach Tree Creek he saw seventy-five of his regiment fall in twenty minutes, he passed through all his battles without a scratch. Mr. Gilchrist participated in the following engagements among others less important: the second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mission Ridge, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, the Atlanta campaign, in which he was six weeks under fire, the march to the sea and its battles ending at Bentonville, and was in the grand review at Washington. After the review he repaired to Louisville, where he was mustered out July 24, 1865. On account of his brilliant service he was appointed to select the place on the battlefield of Gettysburg for the monument to the Sixty-first Ohio. His brother Thomas served from October, 1861, till December, 1865, in Company E, Sixty-fourth Ohio, and his health was seriously impaired thereby. Another brother, John, served three years in Company G, of the Second Ohio. Edwin Linton, a maternal uncle, died at Andersonville from starvation, and Levi Linton was

killed at Dalton, Ga. It will be seen that this family contributed most heroically to the defense of the Union. After the war Mr. Gilchrist engaged in coal mining until about 1875, when he leased the LaGrange coal works. In the management of this business he has been eminently successful. He keeps a steamboat coal yard and furnishes coal for Brilliant, Wellsville, Toronto, New Cumberland and other towns along the river. He is a comrade of the G. A. R., an Odd Fellow, and he and wife and three children are members of the Disciple church. He has served three years as township trustee, two years as a member of the town council, and on the school board three years. In 1868 Mr. Gilchrist was married to Ellen J. Bucy, and they have eight children: Elmer E., William T., Alice, Maggie, Clifton, Bessie, Blaine and Theodore.

Smiley H. Johnston, one of the best known and highly respected old residents of the county of Jefferson, was born in Beaver county, Penn., November 4, 1799. His father was James Johnston, a revolutionary soldier, who fought by the side of his father at Brandywine, when sixteen years old. He was ensign and carried the flag of his command as long as its tattered remnants held together. Mr. Johnston, father of Smiley, came west after the war of the revolution, and settled on Big Beaver Dams, Penn. While there he participated in many campaigns against the Indians. He was with Crawford in his ill-fated expedition. He afterward served in the war of 1812, under Harrison, and lost three horses in pursuing the Indians through the Black Swamp. About 1816, Mr. Johnston, the subject of this sketch, accompanied his father on a visit to the celebrated Indian fighter Adam Poe, and heard from Poe's own lips the story of his fight with the big Wyandot chief, Big Foot. Poe then lived in a log cabin by himself about four miles from Georgetown, Penn. Mr. Johnston is undoubtedly the only living man who ever heard the story from Poe himself. On his father's side Mr. Johnston is a direct descendant of Bridget, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, whom the great protector gave in marriage to one of his favorite officers, Gen. Ireton. James Johnston married Sarah Barnes, also a native of Pennsylvania, and they had eight children besides Smiley, viz.: Isabel; George, who lives near Wellsville; Jane, Robert, Margaret, Eliza, Polly, Marvin. Isabel Alexander, of Mt. Pleasant, the oldest, is aged ninety-three, and the two youngest brothers are Presbyterian preachers, one of Carlisle, Penn., the other of Peoria, Ill. Smiley H., the second born, was in early manhood a cabinet-maker and joiner. He built the first house at Akron, a storehouse in the woods for Lothrop & Co. He built and hung the gates of the locks at the Portage summit of the Ohio canal, also just below Akron, and built the gates at the Ohio falls. He afterward went to Wheeling, worked there a year, then married and went to farming opposite Wellsville. That place he sold in 1832 to his brother, and bought a quarter-section of land where he now lives. He has been successful in increasing his land holdings to 1,000 acres, and has made $40,000 at his agricultural pursuits. Though always a hard-working man he has given much time to the

interests of the public, was kind and affable to all, and has always been popular. In 1843–4 he represented the county in the state legislature. Some twelve years ago his eye-sight began to fail, and for the past five years he has had the misfortune to be totally blind. Mr. Johnston was married January 17, 1828, to Lavinia, daughter of Judge James Alexander, of Belmont county, by whom he had three children: Samantha, wife of Dr. R. M. Ramsey, of Smithfield; Amanda, who died at the age of thirteen years, and Laura, who married Senator W. H. Tarr, of Wellsburgh. Mrs. Johnston, a member of the Presbyterian church for over half a century, and a lovable lady, died September 28, 1886, aged seventy-eight years.

William C. Jones, of the Spaulding Iron Works, of Brilliant, Ohio, was born at Cambria county, Penn., November 9, 1855. His father, John W. Jones, a native of Wales, came from that land with his two sisters about the year 1839, and settled at Ebensburg, Penn. His parents had died before his departure from Wales. At Ebensburg, he was apprenticed to a tailor and learned that trade. In 1857 he removed to Johnstown, and there in 1862 enlisted in the Union army, as a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania infantry. He fell at Fredericksburg, shot through the head, and his body lies in an unknown grave. The two sisters to this martyr of the Republic, were Ann, wife of Charles Austin, still living, and Mary, deceased, who was wife of Richard Turner. The wife of John W. Jones, who is still living, is the daughter of John O. Jones, a farmer of Ebensburg, who had a family of nine children. Seven daughters survive. One of these, Hannah, widow of Robert Reese, is a survivor of the Johnstown flood, having found a safe refuge on the roof of her house. One of the sons, Lewis, was wounded in the Union service, and being taken prisoner, did not receive his liberty until the war closed. He died at the Soldiers' home at Dayton, Ohio. Charles J. was educated at the Soldiers' orphan school, and at the Shippensburgh State Normal school, and was killed by an accidental explosion of nitro-glycerine while superintendent for Neal, Baum & Co., near Bradford. Amanda became the wife of Robert Brown, manager of the forge department of the Kimberly Iron Works, at Sharon, Penn., and died at the age of twenty-four years. Mrs. Mary Jones married Daniel Brown subsequent to the death of her first husband, and by him had five children. Her husband died in 1878. Her residence is now at Sharon, Penn. William C. Jones, with his brother, Charles J., received their education at Cassville, Penn., at a soldiers' orphan school, where he attended three years. He then found employment in the rolling mill at Sharon, Penn., and remained there until 1883, when he took his present position at the Spaulding Iron Works. He was married December 29, 1887, to Nettie M., daughter of George and Mary F. Smith, and they have one child, Harry Clayton. Mr. Jones is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Brilliant, Ohio. In politics he is a republican, and is a member of the central committee.

John Moore, of Wells township, formerly sheriff of Jefferson county, was born in this county, June 6, 1822. His father, William

Moore, was born in Ireland, and was brought to this country at the age of three weeks, by his parents, who settled in Washington county, Penn. He married Elizabeth Wylie, a native of that county, who died in 1832, aged about thirty-eight years. The father died in 1865, aged seventy-eight years. They had eight children: Jane, wife of George Day; Martha, deceased, wife of Samuel Welch; Marie, wife of James Welday; Sarah, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased, wife of Mr. McConnell; John; Robert, deceased, who was a merchant in Iowa, and Wylie W., of Des Moines, Iowa. John was reared on a farm, and at twenty years began his own maintenance, engaging in farming, also in flat-boating and steamboating, at which he continued until 1859, when he was elected sheriff of Jefferson county. He was re-elected in 1861, and held the office four years from January 1, 1860, to January 1, 1864, serving the people with notable fidelity and efficiency. Subsequently, he engaged in farming, which has been his occupation since. His home, between New Alexander and Smithfield, is one of the most finely located and happiest homes in the county, and he is everywhere highly regarded. He is a member of the Masonic order—a Knight Templar, and he and wife are members of the Episcopal church. His politics is republican. Mr. Moore was married January 24, 1843, to Mary, daughter of Jacob Welday, and eleven children have been born to them: Elizabeth D., deceased; George W., bridge carpenter on the railroad; Caroline W., deceased; William L., who married Delia Allison, and lives in Texas; Maria A., deceased; Oscar, who married Jenny Gassaway,and lives at Smithfield; Anderson J., of same place, who married Sarah E. Rickey; Harry E., dedeased; Ross C., Jessie B., and Vernie B., at home.

Obadiah J. McGee, an old and honored citizen of Wells township, was born in Jefferson county, December 17, 1820, son of Beverly and Elizabeth (Wayman) McGee. The father came from his native state, Virginia, before he was of age, as an apprentice at the trade of millwrighting. Settling in this county, he experienced the hardships of pioneer life, and was engaged in various early enterprises, such as helping to build Rasher's mill, at Steubenville. He was a devout Baptist, to which church also belonged his wife, a native of Maryland, a remarkable Bible reader and an exemplary Christian. He died at the of ninety-two, and his wife at the age of eighty-two. To these parents ten children were born: Jonah, who died aged twenty; Job, who died at the age of thirty; Ellen, who died aged thirty-five years; Noah, who went to California in 1849, and died in February, 1888, aged sixty-six; Daniel, who went to California in 1848, and died in 1883, aged fifty-nine; Sereota, widow of L. P. Burrows, deceased; John, of Illinois; Elizabeth, deceased, and Zachariah, deceased. Obadiah J. McGee worked in early years on the farm and in supplying boats with wood, and when of age, went upon the river, and was connected with the river traffic for twenty-one years. He bought and sold produce along the river, assisting also on the farm, a 200-acre tract which his father bought about the time of the war of 1812. Since the civil war, he has been engaged in various pursuits. In 1856, he was

married to Nancy, daughter of Tarleton and Margaret Teal. Her father was a son of Nicholas Teal, a captain in the war of 1812. Ten children have been born to this union: Orpha, Olive, deceased; Cornellia, late wife of John May, by whom she had four children. She died March 15, 1888; Alma, late wife of James Boyles, died February 8, 1883, leaving one child; William E., Lulu, Tappan, Dollie, Homer and Georgia. Mrs. McGee is a member of the Baptist church.

William J. McIntire, liveryman of Brilliant, was born in Jefferson county, August 20, 1834. He is the son of Robert McIntire, a native of Maryland, who, after farming for about forty years, kept a tavern at New Alexandria for twenty-five years. He was coroner of the county for eight years, took a prominent part in politics, as a republican, and was widely and favorably known. His wife was Elizabeth DeVoll, a native of Virginia, a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, who aided her husband in lending a helping hand to many worthy enterprises. The father died in 1874, at the age of seventy-one years. To these parents were born nine children: Taylor, deceased; John, deceased; Thomas, who went to California some thirty years ago; Charlotte, who married James Ryan, and died twenty years ago leaving three children; Robert, William J., Elizabeth, who married Alexander Smith, of New Alexandria, who was twice elected sheriff of the county, and is a prominent citizen, by whom she had three children, she died in January, 1872; Sophia, who married Stephen Porter, editor of the *Cleveland Herald*, and died some fourteen years ago; Alexander, of Morgan county, who was second lieutenant in the Fifty-second Ohio regiment, and was one of the few of the regiment who returned home. William J. McIntire was married June 8, 1857, to Evaline, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Rine) Pearce, of this county, estimable and prosperous people, now deceased. Her father died in 1884, aged seventy-seven, and her mother died in 1886, aged eighty-one years. Mr. McIntire embarked in farming on his own account at the time of his marriage, and continued at that with much success, until 1884, when he gave the charge of his farm to his son Isaac, and removed to Brilliant, where he has since been occupied with the livery business, dealing in horses, etc. He and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. These children have been born to them: Robert, died, aged fourteen; Isaac, who married Mina Brandfass, and have one child; Edward; Birdie, deceased; Albert, Luna, and Elizabeth, deceased.

Oliver M. Waddle, a prominent citizen of Brilliant, Jefferson county, was born near Smithfield, November 22, 1853. He spent his youth at home on the farm, and at school, until determining to take up the profession of law, he entered the law office of Thomas McCauslen, of Steubenville, as a student. But owing to adverse circumstances over which he had no control, he was called for a time from the pursuit of his chosen profession to begin active life without a penny, but with a large capital of determination to succeed by following the rough and ready route of industry and economy. This closely adhered to has brought him, though yet a young man, into the posses-

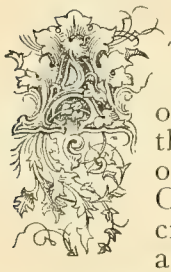
sion of a comfortable competency, besides enabling him to contribute liberally to the church, to charities and to public enterprises, to the latter of which he has devoted much time and labor. In politics he is a republican, and his religious affiliation is with the Christian church. On December 30, 1879, he was married to Martha Hyndman, a Christian lady of superior education and refinement, the youngest daughter of James and Eleanor Hyndman, of Pleasant Ridge farm, near Brilliant. To this happy union have been born three daughters: Olive, Ethel and Edith. Thomas Waddle, father of Oliver, a native of this county, is a farmer by occupation, though now retired. He had two sons, Oliver and Charles, who also resides at Brilliant, by his marriage to Elizabeth Oliver, who died August 19, 1869. She was a woman of more than ordinary intellectual ability and of strong religious convictions, and was a member of the Christian church. In 1871 the father was married to Maria Patton, of Wellsburgh, W. Va., also a member of the Christian church.

Edward D. Winning, a well-known citizen of Brilliant, Ohio, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, December 25, 1824. His grandfather, Samuel Winning, was a resident of Berkely county, Va. He died about 1833, and his wife, Jennie, died in 1840. Their son James, the father of the subject, was a carpenter and farmer. He married Catherine Kennedy, who died in March, 1887, aged eighty-seven years. He died in 1857, at the age of sixty-three. These parents had the following children: Samuel, died at the age of fifty-nine; John, died at the age of fifty-nine; Edward; Israel, accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun; Elizabeth, deceased; Robert and James. Edward D. Winning learned his trade, as an apprentice, at West Wheeling, beginning at the age of eighteen, and then worked as a journeyman until he was thirty-one years old, when he opened a shop at Martin's Ferry. Five years later he bought land on Rush run, and started a saw-mill, which he managed eight months and then sold to Shively & Bros. Coming to Steubenville, in 1867, he built a keg factory, and engaged in making kegs for the Jefferson rolling mill. In March, 1884, he built the shop at Brilliant, which he has since operated in the keg manufacture. His establishment was burned down July 10, 1884, and he re-built, but in February 7, 1885, his plant was nearly washed away by the high water. He was married in 1853, to Rachel, daughter of Stephen Smith, of Wheeling, and they have these children: Mary A., wife of Francis Booher; Catherine, wife of Philip Charlott; Emma, wife of Avony Fisher; Elnora, wife of Levi Lewis; Sallie, of Cleveland; Ross, of Brilliant; Effie and Maud. Mr. Winning and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Martin's Ferry.

CHAPTER VI.

By W. M. Trainer.

ORGANIZATION OF JEFFERSON COUNTY — FIRST TOWNSHIP — ELECTION STATISTICS — ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS — CITY OF STEUBENVILLE — OTHER TOWNS OF THE COUNTY — LATER TOWNSHIPS — HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.



IT THE first organization of Ohio into counties the territory that now constitutes Jefferson county was a part of Washington, and so remained until July 29, 1797, when the following described boundary was fixed as the limits of Jefferson county: "Beginning upon the bank of the Ohio river, where the western boundary of Pennsylvania crosses it, and down the said river to the southern boundary of the fourth township in the third range (of those seven ranges of townships that were surveyed in conformity to the ordinance of congress of the 20th of May, 1785), and with said southern boundary west to the southwest corner of the sixth township of the fifth range; thence north along the western boundary of said fifth range to the termination thereof; thence due west to the Muskingum river, and up the same to and with the portage between it and the Cuyahoga river; thence down Cuyahoga to Lake Erie; thence easterly along the shores of the lake to the boundary of Pennsylvania, and south with the same to the place of beginning."

Jefferson county then included parts of the following counties which have since been detached: Belmont, Harrison, Carroll, Stark, Summit, Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Portage, Mahoning and Columbiana. The boundary was constantly being changed by the erection of new counties out of the territory of Jefferson until 1832, when the last change in the boundary was made, leaving it as it has ever since remained. The county was first divided into civil townships in May, 1803, with the following described boundaries:

Warren Township.— Beginning on the Ohio river at the lower end of the county, thence west with the county line to the center line of the seventh township and third range; thence north with said center line until it strikes the north boundary of the eighth township and third range; thence east with the township lines to the Ohio; thence down the Ohio to the place of beginning.

Short Creek Township.— Beginning at the southwest corner of Warren township, thence west with the county line to the western boundary of the county; thence north with the county line to the northwest corner of the eleventh township and sixth range; thence

east with the township lines until it strikes the northwest corner of Warren township; thence south to the place of beginning.

Archer Township.— Beginning at the northwest corner of Short-creek township, thence north with the county line until it strikes the north boundary of the thirty-fourth section in the thirteenth township and sixth range; thence east with the said line until it strikes the western boundary of the second range; thence south with said range line until it strikes Short Creek township; thence west with the township line to the place of beginning.

Steubenville Township.— Beginning at the northeast corner of Archer township, thence east to the Ohio river; thence with the meanderings of the river until it strikes the line of Warren township; thence west with the line of Warren township until it strikes the southeast corner of Archer township; thence with the line of Archer township to the place of beginning.

Knox Township.— Beginning at the northeast corner of Steubenville township, thence west to the western boundray of the county; thence with the county line until it strikes the line of Columbiana county; thence east with the line of Columbiana county to the Ohio river; thence with the meanderings of the river to the place of beginning.

Court Houses.—Once the sale of lots in the original plat of Steubenville was fully under way, the demand for them increased at a lively pace, and by a deed still on record, we learn that as early as the 15th of August, 1798, the justices of the court of common pleas purchased from Bezaleel Wells and wife a suitable site for a court house (where the present building stands) for the nominal sum of $5. This, however, virtually amounted to a gift—the reason for some nominal charge being obvious. This indenture is dated "The fifteenth day of August, in in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight," and bears witness that Bezaleel Wells, and Sarah, his wife, of Brooke county and the Commonwealth of Virginia, this day deeded to David Vance, Absalom Martin, Philip Cable, John Moody, George Humphries, Thomas Fawcette, and Wm. Wells, Esqrs., justices of the court of common pleas, for the county of Jefferson, in the territory of the United States, northwest of the Ohio river, for the consideration of five dollars ($5), the following piece of ground, to be devoted to the site of a court house, jail, and such other public buildings for the use of the county aforesaid, as the said justices of the court of common pleas, and their successors, shall from time to time think proper to order—to-wit: beginning for the said lot or parcel of ground at the intersection of Market and Third streets, at the northwest corner, as aforesaid, and running thence northwardly with and binding on Third street, aforesaid, 130 feet—thence westwardly by a line parallel with Market street aforesaid, 180 feet to an alley, and then southwardly with and binding on said alley 120 feet to Market street, thence eastwardly with and binding on Market street to place of be-

ginning." Not bad evidence that a bright future was anticipated for the comparatively infant settlement. Nor was this all, for that year the erection of a substantial log court house was effected, which building subsequently rendered good service for some ten years. The present court house is constructed of Cleveland sandstone, and presents a front of 126 feet on Market and ninety-six and two-thirds feet on Third street. The basement contains the janitor's rooms, two furnace rooms and Dunbar & Kithcart's law office. The first floor has two rooms for the recorder, two for the county auditor and commissioners, one for the treasurer, one spare room, and two for the probate judge. The height of this story is sixteen feet six inches. On the second floor is the court room, measuring fifty by seventy feet, and forty feet in height, one room for the prosecuting attorney, one for the sheriff, two for the clerk, one consultation room, one witness room, and the judge's retiring room. These rooms all average twenty by twenty-four feet, and are all provided with wardrobes and washrooms, and water closets conveniently adjacent. The height of this story is fifteen feet six inches. On the third floor are two library rooms, three jury rooms, and two spare rooms averaging twenty-four by thirty-two feet. This story is also fifteen feet six inches high. The building is heated by hot air, and supplied with grates in addition. The height of the main building from base to the roof of court house is seventy feet. Above the roof extends a handsome tower, the height of which, from base to top of cornice, is forty-nine feet; from top of cornicc to roof of tower thirty-two feet, making the actual height of tower eighty-one feet, and the total height of building from base to top of tower 151 feet. In the center of the tower is an elegant clock with illuminated dials. The court room is beautifully frescoed, and among the other paintings contains a life-size representation of the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. The contract for the erection of the building was awarded in the spring of 1870, and the work commenced that summer. It progressed amid various delays until June, 1874, when the first term of court was held in the new structure. The entire cost, including additional ground, and the sheriff's house and jail adjoining the court house, with incidental expenses, was about $300,000, which was low, considering the character of the buildings erected. Directly north of the court house stands the jail and sheriff's dwelling, both of brick, with stone trimmings. The cells in the jail are thirty-six in number, twenty-seven for males, and nine for females, constructed of boiler iron. Both buildings are now furnished with all the modern improvements and conveniences.

Official Vote Cast for Governor in Jefferson County. — The following is the official vote cast for the several candidates for governor, by Jefferson county. Edward Tiffin was the first govenor of Ohio, and was elected in 1803. His vote in Jefferson county in 1806, is the earliest that can now be found.

1806 — Edward Tiffin, 822.

1807 — Return J. Meigs, 457; Nathaniel Massie, 430.

1808—Samuel Huntington, 242; Thomas Worthington, 931; Thomas Kirker, 000.
1810—Return J. Meigs, 858; Thomas Worthington, 131.
1812—Return J. Meigs, 1,048; Thomas Scott, 421.
1814—Thomas Worthington, 1,532; Othniel Looker, 6.
1816—Thomas Worthington, 1,314; James Dunlap, 2; Ethan A. Brown, 51.
1818—Ethan A. Brown, 1,462; James Dunlap, 2.
1820—Ethan A. Brown, 1,763; Jeremiah Morrow, 44; William H. Harrison, 30.
1822—Jeremiah Morrow, 251; Allen Trimble, 1,339; W. W. Irwin, 54.
1824—Jeremiah Morrow, 1,301; Allen Trimble, 1,540.
1826—Allen Trimble, 1,696; John Bigger, 19; Alexander Campbell, 84; Benjamin Tappan, 896.
1828—Allen Trimble, 1,521; John W. Campbell, 1,848.
1830—Duncan McArthur (Nat. Repub.), 1,362; Robert Lucas (Democrat), 1,660.
1832—Robert Lucas (vote unknown); Darius Lyman (Whig and Anti-Mason.)
1834—Robert Lucas (D.), 2,024; James Findlay (W.), 1,640.
1836—Joseph Vance (W.), vote unknown; Eli Baldwin (D.), vote unknown.
1838—Wilson Shannon (D.), 2,372; Joseph Vance (W.), 1,865.
1840—Thomas Corwin (W.), 2,234; Wilson Shannon (D.), 2,326.
1842—Wilson Shannon (D.), 2,234; Thomas Corwin (W.), 2,162.
1844—Mordecai Bartley (W.), 2,388; David Tod (D.), 2,413; Leicester King (Abol.), 115.
1846—William Bebb (W.), 1,970; David Tod (D.), 1,850; Samuel Lewis (A.), 117.
1848—John B. Weller (D.), 2,358; Seabury Ford (W.), 2,374.
1850—Reuben Wood (D.), 1,944; William Johnston (W.), 1,931; Edward Smith (A.), 40.
1851—Reuben Wood (D.), 2,328; Samuel F. Vinton (W.), 2,042; Samuel Lewis (A.), 144.
1853—William Medill (D.), 2,124; Nelson Barrere (W.), 1,436; Samuel Lewis (A.), 633.
1855—William Medill (D.), 1,523; Allen Trimble (Know Nothing), 131; Salmon P. Chase (Rep.), 2,156.
1857—Salmon P. Chase (R.), 2,123; Henry B. Payne (D.), 1,934; Phil. Van Trump (A.), 5.
1859—William Dennison (R.), 2,294; Rufus P. Ranney (D.), 1,822.
1861—David Tod (R.), 2,554; Hugh J. Jewett (D.), 1,162.
1863—John Brough (R.), 3,775; Clement L. Vallandigham (D.), 1,447.
1865—Jacob D. Cox (R.), 2,843; George W. Morgan (D.), 1,589.
1867—Rutherford B. Hayes (R.), 2,969; Allen G. Thurman (D.), 2,202.
1869—Rutherford B. Hayes (R.), 2,921; George H. Pendleton (D.), 2,115.

1871 — Edward F. Noyes (R.), 3,075; George W. McCook (D.), 2,111.
1873 — Edward F. Noyes (R.), 3,013; William Allen (D.), 1,924.
1875 — William Allen (D.), 2,826; Rutherford B. Hayes (R.), 3,721.
1877 — William H. West (R.), 2,178; Richard M. Bishop (D.), 2,484.
1879 — Charles Foster (R.), 3,988; Thomas Ewing (D.), 2,915.
1881 — Charles Foster (R.), 3,896; John W. Bookwalter (D.), 2,630.
1883 — Joseph B. Foraker (R.), 4,218; George Hoadly (D.), 2,996.
1885 — Joseph B. Foraker (R.), 4,421; George Hoadly (D.), 2,657.
1887 — Joseph B. Foraker (R.), 4,233; Thomas E. Powell (D.), 2,701.
1889 — Joseph B. Foraker (R.), 4,362; James E. Campbell (D.), 3,115.

State Senators.—The first general assembly of Ohio convened at Chillicothe, on the first Tuesday of March, 1803. On the 2d day of December, 1816, the first general assembly convened at the permanent seat of government, at Columbus. The following is a list of members representing Jefferson county: 1803, Zenas Kimberly, Bezaleel Wells (March); Bezaleel Wells (December session); 1804, John Millard and James Pritchard;* 1805, James Pritchard and Benjamin Hough;* 1806, Benjamin Hough and John Taggart; 1807, John McLaughlin, John McConnell,* (latter to fill unexpired term of William McFarland); 1808, John McLaughlin and Thomas Elliott; 1809, John McLaughlin and Thomas Elliott; 1810, John McLaughlin; 1811, James Pritchard and Daniel Welch; 1812, James Pritchard and James McMillan; 1813, James McMillan and John McLaughlin; 1814, John McLaughlin and Samuel Dunlap;† 1815, John McLaughlin and Samuel G. Berryhill;† 1816, John McLaughlin; 1817, John McLaughlin; 1818, John McLaughlin; 1819, John McLaughlin; 1820, John McLaughlin; 1821, David Sloan; 1822, David Sloan; 1823, David Sloan; 1824, David Sloan; 1825, William Lowry; 1826, William Lowry; 1827, Humphrey H. Leavitt; 1828, Humphrey H. Leavitt; 1829, Henry Swearingen; 1830, Henry Swearingen; 1831, Andrew McMechan; 1832, Andrew McMechan; 1833, Andrew McMechan; 1834, Andrew McMechan; 1835, Andrew McMechan; 1836, Andrew McMechan; 1837, Samuel Stokely; 1838, Samuel Stokely; 1839, James Mitchell; 1840, James Mitchell; 1841, James Mitchell;‡ 1842, Ephriam R. Eckley;‡ 1843, Ephraim R. Eckley;‡ 1844, Ephraim R. Eckley;‡ 1845, John Hastings;† 1846, John Hastings;† 1847, John Hastings;† 1848; Pinckney Lewis;† 1849, Pinckney Lewis;† 1850, Pinckney Lewis;† 1852, James McKinney;* 1854, Joseph F. Williams;* 1856, J. D. Cattell;* 1858, Joseph C. McCleary;* 1860, Anson L. Brewer;* 1862, Robert A. Sherrard;* 1864, Norman K. McKenzie;* 1866, J. T. Brooks;* 1868, J. T. Brooks;* 1870, Jared Dunbar;* 1872, Jonathan T. Updegraff;* 1874, J. K. Rukenbrod;* 1876, J. K. Rukenbrod; 1878, Rees G. Richards; 1880, Rees G. Richards; 1882, John M. Dickinson; 1884, John M. Dickinson; 1886, Thomas B. Coulter; 1888, Thomas B. Coulter; 1890, Thomas H. Silver.

* Jefferson and Columbiana. † Jefferson and Harrison. ‡ Jefferson and Carroll.

Representatives.—The following is a list of the representatives to the general assembly of Ohio, since the organization of the state. The first general assembly convened March 3, 1803, and the second on the first Monday in December following: 1803, Rudolph Bear, Z. A. Beatty, Thomas Elliott, Isaac Meeks, Richard Beeson, Samuel Dunlap, Joseph McKee and John Sloan; 1804, Thomas McClure, John Sloan and John McLaughlin; 1805, John Sloan, John McLaughlin and Thomas Elliott; 1806, Samuel Boyd, Thomas Elliott and John McLaughlin; 1807, Benjamin Hough, Thomas Elliott and Thomas McCune; 1808, James Pritchard, Thomas McCune, Samuel Dunlap and Stephen Ford; 1809, James Pritchard, Samuel Dunlap, Stephen Ford and George Humphrey; 1810, Samuel Dunlap, Stephen Ford, Andrew McNeely and James Pritchard; 1811, George Day, Thomas McCune and James Ford; 1812, James Ford, George Day and George Humphrey; 1813, Samuel Dunlap, Stephen Ford and John Patterson;* 1814, Jesse Martin, Stephen Ford and Andrew McNeely; 1815, Stephen Ford, Robert Patterson and Andrew McNeely;* 1816, James Wilson, Thomas Elliott and James Moore; 1817, Thomas Elliott, Stephen Ford and Jesse Martin; 1818, Stephen Ford, Thomas George and John Barrett; 1819, John Barrett and Robert Gilmore; 1820, John Barrett and James Wilson; 1821, James Wilson and Samuel McNary; 1822, Samuel McNary and Jeremiah H. Hallock; 1823, John M. Goodenow and William Lowry; 1824, William Lowry and William Hamilton; 1825, William Hamilton and Humphrey H. Leavitt; 1826, John McLaughlin and James Ross Wells; 1827, Samuel McNary and James Mitchell; 1828, Samuel McNary and James Mitchell; 1829, William C. McCauslin; 1830, William C. McCauslin and John Humphrey; 1831, John Leetch; 1832, John Leetch and William C. McCauslin; 1833, William C. McCauslin; 1834, John McLaughlin and Mordecai Moore; 1835, John McLaughlin, Mordecai Moore and Robert Patterson; 1836, Robert Patterson; 1837, Samuel McNary; 1838, Samuel McNary; 1839, George Mitchell; 1840, Roswell Marsh and John Shober;† 1841, Mathew Atkinson and Joseph Kithcart;† 1842, Nathaniel Dyde and Isaac Atkinson;† 1843, Smiley H. Johnson, Leonard Harsh and Isaac Shane;† 1844, Ezekiel Harris; 1845, James G. Allen; 1846, Findley B. McGrew; 1847, James McKinney; 1848, Andrew Scott; 1849, James Russell; 1850, David Johnson; 1852, Thomas Means;‡ 1854, Amos Jones; 1856, Daniel McCurdy and Cyrus Mendenhall; 1858, James G. Allen, W. W. Worthington; 1860, James S. Scott; 1862, Joseph Means; 1864, Smith Lyon; 1866, Samuel C. Kerr; 1868, Samuel C. Kerr; 1870, Samuel H. Ford; 1872, Samuel H. Ford; 1874, Rees G. Richards; 1876, Rees G. Richards; 1878, Thomas B. Scott; 1880, Thomas B. Scott; 1882, John A. Kithcart; 1884, B. N. Linduff; 1886, B. N. Linduff; 1888, C. W. Clancy; 1890, C. W. Clancy.

Sheriffs.—From 1797 to 1804, Francis Douglas, appointed; 1804 to 1806, John McKnight, elected; 1806 to 1808, John Gillis; 1808 to 1812,

* Representatives from Jefferson and Harrison.
† Representative from Jefferson and Carroll.
‡ First member under the new constitution.

William Phillips; 1812 to 1815, Robert Carrel; 1815 to 1821, Thomas Orr; 1821 to 1824, Robert Carrel; 1824 to 1828, Henry Swearingen; 1828 to 1830, Robert Thompson; 1830 to 1832, Henry Swearingen; 1832 to to 1836, Thomas Carrel; 1836 to 1839, Isaac McDonald; 1839 to 1843, Samuel D. Hunter; 1843 to 1847, James M. Thomas; 1847 to 1855, Moses Dillon; 1855 to 1859, James H. Blynn; 1859 to 1863, John Moore; 1863 to 1865, George McCullough; 1865 to 1869, Ambrose W. Moore; 1869 to 1873, Thomas Montgomery; 1873 to 1877, Samuel Johnston; 1877 to 1881, Alex Smith; 1881 to 1885, B. M. Sharp; 1885 to 1889, John G. Burns; 1889, Henry Opperman.

Auditors.—From 1820 to 1822, John Milligan; 1822 to 1824, James Patterson; 1824 to 1835, James Dillon; 1835 to 1842, Adam J. Leslie;* 1842 to 1844, Alexander Conn.; 1844 to 1846, Samuel Dundas; 1846 to 1850, C. A. Kirby; 1850 to 1853, James Melvin; 1853 to 1854, William Duling;† 1854 to 1858, J. S. Lowe; 1858 to 1860, W. F. McMasters; 1860 to 1872, William F. Simeral; 1872 to 1875, Robert K. Hill; 1875 to 1880, John Moore; 1880, S. H. McBeth;‡ 1882 to 1890, W. F. Simeral; 1890, A. C. Blackburn.

Treasurers.—1797 to 1802; John Moody appointed; 1802 to 1823, Samuel Hunter, appointed; 1823 to 1831, Alex. J. McDowell, elected; 1831 to 1833, James Turnbull; 1833 to 1839, William Kilgore; 1839 to 1841, David Cable; 1841 to 1849, J. G. Morris; 1849 to 1851, Johnston Mooney; 1851 to 1855, Alex. Skelly; 1855 to 1859, John McAdams; 1859 to 1863, David Myers; 1863 to 1867, John H. Bristor; 1867 to 1871, John C. Brown; 1871 to 1875, William A. Elliott; 1875 to 1879, J. C. Brown; 1879 to 1881, Samuel B. Campbell; 1881 to 1883, Samuel B. Campbell; 1883 to 1887, John Bray; 1887, Hugh S. Coble.

Clerks of the Court.—From 1797 to 1800, Bezaleel Wells, appointed; 1800 to 1810, John Ward; 1810 to 1817, Thomas Patton; 1817 to 1830, John Patterson; 1830 to 1832, H. H. Leavitt; 1832 to 1839, James R. Wells; 1839 to 1846, John S. Patterson; 1846 to 1849, James Johnston; 1849 to 1851, Joseph M. Mason; 1851 to 1857, George Webster, elected; 1857 to 1866, James Elliott; 1866 to 1875, Oliver C. Smith; 1875 to 1881, Thomas B. Coulter; 1881 to 1887, Ross White; 1887, A. S. Buckingham.

Recorders.—From 1797 to 1801, Zenas Kimberly; 1801 to 1810, John Galbraith; 1810 to 1817, Robert Boyd; 1817 to 1852, Alexander Sutherland; 1852 to 1858, George Beatty; 1858 to 1864, Alex Ewing; 1864 to 1873, Joseph M. Hunter; 1876 to 1877, Henry K. Reynolds;§ 1877 to 1880, Jacob Hull; 1880 to 1890, Jacob Hull.

Commissioners.—The first election for county commissioners took place on the 2d day of April, 1804: 1804, Zaccheus Biggs, Benjamin Hough and Andrew Anderson; 1805, Andrew Anderson, John Jack-

* On the 19th of April, 1842, the commissioners appointed James Savage to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Adam J. Leslie.

† In July, 1854, J. S. Lowe was appointed to fill the unexpired term of William Duling who died. He was subsequently elected.

‡ Died October, 1882.

§ Henry K. Reynolds died before taking charge of the office, and Mr. Hull was appointed by the commissioners to fill the office until the next election, in 1877, when he was chosen by the people for recorder.

son and Benjamin McCleary; 1807, Andrew Anderson, John Jackson and Martin Andrews; 1809, Andrew Anderson, John Jackson and Thomas Latta; 1810, John Jackson, Thomas Latta and Moses Ross; 1811, Thomas Latta, Moses Ross and William Edie; 1812, Moses Ross, William Edie and Arthur Latimer; 1813, Moses Ross, Arthur Latimer and John Jackson; 1815, Arthur Latimer, John Jackson and Samuel McNary; 1820, John Jackson, Samuel McNary and George Day; 1822, John Jackson, George Day and Isaac Jenkinson; 1824, John Jackson, George Day and John Andrews; 1827, John Jackson, George Day and Samuel Hunter; 1829, Samuel Hunter, John Winters and John Barrett; 1830, John Winters, Samuel McNary and John Andrews; 1832, John Andrews, Samuel McNary and William Smith; 1833, Samuel McNary, William Smith and John Barrett; 1835, Samuel McNary, John Barrett and William Cassell; 1837, William Cassell, George Culp and James Mitchell; 1840, William Cassell, George Culp and Nathaniel Myer; 1841, George Culp, Nathaniel Myer and Joseph B. McGrew; 1842, Nathaniel Myer, Joseph B. McGrew and Mordecai Moore; 1843, J. B. McGrew, William Cassell and Mordecai Moore; 1844, William Cassell, Mordecai Moore and Jacob Leas; 1842, William Cassell, Jacob Leas and Joseph B. McGrew; 1847, Jacob Leas, Joseph B. McGrew and Joseph Shane; 1848, J. B. McGrew, Joseph Shane and A. P. Cuppy; 1849, Joseph Shane, A. P. Cuppy and J. Du Bois; 1850, A. P. Cuppy, John Du Bois and Joseph McCoy; 1851, John Du Bois, Joseph McCoy and William Allmon; 1852, Joseph McCoy, William Allmon and A. P. Cuppy; 1854, Joseph McCoy, William Allmon and John A. De Huff; 1855, William Allmon, John A. De Huff and J. B. McGrew; 1856, John A. De Huff, Joseph B. McGrew and Alexander Conn; 1857, Alexander Conn, J. A. De Huff and William Kerr; 1857, Alexander Conn, William Kerr and Ira Dalrimple; 1859, William Kerr, Ira Dalrimple and Richard F. White; 1861, William Kerr, R. F. White and Charles Mathers; 1862, William Kerr, Charles Mathers and Josiah B. Salmon; 1865, William Kerr, Charles Mathers and James Reed; 1866, Charles Mathers, James Reed and A. J. Bayless; 1867, James Reed, A. J. Bayless and Joseph Shane; 1869, James Reed, Joseph Shane and Josiah B. Salmon; 1870, James Reed, John Anderson and Benjamin Linton; 1871, James Reed, John Anderson and John Floyd; 1872, John Anderson, John Floyd and John S. Patterson; 1873, John Floyd, John S. Patterson and William Stark; 1874, John S. Patterson, William Stark and Mordecai Moore; 1875, William Stark, Mordecai Moore and Joseph Beatty; 1877, Joseph Beatty, William Stark and George Starr; 1879, Joseph Beatty, George Starr and James Ball; 1881, George Starr, James Ball, Amos Parsons; 1883, James Ball, Amos Parsons, William White; 1886, William White, Amos Parsons, Jacob P. Markle; 1887, Amos Parsons, Jacob P. Markle, John Underwood; 1888, Jacob Markle, John Underwood, David Simpson; 1890, David Simpson, Jacob P. Markle, John Underwood.

Probate Judges.—From 1851 to 1858, John K. Sutherland; 1858 to 1863, William R. Lloyd; 1863 to 1865, William A. Doyle; 1865 to 1866,

George M. Elliott; 1866 to 1878, Robert Martin; 1878 to 1884, Joseph W. Jordan; 1884 to 1889, W. V. B. Croskey; 1889, John A. Mansfield.

Coroners.—From 1797 to 1807, John McKnight; 1807 to 1809, Isaac Jenkinson; 1809 to 1816, David Larimer; 1816 to 1824, Edward Todd; 1824 to 1830, James Campbell; 1830 to 1832, Charles Porter; 1832 to 1836, David Cable; 1836 to 1839, Samuel Filson; 1839 to 1841, James Myers; 1841 to 1843, Samuel Hunter; 1843 to 1845, Johnston Mooney; 1845 to 1847, Samuel L. Potts; 1847 to 1851, Alexander Repine; 1851 to 1855, Robert McIntire; 1855 to 1857, Robert Boales; 1857 to 1861, John Oliver, Sr.; 1861 to 1863, Robert McIntire; 1863 to 1879, Samuel Stephens; 1879, to 1885, Thomas P. Fogg; 1885, James M. Starr.

Commissioners' Clerks.—From 1804 to 1810, John Ward; 1810 to 1817, William Lowry; 1817 to 1818, Thomas Patton; 1818 to 1820, James Dillon. In 1820 the office of county auditor was established and the functions of this office were transferred into the hands of the county auditor.

Infirmary Directors.—From 1824 to 1837, Dr. John McDowell, Sr. Benjamin W. Todd, John Permar, Henry Swearingen, Alexander Sutherland, James Wilson and Henry Crew (appointed); 1827 to 1831, John Permar, James Wilson and Alexander J. McDowell; 1831 to 1838, Andrew McMechan, James Turnbull and William Roberts (appointed); 1838 to 1840, Alexander Conn, William Leslie and John Winters; 1840 to 1843, Alexander Conn, William Leslie and William Cunningham; 1843 to 1846, William Roberts, Isaac Winters and William Leslie; 1846 to 1848, William Roberts, William Leslie and Samuel Potts; 1848 to 1850, Robert McCoy, William Leslie and Isaac Winters; 1850, William Leslie and John Hartford; 1851, John Armstrong; 1852, John Hartford; 1853, John Linduff; 1854, Eli H. McFeely; 1855, John Hartford; 1856, William Cunningham; 1857, William Abraham; 1858, George McCullough; 1859, John H. Lindsay; 1860, William Abraham; 1861, George McCullough; 1862, John H. Lindsay; 1863, Thomas Maxwell; 1864, Jacob Dance; 1865, John H. Lindsay; 1866, John Hanna; 1867, Jacob Dance; 1869, Alexander J. Carroll, for two years, and John Hanna for three years; 1870, Jacob Dance; 1871, John H. Linday; 1872, Thomas Nixon; 1873, Robert Stark; 1874, John H. Lindsay; 1875, Robert McCoy; 1876, Robert Stark; 1877, John H. Lindsay; 1878, Robert McCoy; 1879, Thomas Nixon; 1880, John H. Lindsay; 1881, William McElroy; 1882, Thomas Nixon; 1883, J. H. Lindsay; 1884, William McElroy; 1885, Charles Barrett; 1886, Eli Fetrow; 1887, Thomas Nixon; 1888, Charles Barrett; 1889, Eli Fetrow.

County Surveyors.—The law creating the office of county surveyor was made April 15, 1803. Apointments to this office were authorized by the common pleas courts of each county. The office remained an appointive one until 1831, when a law was passed making it elective. The following is a list of the surveyors of Jefferson county from that date down: From 1803 to 1816, Isaac Jenkins, appointed; 1816 to 1819, William Lowry; 1819 to 1823, Isaac Jenkins; 1823 to 1827, William

Lowry; 1827 to 1833, James Dillon, elected; 1833 to 1836, William Lowry; 1836 to 1839, J. Dillon; 1839 to 1842, Thomas West, appointed; 1842 to 1851, James M. Rickey; 1851 to 1852, Anthony Middlemarch; 1852 to 1855, Joseph M. Rickey; 1855 to 1858, W. F. Simeral; 1858 to 1861, William Marshall; 1861 to 1864, Joseph M. Rickey, appointed; 1864 to 1870, James McCorkill; 1870 to 1871, William A. Elliott, resigned; 1871 to 1876, John Moore; 1876 to 1879, Henry Lewis; 1878 to 1885, Henry Lewis; 1885, Samuel Huston.

Steubenville.— In 1786 the government determined on the erection of a fort or block house on the Ohio river to protect the government surveyors already at work on the first seven range survey, and the present site of the city of Steubenville was chosen. The supervision of this work was given into the hands of Capt. Hamtranck of the United States army, and by the beginning of the year 1787 the fort was completed. It was called Fort Steuben in honor of Baron Steuben, a Prussian officer who had served with distinction in the great Seven Years' war for German liberty, and who gallantly offered his services to the struggling colonies in 1777, and asked no other recompense except that his services should be accepted. Of him Bancroft says " He served under our flag with implicit fidelity, with indefatigable industry, and a courage that shrank from no danger. His presence was important both in camp and on the field of battle; from the huts of Valley Forge to Yorktown; and he remained with us till death."

This fort was located near the present corner of High and Adams streets, a little to the north. It remained garrisoned as a military post under the command of Capt. Hamtranck for two or three years, when it was abandoned by the troops being ordered to Fort Harmar. The building took fire some time after the troops had left, and it was burned to the ground. This fort was undoubtedly the beginning of the present city of Steubenville. Yet the location did not assume the proportions or population of a village until some years later. In 1797 at the first land sales in New York city, Bezaleel Wells and James Ross purchased very freely for the purpose of speculation. Their purchase embraced sections 29, 30, 35 and 36 in fractional township No. 2, amounting to about 1,100 acres and including the present site of the city of Steubenville. Their purchase was for the purpose of establishing a town, and in 1798 Steubenville was projected and the lots laid out. The original plat of the city extended from North to South street, and from Bank alley to the river. This town was divided up into 236 city lots, 60x180 feet with twenty out lots of five acres each. Though Fort Steuben had been burned some years previously, yet the name still clung to the locality and it was but natural that the new town should be called Steubenville. Sale of town lots was immediately begun in 1798, and from the number of early purchasers it was apparent that the venture was a success and that the new town Steubenville was destined to become a thriving community. Steubenville was incorporated as a town in 1805, although this original

charter has been much changed by subsequent acts of the legislature. In 1830 the town was incorporated anew and divided up into four wards. In 1851 an act was passed incorporating Steubenville as a city comprising four wards. In 1872 two new wards were added by adjusting the boundaries of the old wards and taking in the additional territority of the city. The city still comprises six wards, though the second and third wards have so grown in voting population as to require the division of each into two precincts called "A" and "B" precinct. From a village of 800 people in 1810, it has grown to a city numbering about 15,000 people in 1890.

James Ross, who was one of the founders of Steubenville, was a man prominent in the early political history of Pennsylvania. Ross county, in this state, is named in honor of him, as he was the candidate of the federalists for governor of Pennsylvania in 1798, the year the county was formed. His history and life are connected more intimately with his native state than the town of which he was one of the projectors.

Bezaleel Wells is a name closely identified with the early history of Steubenville. He was born in Maryland in 1769, but his father, Alexander Wells, located at an early day on Cross creek, in Washington county, Penn., and here Bazaleel spent his boyhood days. During his life he was known as one of the best surveyors in the state. Besides laying out Steubenville, he was the original owner of the present site of Canton, Stark county, Ohio, and also of Madison Hill, the location first selected for the county seat of Wayne county. He was active in all matters that tended to the development of the new town and county. In 1802 he established a grist- and saw-mill on Wells run (now within the limits of the city). He was instrumental in introducing the finer grades of wool into this section of the Ohio valley. He died in 1846. Many of his descendants and connections can be found in Steubenville and throughout the county.

Among Steubenville's earliest merchants was Hans Wilson, a native of Ireland, who in the early part of the century carried on a general store in a log hut between Bank alley and Third street, on Market street. He is said to have accumulated much wealth, and on his death he left most of his fortune to missionary societies.

John England, originally from Pennsylvania, also ran a general store on the southeast corner of Market square. He, too, was very successful and eventually retired from business. He afterward was appointed one of the associate judges of the court of common pleas.

The first hotel built in this town was erected by John Ward, who came here about 1798. He erected the old part of Mossgrove's United States hotel, and was a very popular landlord. From keeping hotel he became a merchant, and was clerk of the court, succeeding Bazaleel Wells.

Near Hans Wilson's store, were also the hat and fur store of Martin Andrews, and the dry goods store of Moses Hale.

Samuel Hunter, whose store was located on the southeast corner

of Market and Third streets, came here in 1799 and engaged in keeping a general store. He subsequently left Steubenville and erected a flouring- and grist-mill at Knoxville.

Philip Cable came here and settled probably before Steubenville was laid out. He was judge of the territortial court, and was a man well fitted for the position.

Benjamin Doyle, in the year 1798, came to Steubenville and was the first to engage in the tanning business. His tannery was situated at the head of North street.

Two other landlords of "ye olden tyme" were Squire Jenkenson, who kept the "Red Lion Inn," and Col. Tod, who ran the "Cross Keys," located on upper Market street.

About the year 1803 Brice Viers erected a tannery and engaged in that business up until about 1830. His tannery was situated about the coke ovens of the Steubenville coal and mining company. Samuel Williams in 1810 established a tannery near the present site of the Elliott tannery. So we see that tanning can be looked on as one of Steubenville's earliest industries.

Early attempts were made at distilling. As early as 1800 P.-Snyder ran a small distillery near where the Steubenville brewery now is. Bazaleel Wells also engaged in it for some time near where the old Borland coal shaft is.

J. C. Fisher engaged in the manufacture of common red crock glassware in the year 1806, and for some time subsequent. Such were some of the early merchants and manufacturers of the town of Steubenville. Her subsequent development as a manufacturing city is shown in another chapter.

The first officers of the town under the charter of 1805, were: D. Hull, president; John Ward, recorder; David Hoge, Zaccheus A. Beatty, Benjamin Hough, Thomas Vincents, John England, Martin Andrews and Abraham Cazier, trustees; Charles Maxwell, collector, and Anthony Beck, town marshal.

Among the early enterprises of Steubenville was the establishment in 1806 of the first newspaper, the *Western Herald* (now the *Steubenville Herald*), by James Miller and William Lowry. Mr. Miller was a colonel under General W. H. Harrison, in the defense of our western border in the second war with England, and rendered great service at the siege of Fort Meigs.

Steubenville's first bank was opened in 1809, with Bazaleel Well as president, and W. R. Dickinson, as cashier. It proved, however, an expensive luxury, and it failed in 1821. A subsequent attempt to revive it proved futile. In 1816 the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank was opened with John C. Wright, as president, and Thomas Scott, cashier. This bank proved successful.

In Steubenville township, about two and one-half miles below the county seat, is probably the most interesting spot in the county, historically considered. It is the site of the ancient Indian village of Mingo. The history of this ancient Indian village creates no little interest throughout this region. It was a village of the once noted

and powerful Senecas, located on the west bank of the Ohio, a little above the mouth of Cross creek, in what is now Steubenville township, Jefferson county, about two and a half miles below Steubenville. The earliest historical mention we have of the place is in George Croghan's journal of his transactions with the Indians at Fort Pitt in the spring of 1765, where he mentions the fact of a party of Seneca Indians coming to Fort Pitt for the purpose of trading in furs and skins. Mention is again made of the place by Croghan in his journal of his tour down the Ohio, shortly afterward, on his way to visit the western Indians. He started from Fort Pitt on the 16th of May, 1765, and on the 17th he says:

"At 6 o'clock in the morning we embarked, and were delighted with the prospect of a fine open country on each side of the river as we passed down. We came to a place called the Two Creeks, about fifteen miles from Yellow creek, where we put to shore. Here the Senecas have a village on a high bank on the north side of the river. The chief of this village offered me his service to go with me to the Illinois, which I could not refuse for fear of giving him offense, although I had a sufficient number of deputies with me already."

On the 27th of March, 1768, a deputation of eight Indians from the Mingo town, held a conference at Red Stone (Brownsville), Penn., with Rev. Charles Steel and others, acting as agents of Gov. John Penn.

In the fall of 1770, George Washington made a tour down the Ohio, "for the purpose of viewing lands to be apportioned among the officers and soldiers who had served in the French war." Washington kept a journal of his tour. On the 22d day of October the journal records the arrival of the party at Yellow creek, eight miles below the encampment of the previous night, and then at Big Stony creek, after which it proceeds:

"About seven miles from the last-mentioned creek, twenty-eight from our last encampment, and about seventy-five from Pittsburgh, we came to the Mingo town, situate on the west side of the river, a little above the Cross creeks. This place contains about twenty cabins and seventy inhabitants of the Six Nations. . . . Upon our arrival at the Mingo town we received the disagreeable news of two traders being killed at a town called the Grape Vine town, thirty-eight miles below this, which caused us to hesitate whether we should proceed or wait for further intelligence."

Washington and his party encamped, or lodged, at Mingo town on the night of the 22d, and remained there until 2 o'clock of the afternoon of the 23d. His journal of that day continues:

"Several imperfect accounts coming in, agreeing that only one person was killed, and the Indians not supposing it to be done by their people, we resolved to pursue our passage, till we could get a more distinct account of this transaction. Accordingly, about 2 o'clock, we set out with the two Indians, who were to accompany us in our canoe, and after about four miles came to the mouth of a creek on the east side. The Cross creeks, as they are called, are not large; that on the west side is biggest. At the Mingo town we found and left more than

sixty warriors of the Six Nations, going to the Cherokee country to proceed to war against the Catawbas."

Washington, on his return up the Ohio, was delayed at the Mingo village, some days, on account of horses not having arrived, which were to carry the party on land, from that point to Fort Pitt. The Mingo town is mentioned in the journal of the Rev. David Jones, a minister of the gospel, residing at Freehold, N. J., who made a tour to the western Indians in the summer of 1772, already referred to in another part of this work. On Tuesday, June 9th, he says: "Left Fort Pitt in company with Mr. George Rogers Clark, and several others, who were disposed to make a tour through this new world. We traveled by water in a canoe, and as I labored none, had an opportunity of observing the courses of the river. It would be too tedious to give a particular account; it may suffice to be more general, and refer the curious reader to a map expected soon to be published by Messrs. Hutchins & Hooper. . . . From Fort Pitt, the river Ohio runs about fifteen miles, near a northwest course; thence near north about fourteen miles; then it makes a great bend for about twenty miles, running a little south of west; thence for near twenty miles, southeast, to the place called Mingo town, where some of that nation yet reside. Some of this town were wont to plunder canoes, therefore, we passed them as quietly as possible; and were so happy as not to be discovered by any of them. From this town to Gravecreek, is about thirty miles."

When Logan withdrew to the Muskingum, in 1774, after the killing of his relatives at Yellow creek, the Senecas deserted Mingo town, and it was never again occupied. How long this Indian village had existed, is unknown, and must forever remain a mystery, but the great probabilities are that a branch or tribe of Senecas made the place their habitation near the year 1755. This locality was subsequently known as Mingo Bottom, and was a place of rendezvous for the people of the frontier in their expeditions against the Indians. Williamson's men met there in March, 1782, on their way to the Moravian towns on the Tuscarawas, when the unfortunate massacre at Gnadenhutten was committed, and Crawford's army rendezvoused there from the 20th to the 24th of May of the same year, in the disastrous campaign against Sandusky. Both of these are more fully described in the chapters on those subjects. Mingo Bottom became a place of resort by the pioneers for a number of years afterward. Shooting matches were held there, and the place was the frequent scene of the sports of the early settlers. The name of Mingo Bottom is still perpetuated, and it was deemed a favorite place to encamp two of the Ohio regiments of soldiers during the war of the rebellion. The Ninety-eighth and the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry were both organized and mustered into service at the camp at Mingo Bottom, and other incidents occurred there to preserve its name in history. The name Mingo, is used to designate the railroad junction and iron works at the place—it became the favorite name for the island in the river—and it has become a popular word in modern times.

Mingo Junction, as it is now named, is at present the site of a thrifty and prosperous village, designed for a town in the near future. The location referred to, including the property known as the Potter's farm, and also the Means' farm, was purchased, to the extent of 600 acres, in 1800, by the Rev. Lyman Potter, and his son-in-law, Mr. Jasper Murdock, the former, at the time, being a missionary from the Presbyterian church through Ohio and Pennsylvania. At his death the property was divided into two farms. Mr. Murdock's heirs took the present Means' farm, and the deceased Rev. Lyman Potter's son Daniel remained on the other. The latter, however, died in September, 1869, when his son, Daniel, Jr., at present a lumber merchant in Steubenville, in company with Mr. Abrahams, and Mr. Robert Sherrard, banker, also of Steubenville, were made executors of the estate. These gentlemen, under date of June, 1871, engaged the services of Mr. J. M. Rickey, surveyor, and had the nucleus to a town laid out, consisting of forty-five lots. Mr. Elisha P. Potter next opened up an addition of twenty-five lots, during the same month in the following year; while in December, 1872, Mr. D. Potter and R. Sherrard, further added a second addition of forty-seven lots—this making a total of 117 lots submitted for building upon. It was the fact of a fine iron works being erected at this point that induced the idea of laying out a town. Mingo has been increasing very rapidly in manufacturing interests, and like Toronto, is now incorporated, having a mayor and town council. Its population is near 2,000.

The only other village in Steubenville township is Allikana, at the mouth of Mills creek. It has about 200 people, most of whom are connected with the iron works at that point.

Next in importance to Steubenville, among the towns of Jefferson is Toronto, originally called Newburg, then Sloan's station.

Newburg—Sloan's Station.—Michael Myers, Sr., having been employed as scout by the government he received in recognition of his services a title to the fractional section 25, township 4, range 1, on the west bank of the Ohio river. One hundred acres of this land he sold to George Myers, his brother, which in time was transferred to John Depuy, and in the year 1818, Depuy laid out a town called Newburg; lots 60x120, streets fifty feet. The first hotel in the place was kept by Michael Myers, Jr., a son of the famous "Auver Mike Myers," the scout. The first store was kept by Joseph Kline, and the first blacksmith was James Toland. Newburg, although a noted steamboat landing, and even famous in some respects, never attained any considerable size until the construction of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, and the establishment of a station at that point called "Sloan's Station." This town's later prosperity dates from her incorporation in 1881, when the name was changed to Toronto, and her manufactories and industries started on a steady "boom." Her population is now estimated at over 3,000. The town is lighted with electric light, new water works are being built, and the municipal government is under the control of a mayor and town council. Her present industries and manufacturies are treated of in another chap-

ter in this publication, as well as those of the thriving towns of Calumet, McCoy's and Freeman's, directly north of Toronto. Toronto lies partly in Island Creek and partly in Knox township.

It cannot be definitely ascertained who was the first settler of Knox township. James Alexander came in 1796. Isaac White came in 1798, and James McCoy in 1799, but others doubtless preceded them. Baltzer Culp settled in New Sumerset in 1800. Michael Myers, Sr., settled on the west bank of the Ohio, below the mouth of Croxton's run in 1800, and John Johnson settled on Jeremy's run in 1801. Michael Myers established a ferry opposite Gamble's run and built a large stone house on the west bank of the Ohio, where he kept a hotel for at least forty years. Other towns in Knox township are Knoxville, situated near the center of the township. It is one of the oldest towns in this part of the county; its situation — removed from any large stream and without a railroad — has not been favorable to any growth. The present number of inhabitants is about 100.

McCoy's Station was originally named Shanghei, and was laid out by Lewis K. McCoy in 1857, William F. Simeral, surveyor. L. K. McCoy's dwelling house and James Young's store house stood near the present site of the depot at the time the town was laid out, but Samuel Henry built the first house on the town plat after it was surveyed; it is now occupied by Levi Henry. The number of inhabitants is about 300. This village is situated on the west bank of the Ohio river at the mouth of Jeremy's run, in Knox township, Jefferson county, Ohio. This place is now called Empire.

New Somerset is a small village situated in the northwestern part of Knox township. It was laid out in February, 1816, by Baltzer Culp. Population about 100.

Calumet is a few miles above Toronto, and was originally called Elliottsville. Population about 175.

Salem Township.—This township contains thirty-six square miles, and is identical with township 10, range 3, of the Steubenville congressional land district. It cannot now be definitely ascertained who was the first settler of Salem township, but amongst the first families to settle permanently were those of James Moore, Edward Devine, Joseph Hall, Stephen Ford, Joseph Hobson, Joseph Talbott, William Farquhar, Ezekiel Cole, William Bailey and James Bailey. These located about the year 1800.

There are in the township of Salem three villages, Richmond, East Springfield and Salem. The township was organized in 1808, and the first election held at Fairfield, September 5, 1873.

Richmond.—In the year 1799, Joseph Talbott bought of Bazaleel Wells, the northeast quarter of section 10, township 10, range 3, for which he paid $2.50 per acre. The next year (1800) he settled upon the land, and in 1815 employed a surveyor named Isaac Jenkins to lay out a town, street 60 feet wide, lots 60x160 feet. The work was completed September 20, 1815, and the new town named Richmond. The first house was a log dwelling, 18x28, built by Benjamin Hartman, who kept hotel and followed blacksmithing. His house was located where

Cahill's drug store now stands. Allen Farquhar kept the first store. In 1817 there were five families in the town, viz.: William Talbott, Benjamin Hartman, William McCarel, Anderson Judkins, and William Bahan. Anderson Judkins was the first physician. Richmond was incorporated in 1835. It now has about 500 inhabitants.

East Springfield is situated on the northwest quarter of section 35, township 10, range 3. It was laid out by John Gillis, Jr., in February, 1803, lots 60x132 feet, streets fifty-five feet wide. In 1809 there were but three houses in the place. Sheriff Douglas, William Leslie, David Lyons, John Hague, John McCoombs and Thomas and Patrick Hardenmadder were among the earliest inhabitants. The Hardenmadders went out in the war of 1812, and did not return to East Springfield. John Hague kept the first hotel near where Mr. Porter now lives, afterward (in 1810) built where A. Calhoun now keeps hotel. The first store in the village was kept by Charles Leslie in 1813, and stood just opposite to Shane's Hotel. David Lyons was a blacksmith, and in 1810 made nails to shingle the houses. Daniel Markham was also a blacksmith, and made saddle tacks about the same time. The first preaching in the vicinity was by Rev. Joseph Hall, Methodist. The first school was taught by Jack Gillis in 1814. It has a population of 250.

Salem is situated on sections 32 and 33 of Salem towhship, Jefferson county, Ohio, while a portion of it lies in Harrison county, Ohio. It was laid out by Isaac Helmick in 1802, lots 60x132 feet, streets fifty feet wide. The first house on the premises was built by John Sunderland. The first store was kept by John Wilson. The first regular hotel was kept by William Mugg, and the first sermon was preached by Rev. John Rhinehart, Lutheran. The postoffice was established in 1815, and the first postmaster was Robert Baird. It numbers about 180 inhabitants.

Mount Pleasant Township was organized March 3, 1807, from Short Creek township. In this locality wool-growing and stock-raising have largely taken the place of grain-growing, and the mills have mostly disappeared from the creeks. It is probable that Robert Carothers and Jesse Thomas were the first settlers in Mount Pleasant township. They came from Pennsylvania and settled the land on which the village now stands in 1796—Carothers on the eastern part and Thomas on the western side. They together laid off the village on this land in 1804. Adam Dunlap also came in 1796, settled on the land now owned by John Weatherton, east of the village. Col. McCune came in 1798, and settled about three and a half miles southeast. This property is now owned by John Weatherson. John Tygart came also in 1798 and settled on adjoining land to McCune. It is now the property of John Parke and Isaac Radcliff. Col. Joseph McKee came about the same time, and settled northeast of Col. McCune, on the farm now owned by Richard Hope. William Finney and Adam Dunlap about 1798 or 1799; settled between Robinson and Dunlap. Aaron Schemerhorn now owns the Finney farm, and Sarah E. Jenkins, the Dunlap farm. David Robinson settled in 1798 or '99 on the land now

owned by William Bowles and Elnathan Pettitt. John Pollock settled in 1798, on Irish Ridge, one mile east of town, on the land now owned by Hon. J. T. Updegraff. William Chambers came in 1799, and settled on the Pollock section. The farm is now owned by Mr. Lazier. Benjamin Scott came from Ireland to Whashington county, Penn., and from there to Mount Pleasant, where he settled in 1798. He settled where the town stands, and kept the first hotel in the place. Jonathan Taylor came in the spring of 1800, and settled near Trenton, on the farm now owned by D. B. Updegraff. Joseph Dew came from North Carolina July 6, 1800, and settled in what is now the western part of the village. The property belongs to Joseph Walker. John Hurford came about 1800, and settled about four miles west of Mt. Pleasant. Robert Smith now owns the farm. Robert Blackledge came from Washington county, Penn., in 1801, and located one and a half miles west of the village. His farm is now owned by Mary Michener. James Jesse and Aaron Kinsey came in 1802—settled one mile west of Trenton. Amasa Lipsey, from North Carolina, settled about half a mile west of Mount Pleasant, near where the Friends meeting house at Short Creek stands, in 1800. He remained on this farm until 1853, when he sold it to Samuel Griffith, to whose heirs it still belongs. Jeremiah Patterson, from North Carolina, settled in 1805, one and a half miles west of Mt. Pleasant. The farm is now the home of his grandson, Asahel H. Patterson. In 1802 Mahlon Patterson came with his parents, Jeremiah and Faith Patterson, and settled on the land now owned by his son, Mahlon Patterson. Aaron Thompson came from Chester county, Penn., in 1802 or 1803 and located some three and a half miles northwest of Mt. Pleasant. The old homestead is now owned by his son, John Thompson. David McMasters came from Virginia, and settled in the village in 1810. He was a Methodist minister, and resided in the first house ever built in that place. It was a log cabin, and stood on the lot now occupied by Thomas Horton's store, but a little east of it. Elisha Harris came from North Carolina, and located in Mt. Pleasant, July 6, 1804. He settled at the west side of the village. His son, Enoch, then a young man, came with him. They soon became prominently identified with the early business interests of the place. Enoch brought with him apple seeds from North Carolina, which he planted, and therefrom grew the trees that made the first orchard in the township. This orchard was immediately south of the residence of William Humphreyville. The land on which it grew now belongs to Joseph Walker. The orchard is now cut down and cleared away.

Mount Pleasant Village.—The principal village in this township was laid out in 1804, by Robert Carothers and Jesse Thomas, the eastern part being on the land of Carothers and the western part on the lands of Thomas. For the first few years its growth was slow, only a few log cabins being built, but during the war of 1812, it began to advance rapidly for those days; business and manufacturing establishments sprung up on every side. A bank was incorporated with a capital of $50,000, that managed its business honorably and successfully and

promoted the general prosperity of the place. There have been three additions made to the village since it was laid out in 1804. First, by Caleb Dilworth; second, by Enoch Harris; third, by Israel French. The first store in the town was probably started by Enoch Harris in 1804. It was in a small log building at the west end of Main street, near where Alexander D. Humphreyville's cabinet shop is situated. The house has long since been removed and the property is now owned by Joseph Walker. The second store was started by Joseph Gill is 1806. It was located between Chambers' tin shop and the drug store. Mr. Gill was an enterprising, energetic business man, who besides carrying on the mercantile trade, ran a tannery, packed pork, farmed extensively and dealt largely in wild lands. His enterprise aided greatly in developing the resources and business of the community. This old property now belongs to Frank Mitchell. The third store was started by John Hogg in 1812. Mr. Hogg was a man possessed of great business abilities, and besides conducting a large mercantile establishment, he packed pork on a large scale, carried on a tannery and harness shop, etc. The property now belongs to his daughter, Mrs. Fogle.

The first tavern was opened by Benjamin Scott in 1806. It stood opposite the Burriss House. The building has been long since removed and no other taken its place. The property now belongs to Charles McGonigal. About the same time a Mr. Buchanan started another tavern in the building now occupied by David N. Milner as a harness shop. The bar room is of hewed logs and is the part now used by Mr. Milner for his shop. In this room soldiers were enlisted and their bounties paid them in the war of 1812. The cupboard in which the bottles of liquors were kept is there yet, with the shelves and wooden doors, just as they were in 1812. It afterward became the practice of hotel keepers to have glass doors to their liquor cupboards, perhaps that the bottles with their tempting contents might be in sight to sharpen the desire to taste. It was, however, not so with this. The first physician was Dr. William Hamilton and the second one Dr. Isaac Parker. Mt. Pleasant now numbersabout 1,000 inhabitants. The projected building of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad through this section will be of great benefit to this town.

The Underground Railroad.—The people of Mt. Pleasant being mostly Friends or Quakers, were from principle opposed to slavery, in fact many of them had left their homes in the bright sunny south and settled in this wilderness land with its bleak climate on account of their abhorrence of the institution with its wrongs and cruelties inflicted upon the poor helpless slaves. As early as 1817, a slave would occasionally get across the boundary line between slavery and freedom, the Ohio river, and strike out for Mt. Pleasant, where the class was always kindly received and helped on their way to a land beyond the reach of their masters. These fugitives continued to increase every year, and the means of assisting became more systematized, until finally a regular chain of posts between Mt. Pleasant and Canada was established, so that a slave when he reached one of these posts

was safe from pursuit. This was called the underground railway, and Mt. Pleasant became famed as the leading station in the United States on this road. Hundreds of slaves escaped over these lines every year, and the train only ceased with the close of the war.

Trenton.—This village, which is situated about one mile west of Mt. Pleasant, was laid off about the year 1815, by Ellwood Radcliff. Probably because of its proximity to Mt. Pleasant, it had made but little progress. It contains about 150 inhabitants.

Wells Township.—This township was a part of Warren, and was set off from the latter and made a separate township in 1823. It derives its name from B. Wells, a large land owner in early times, and the proprietor of Steubenville. As early as the year 1790, the block house at the mouth of a small stream, called Block House run, about a mile and a half below La Grange, was a frontier post for the hardy pioneer of the northwestern territory. It was not until after the treaty of Gen. Wayne, in 1795, that any permanent settlement was effected. Thomas Taylor came from Pennsylvania and located on section 30. Henry Oliver and Ebenezer Spriggs came also in 1778, and located near Taylor. The Tarr family came quite early, and also the Johnsons, Armstrongs, Roberts, Carsons, Daughertys, Milhollands, Dawsons, Grahams and others may be mentioned among pioneers of Wells township, all coming before 1810. John Barrett came about 1800, and was the first justice of the peace in what is now Wells township. He was appointed to the office before Ohio became a state. Brilliant, formerly La Grange, is the principal town in this township.

La Grange, Phillipsburg Postoffice.—This place was laid out by Philip Doddridge, and named Phillipsburg, in honor of him, in 1819. The land was purchased from James Ross, of Pittsburgh. Doddridge built the first house for hotel purposes, in 1819, and in 1820 James H. Moore purchased it and opened it first for the accommodation of the public. In 1822 Mr. Moore got the appointment as postmaster, and in the same year, Harden Wheeler and Joseph Rose opened the first store, and several other enterprises soon followed. Henry Hicks was the first physician to locate in the new town. From 1825 until 1836, Phillipsburg did not improve very rapidly, but in the latter year things took a new turn, Means, Collier and Wilson laid out a new addition to Phillipsburg, and called it La Grange, where a number of houses were erected, but the excitement did not last long and things soon resumed their old quiet ways until within the last ten years when a glass house was established there. This venture proved a failure, but the establishment of the Spaulding iron works at this point checked a retrograde movement. It is now a thriving town of 1,500 inhabitants, with churches and schools.

Smithfield Township.—The territory comprised within this township was detached by the commissioners from Short Creek, and organized into a new township, November 7, 1805. The election was ordered to be held at the house of William Stewart. It was named after the village—Smithfield. The chief dependence of the farmers for support for their families—as well as sources of revenue—was the rais-

ing of wheat and corn. The wheat was largely manufactured into flour, which was shipped in flat-boats down the Ohio to New Orleans and intermediate points, while the corn was fed to hogs, which were slaughtered here and their meat manufactured into bacon, which was hauled in wagons over the mountains to Baltimore, where it was sold. These industries, commencing at an early date, were vigorously carried on until about 1845, when the overtaxed soil began to show signs of exhaustion, and it became necessary to resort to other pursuits for revenue. Wool growing soon assumed a prominent place in agricultural pursuits, and gradually increased until 1865, when it had become the great staple article of trade for the community, and pork packing had ceased. Since this wool growing has been the leading pursuit of the farmers, and to-day there are to be found in this vicinity flocks of as fine thoroughbred sheep as in any other portion of this country. While a large portion of the attention of farmers has been given to wool growing, other kinds of stock have not been neglected. Pure blooded horses and cattle of beautiful forms and symmetry of shape are everywhere found throughout the township.

The exact date of the first settlement, or the names of the first individuals who made it, cannot at this day, be ascertained with certainty. There is a probability that among the very first to build their cabins and settle within the limits of Smithfield township, were two squatters, named Simpson and Tyson. They squatted about one-half mile south of the village, on land which was afterward entered by William Kirk, and is now owned by William Purviance, Jr. It is not certain what year they came. They left in 1800. It is well-known that nearly all the permanent early settlers were members of the society af Friends, most of whom came from the southern states, having left that pleasant land on account of their abhorrence of the institution of slavery. Some time from 1798 to 1800, a company of five or six families of this class of people came from North Carolina and settled south of where the village of Smithfield now stands. The names of these families, as nearly as can now be ascertained, were Richard Kinsey, Christopher Kinsey, Mason Miller, Richard Jelkes, Malachi Jolly and —— Alberson. Jolly's land laid west of what is now known as the William Purviance farm; then west of this was section 16, which was school land; then north of this section was John Morton, who owned the southeast quarter, and Cadwallader Evans, who owned the northeast quarter. These came about 1802 or 1803. The northwest quarter was settled by Joseph McGrew, and the southwest is owned by Jacob Ong. North of this section, Samuel Cope, of Redstone, Penn., entered a half section. On this he located his son Joseph, who lived and died there, and left it to his sons, B. W. Cope, William Cope and Willits Cope. These are north and northwest of the village. James Purviance, as early as 1806, entered two sections east of the Cope land. These two sections extend east to the Wells township line and south to the Jolly land, the place of beginning. It appears that Mr. Purviance bought this land for his children, as six of his sons and one of his daughters, Mrs. Sarah Sidwell, and her hus-

band, settled on it. Thomas, one of the sons, occupied 200 acres in the northeastern part, now owned by John Sutherland and the widow Hobbs. James owned 146 acres on the south, now owned by John Scott. Richard had 200 acres in the southeast corner. William, 200 acres of northwest part; Mrs. Sarah Sidwell, 120 acres; David, 200 acres; Joseph, 200 acres in the southern corner. Thomas and James came and settled first. They came not later than 1810. The others came at later periods. Still further south, among the first settlers, we find the names John Naylor, Caleb Kirk, Thomas Carr, Richard Logan, John Cramlet and Nathaniel Kollum. Walter Francis settled near York in 1799. Jacob Minteer settled on northeast quarter section 27, in the spring of 1800. In the neighborhood of Adena, about 1800, John Stoneman settled on the farm now owned and occupied by James Russell. John Wallace settled on the farm now owned by George Hamilton, and John McLaughlin settled on the farm now owned by Samuel R. McLaughlin.

There are three towns or villages in the township, Smithfield, York and Adena. There are three postoffices, Smithfield, Updegraff (at York) and Adena. There are ten sub-districts in the township, exclusive of the independent district in the village of Smithfield. The number of youth in these districts of school age, as returned in 1878, was, white males, 205; white females, 209; colored males, 12; colored females, 7. Total, 533. The township is also divided into two election districts or voting precincts, one voting place being at York, and the other at Smithfield. The total vote of the township at the presidential election of 1876 was 460, of which Hayes received 328, and Tilden 132.

Smithfield Village.—As early as 1800, Horton J. Howard and Abel Townsend entered section 11, on a part of which Smithfield is located. This land they sold out in small tracts to the following persons: James Garretson, forty-eight acres southwest corner, now owned by William Naylor; north of this Caleb Kirk, seventy-six acres, now owned by Mathias Ong and W. A. Judkins; still further north to Joel Hutton and Casparius Garretson, 100 acres, which at an early day passed into the hands of William and Samuel Naylor, now owned by the heirs of Thomas Wood, son of William Wood; and a fraction still further north, to William Wood, which passed into the hands of Benjamin Ladd and is now owned by Hugh Hammond. James Carr bought the east half of the northeast quarter, on which the town is located. There have been two additions made to the village since it was first laid off, both by the original proprietor, Mr. Carr. The first addition was made in 1805; the second in 1815. The village of Smithfield was laid out by James Carr in 1803. The first house built was a log cabin that stood on High street. The second house was built in 1804, by Mr. Griffith, opposite the site of Litten's Hotel. This was the first store in the village, kept by William Wood.

Sherman House.—This is the oldest hotel in the township, and perhaps the oldest hotel, continuously used as such, in the county. In 1804, Josiah Glover, who came from Baltimore, hewed the logs and

raised and covered the building that still forms a part of this house. Without completing this house he went back to Maryland, and remained there until 1808, when he returned to Smithfield, finished it and opened up a hotel which he ran until 1820 when he leased it to Mr. Duvall for two years. At the expiration of the term of the lease Mr. Glover again resumed the business himself, which he continued until his death, about 1850. After Mr. Glover's death, his son Cuthbert Glover, assumed control and continued the business until 1863, when he sold to John Gilmore, who conducted it until 1864, when he sold it to Jesse Litten, who took possession October 1st, of that year. Mr. Litten has continued the business ever since, and makes it an excellent house. This house has had several additions made to it since it was first built in 1804, but the old log building is still an integral portion of the structure.

Some of the stores at an early date were those of William Matthews, Blackstone & Ladd and Finley B. McGrew.

Tanneries were among the first enterprises. The first tannery in Smithfield was started by a man named Moore, as early as 1804. Belford Griffith managed the establishment. It appears probable that Moore started it to give Griffith a start in business. It was on the west of town, in a field now owned by Dr. Bates. Not a vestige of it remains. Lewis Carey started the second one as early as 1809. It was located at the extreme east side of the village at the terminus of Tanner street. It went down many years ago, and nothing remains to denote the place where it stood. The property is now owned by David Hayne. William Sharon, the father of Senator Sharon, put in operation the third tannery, about 1817. It was situated on the property now owned by William A. Judkins, at the south end of town. He continued the business until 1844, when he sold the stock and rented the yard for three years to George Lee, after which it went down. John Wood was the fourth to start a tan yard.

William Burrell, who located at Smithfield, in 1807, was the first doctor, and William Carr was the first blacksmith. Joel Klutter was the first shoemaker, and Isaac Wickersham constructed the first mill (a hand mill), in 1804, and in 1808, James Carr built a horse mill.

Pork Packing.—The pork packing business was one of the earlier industries of the place. It was probably commenced as early as 1815, and soon became one of the principal money products of the farmer, and so continued for many years. It was a considerable item of trade as late as 1865; in fact there is still something done in the business. Benjamin W. Ladd was the first to engage in the business, and carrying it on with success, other parties were soon prompted to engage in it also, until finally all the merchants in the place were engaged in the pork trade.

The village was incorporated in 1832 and the incorporation act amended in 1833. It has quite a number of thriving business houses and an excellent and prosperous bank. The county fair is held at this place. The population at present is about 900.

The village of York, in this township, was laid out by David Upde-

graff, in 1815, from whom the post-office receives the name of Updegraff. It numbers about 100 citizens.

Adena is a small village of fifty people in the southwest corner of the township

Wayne Township.— This township was organized in 1805. There is great difficulty in determining with certainty who the first settlers were, when they settled, or where. It is probable that about 1796 or 1797, was as early as any whites settled within the present limits of the township. It is conceded that the first white child born in the limits of Wayne, was John Mansfield, who was born on section 10, December, 1797, and Joseph Copeland was the second white child born within the township, in 1800.

James Blackburn ame from Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1798, and settled two and a half miles southeast of Bloomfield, and his brother, Anthony Blackburn, came at the same time and settled beside him. John Maxwell came from the same place at the same time and settled near the Blackburns, and Jacob Ong settled on Short creek at an early date.

Hayti.— There is in the southern part of this township a colony or neighborhood of colored people, which originated the application of the name of Hayti to their settlement. About 1835, a Mr. Buford, of Charles City county, Va., liberated six or eight slaves, who emigrated to Ohio and settled on Still Water, Harrison county. They were sent under the guardianship of Benjamin Ladd. The same Mr. Buford subsequently, about 1830, liberated some five or six families, containing eighteen or twenty persons in all. These last were sent under the guardian care of Robert Ladd, who first bought a quarter section of land, and then another lot of 105 acres of Thomas Mansfield, and settled them on it, where these colored people have since lived. By Mr. Buford's will these lands were to be divided among the children of these families as they became of age. When the lands were thus finally divided, there were from five to fifteen acres to each heir. There were, in 1879, eleven families, amounting in all to some fifty or sixty persons, occupying the premises. They have two churches— one Baptist and one Methodist Episcopal church, with Sabbath schools connected with each. The Methodist Episcopal church was established about 1845, and the Baptist church in 1870. They are also organized into a separate sub-district for school purposes. Upon the whole, they do not appear to have progressed very much in material prosperity, or improved in moral or intellectual development.

The town of Bloomfield was laid out in 1817 by David Craig. Its population is about 300. It is now called Bloomingdale.

Unionport.—This town, located at Cross creek, on the P. C. railroad, was laid out by William Hervey, in July, 1859. When the surveyor, Joseph Rickey, came to survey the lots for the town, three or four names were given him from which to select one for the new town. It was desired to get a name for it not given to any other town in the state. The names selected for him to choose from were Kossuth, Exchange Mills, Unionport and Herveysville. Unionport was chosen

and the lots surveyed and sold. The town was originally laid off on the south side of the creek, but lots were from time to time bought from the adjoining land, on the north side of the creek and buildings erected, until June, 1879, when these and other lots were regularly surveyed out and an addition made on the north side of the stream, along the track of the ralroad, which became a part of the town.

This is the greatest shipping point on this railroad between Steubenville and Dennison. Grain and stock of all kinds are largely shipped from this place.

The village contains three dry goods and grocery stores, one drug store, two hotels, one wagon and carriage shop, with blacksmith shop, two blacksmith shops, one flouring-mill, one saw-mill, one lumber yard, one grain warehouse, one boot and shoe shop, one tin shop, one millinery store, one dressmaker, one broom factory, one carpenter shop, one hardware and agricultural store, one watchmaker, and jewelry store, one physician, three churches—one Methodist Episcopal church, one Presbyterian and one Disciples church. Population about 300. The first store kept in the village was started by Coleman & Hervey, in 1854. William Hervey kept the only hotel in the place until 1872, when he was succeeded by William Mc——, who still continues the business. Then Samuel Sproat started a hotel, which he is successfully conducting. The next hotel was started by Sproat and is still in successful operation.

Exchange Mills.—There was an old water mill on the property now occupied by these mills, when Mr. Hervey bought it in 1850. This old mill he removed and replaced it with a new one, in which he put new double engines. In 1866 he sold it. Since then it has passed through several hands. The steam engines were taken out and the mill is now run by water power, and is doing a good business.

The Carriage Shops were first started by Thomas Potts as a wagon shop in 1847. In 1858–60, the three sons becoming interested in it, gradually discontinued the wagon making business and changed to carriage making. George, one of the sons, finally became sole owner and carried on the business until 1876, when Thomas Hare of Pittsburgh, became propietor, and leased it to W. C. Cookson, who now carries on the business.

Italian Marble Works.—This enterprise was first started at Annapolis, by John J. Gruber, the present proprietor, in 1870, and re-established at Unionport, April 1, 1874, where he continues the manufacture of monuments and head stones of every description. He furnishes work to from four to six employes.

Population at present is about 600.

Cresswell.—This is an office established at Skelly's station, on the P., C. & St. L. railroad. It was established in 1869. Population about 30.

Fairplay is a postoffice, and was established at Bloomfield Station, 1858. Its population is about 100.

Ross Township was named in honor of Judge James Ross, and erected in 1812. Between the years 1800 and 1805, a number of squat-

ters built cabins along Yellow creek, hunted, fished and sometimes boiled salt at the salt springs on section 34, but they were not owners of land, and being migratory in their habits, soon disappeared from the scene of action. Among them were William Castleman, Mark Duke, John Bruce, John Davis, Jacob Drake and William Roach. The first permanent settlers were Thomas George, Allen Speedy, Arthur Latimer, Stephen Coe, Lodowick Hardenbrook, Joseph Elliott, John Farguhar, Thomas Bay, William Scott, Henry Crabs, Joseph Reed, Isaac Shane and others. Thomas Bay was a participant in the disgraceful tragedy enacted at Gnadenhutten under Col. Williamson, but always seemed filled with remorse for the part he took in the murder of the Moravians.

Salt Works.—When the Steubenville land district was surveyed sections containing any valuable minerals were retained by the government. Under this rule section 34, of township 11, range 3, upon which was situated the Salt Licks, was retained, but this did not prevent hunters and others from utilizing these springs for the manufacture on a small scale of that very essential article, salt. At that time salt was brought from eastern Virginia on horseback across the Allegheny mountains, and was worth in the Ohio valley $8 per bushel, hence the very natural desire of the settlers to cheapen the price of that indispensable commodity. As early as 1802, Henry Daniels had a small furnace erected for boiling salt. He sunk a hollow sycamore log in an upright position at the spring, and from this reservoir the salt water was dipped into the kettles and boiled, producing about three bushels per day. So great was the demand that Isaac Shane, who went there in 1803, for salt, found the place thronged with anxious customers and was obliged to return without the coveted article. At this time wood was used in the furnaces, but about 1820, coal was substituted by Mordecai Moore. This facilitated business and the salt water was now pumped up into a reservoir and conducted by means of wooden pipes back to the bluff, a quarter of a mile distant, where the coal could be conveniently procured. The brine afforded by the spring being very weak, one Jack Peterson, formerly a constable under the territorial government, conceived the idea of *boring a well.* This was accomplished with a good deal of difficulty, as it had to be done by hand with the assistance of a spring pole, but was done, and at a depth of 300 feet a vein of salt was struck, an abundant flow of brine "strong enough to carry an egg" was obtained. His success gave an impetus to the business and numerous wells were put down at various places, some getting salt and some getting water. About the year 1815, Mordecai Moore came to the locality and seeing the slowness with which salt water evaporated from kettles, he substituted shallow pans. This was a successful venture, and Mr. Moore following it up accumulated considerable wealth, but the works were abandoned as unprofitable.

In 1826, Stewart McClave bought a part of section 34, and his grandson now lives on the property. Just in front of his house on the bank of Yellow creek, may be found a mound several rods in diameter and

about five feet high. On examination it will be found to be composed of cinder, and marks the location of the old "United States Salt Works." About the year 1865, a Mr. Moss, from New York city, was prospecting for oil along Yellow creek, and sunk a four-inch well on section 16, near William McLain's, to a depth of 500 feet, but instead of oil, struck salt, and building suitable works, went into the manufacture of that article. Sold 300 or 400 barrels, but being unable to compete with large manufactories, abandoned his works in 1866. Several smaller ventures have at different times been made on Yellow creek, but no record of their operations has been kept.

In this township is the small village of Mooretown, of about twenty-five inhabitants. At this place Richard Coe, in 1808, erected the first-grist mill in the township. Robert George kept the first store in 1828.

Springfield Township.—What now constitutes Springfield, originally belonged to, or was a part of several townships, but by the territory being subdivided in creating new counties, it has finally assumed its present shape. Solomon Miller, from Fayette county, Penn., settled in 1800, and was one of the first prominent settlers within the present limits of this township. He settled on section 10, but being too poor to buy the section, and nothing less at that time could be entered, after having lived two years on it, and made considerable improvements, the section was entered by Henry Miser in 1802, and Mr. Miller was dispossessed, and had to commence anew on section 11. In 1801 Stewart McClave settled on section 6, and from 1801 to 1806 came John Stutz, Joseph Gorden, Jacob Springer, Thomas Peterson, James Allman, Henry Isinogle, George Albaugh, James Rutledge, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Wells, Robert Young, Adley Calhoon and son, William S. Jenkins, James Campbell, S. Dorrance, Philip Burgett and several others whose names we are unable to obtain, but all of these old settlers have passed away and almost forgotten, but the noble deeds of these old fathers should be perpetuated. and their hardships recorded, that they may live in the remembrance of posterity.

Amsterdam, a small village of 200 people, was laid out in 1828, by David Johnson.

Nebo, in this township, is still smaller than Amsterdam, containing but one store and a flouring-mill.

Bergholz is the largest village in the township, containing about 100 inhabitants. The Yellow Creek coal company works are located here.

Brush Creek Township.—When Columbiana county was erected from Jefferson, March 25, 1803, nearly all of what is now Bush Creek township, was within the limits of the new county, but the legislature passed an act December 5, 1832, re-arranging the line between the two counties, which placed the territory of this township again in Jefferson. The county commissioners, March 5, 1833, detached one tier of sections from the north side of Ross, and attached them to the territory recently acquired from Columbiana county, and organized it into a township, which they called Brush Creek, after the principal stream of water that passes through it.

Martin Adams, who was one of the oldest inhabitants of the neighborhood, was born November 18, 1778, and died February 26, 1864, aged eighty-five years, three months and eight days. He bought his farm from the government in 1805, and moved to it March 25, 1806, and never removed from it until his death. He was a man of some note in his day, having served as justice of the peace of Brush Creek township for a number of years, and was for a while postmaster of Cope's Mill postoffice. He donated the ground (being a part of his farm) on which the Chestnut Grove church and cemetery are located. He had a distillery and horse-power mill in early times, and by selling liquor and through miserly economy all his life, had accumulated a large fortune, which was scattered at his death among impatient and dissatisfied legatees. He was never married.

Among the other old settlers were Thomas Gillingham, agent for Nathan Harper, Joseph Potts & Co., salt boilers, who were a company of Quakers from Bucks county, Penn.; Henry Emmons, on the property since known as Collinswood; Matthew Russell (father of Robert, John, Arthur and Joseph Russell), at or near Hammondsville. Thomas Adams, who came about 1810, and settled on section 27. Jacob Ritter settled near Monroeville, in 1810. Joshua Downard came about the same time. There is but one village in the township. It was laid out by Abraham Croxton. It was named Monroeville in honor of James Monroe, president of the United States. It contains one store, one blacksmith shop, one shoemaker shop, two wagon makers, one tannery and a population of eighty.

Croxton.—This is the only postoffice in the township. It is in the village of Monroeville, and was called Croxton in honor of the proprietor of the village, Abraham Croxton. It was established in 1836.

Island Creek Township was erected in 1806 out of Steubenville township, being one of the original five townships into which Jefferson county was divided in 1803. It contains thirty-six sections of township 7, range 2; also four full sections and seven fractional sections of township 3, range 1, of the original "seven ranges" surveyed by the government in 1785–6. It received its name from Island creek, the principal stream which traverses the township from west to east and empties into the Ohio opposite Brown's Island. We cannot state absolutely who is entitled to be named as the first settler of Island Creek township, but we know that the following may be justly entitled "early settlers," viz.: Isaac Shane, James Shane, Andrew Ault, Daniel Viers, Nathan Palmer, William Jackman, Philip Cable, Richard Lee.

Allikana, described previously, lies partly in Island Creek township. Toronto also lies partly in this township. In it are two postoffices, Island Creek, of about 200 inhabitants, and Jeddo, of about ten inhabitants.

Saline Township is situated at the northeastern corner of the township. Among the early settlers were William McCullough at the mouth of Yellow creek about 1800. Previous to this William Vantellburg had located near the present site of Port Homer. Joshua Downer was the first to discover salt in this township in 1806. Samuel and Henry

Potts came about 1804. In this township are the following towns and postoffices:

Hammondsville was laid out on the property of Charles Hammond in 1852, and named for him. W. H. Wallace came from Port Homer in the same year, and opened the first store, and was appointed first postmaster. During the year a number of buildings were erected, among them being a large and commodious hotel, built by Joseph Russell. The Hammondsville Mining and Coal company was then organized with Mr. Wallace as manager, and things loomed up and business was brisk. They commenced the manufactory of fire brick in 1856, but sold out that branch of enterprise to Lacy & Saxton in 1858. A steam saw-mill had been erected, which was doing a large business all the time, merchants, blacksmiths and wagonmakers thrived, and in fact Hammondsville had all that was required to make it quite a town, excepting a church, although the Catholics bought a schoolhouse and held their services in it. Thus the town flourished in all its glory until the panic of 1873, when things took a sudden downward path, and business collapsed to a great extent, but the mineral resources around the town are too great for it to remain dormant for a great length of time. The present business of the village consists of a large coal and coke works, owned by W. H. Wallace & Sons, four stores, one large wagon and blacksmith shop, one hotel, one good school, and there is one physician in the town. The Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad also passes through the place. Its population is 300.

Irondale.— In what is now the incorporated village of Irondale, on Yellow creek, Joshua Downer first discovered salt water in 1806, and the first well was put down by Samuel Potts. This well furnished sufficient brine to make six barrels per day, of salt. Soon after James Rodgers put down two more wells, the capacity of each well being about five barrels per day. About this time a village was started and given the name of Pottsdale, and a bank was opened by the Potts brothers for their own convenience. Salt at this time was in good demand and brought about $16 a barrel. Their only means of transportation was to haul it on carts or wagons to the mouth of Yellow creek and then ship by boat. This enterprise did not last a great many years, as salt was discovered in larger quantities in other parts of the country. When the manufacture of salt was discontinued, the once flourishing village of Pottsdale went to decay, and its several owners turned it into farms, and thus it resumed the quietude of a rural district, until 1861, when a company, with John Hunter as its manager, commenced mining and shipping coal from this place. A second village then sprung up taking the name of Huntersville. In 1869, a company called the Pioneer Iron company, built a rolling mill at a cost of $130,000, which gave employment to 150 men. This gave an opening to every class of business, and the town was properly laid out and given the name of Irondale. In 1870, the first store was started in the new village, by Morgan and Hunter, with R. G. Richards as manager; he was also appointed first postmaster. This was a flourishing year for Irondale, for next came the erection of a large blast-furnace, by

the Morgan Iron & Coal company, at a cost of $162,000, giving employment to 200 men. The same year a large hotel was built by Mrs. Mary Evans. Irondale continued prosperous for three years, and had a population of 1,500. In 1873 the panic came, and the furnace and rolling mill were shut down, and Irondale has been on the decline ever since. A very elaborate coal-washing establishment was erected here, for the purpose of cleansing the coal number six, of its sulphide of iron, with a view to the manufacture of coke from it. So far the experiment has only been moderately successful. The present business of Irondale consists of one good hotel, the "American House," kept by Mrs. Mary Evans, a postoffice and store kept by C. P. Evans, one large general store, consisting of dry goods, groceries, and drugs, kept by Frank Brady, two large fire-brick works, near the town, two shoemakers, and one blacksmith and wagon shop. There is one good school, employing two teachers, two churches, one Methodist Episcopal, and one Presbyterian church, and there is one minister, and one physician, B. R. Parke, M. D. Population 1,100.

Port Homer.—In 1814, W. H. Wallace, now of Hammondsville, came from Yellow Creek, and opened a store and postoffice, and gave the place the name of Port Homer, in honor of his son Homer. This soon became buite a prominent shipping point for all this section of the country. This village has fallen off in late years, and now does not number over over fifty people.

Linton, a village of 100 inhabitants, is situated at the mouth of Yellow creek. Mining and shipping coal is its principal business.

Cross Creek Township.—The organization of this township first appears on the records of the county in 1806. It takes its name from Cross creek, a stream passing through it. The first settlement within the present limits of the township was made by William Whitcraft, George Mahan and William McElroy, in the spring of 1797. In the spring of 1798 the Bickerstaffs and John Johnson came from Washington county, Penn., purchased land of Bezaleel Wells, and located on sections 5 and 6. Eli Kelly, George Halliwell, John McConnell, John Long, John Scott and Moses Hunter were all settled in the township before 1800. Nathan Caselaer came very early, also, but soon moved back to Pennsylvania. William McConnell was also among the second lot of settlers, John Ekey located on section 1 about 1803; he obtained a patent for that section, dated October 19, 1808. In 1809 James Thompson came from Ireland and purchased land from John Ekey. He lived under a large tree until he could cut logs and build a cabin. James Scott also cast his lot among his Irish neighbors in Cross Creek, on the northeast corner of section 2, about the same time. John Permar moved from the state of Maryland to Washington county, Penn., and in 1806 he came to Jefferson county and purchased land in section 5 of this township, on which land a small clearing had been made and a cabin built, by a man named King, with a view to purchase, but he failed to make the payments, and had to give it up. Jacob Welday, a German, came in 1800, and located on section 14. Hugh McCullough emigrated from Ireland to Penn-

sylvania in 1792, and located in Fayette county, where he gained his first knowledge of American enterprise from his countrymen who had come before. In 1803 he came to Cross Creek, where he remained until his death in 1854. David Dunlevy made the first whisky in the township about 1803; he had located on section 33 in that year. About the same time Joseph Dunn settled here also. Charles Maxwell, a millwright by trade, came from Fayette county Penn., in the spring of 1806, and in 1807 he built a mill on the site of McGrew's mill; he also built the first brick house in the western end of the township in 1827. Thomas Elliott and Andrew Anderson were also among the pioneers of the west end of Cross Creek. John Wright came in 1811, and located on the northeast quarter of section 29. Samuel Smith emigrated from Ireland, and located for a short time in Fayette county, Penn., but in 1800 he joined the Irish colony in this township, and located near where the village of Alexandria now stands. William Moore was among the first to settle in this township; he crossed the Ohio river at Steubenville with his family, consisting of wife and four children, and like most of the settlers of Cross Creek, was a native of Ireland, having emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1807, and came to Cross Creek about 1814. Samuel Iron came from Ireland, and settled about 1801. The pioneers of Cross Creek were almost entirely of Irish nativity, having left their native land on account of religious persecution, being all of the Protestant faith —either Methodists, Seceders or Episcopalians; and one of their first efforts was to establish places of worship, and their cabins were the scene of many a good old time prayer meeting, where they worshipped God according to the dictates of their own conscience, without fear or molestation.

New Alexandria, in this township, a village of 200 people, takes its name from Alexander Smith, who laid it out in 1831. It was incorporated in 1871.

Wintersville.—Wintersville was laid out by John Winters about 1831, although the first house in the place had been built by David Freelin, some time before. Mr. Winters laid out the town and built the first frame house, for a hotel, James McCoy doing the carpenter work. Mr. Winters also kept the first store. The second hotel was kept by Frank Reynolds, and the third by a man named Lyle. Robert McCoy kept the first postoffice, and also kept the second store in Wintersville. Mr. Priest was also among the early merchants. In 1840, Wintersville had a population of 107, and to-day it will not run over 75, and is going downward. The present business consists of three small groceries, two blacksmith and wagon shops, and has one doctor, one preacher and a postmaster. Its close proximity to Steubenville renders it unfit for business. There is one Methodist church in the vicinity.

Holmes Mill Postoffice.—This place was almost unknown until the railroad was completed, when Thomas Holmes started a small store and postoffice, he being postmaster. The railroad station here is called Smithfield Station. Mr. Holmes kept the position of post-

master until 1873, when Mr. A. McManns was appointed. The business consists of a grist-mill, blacksmith shop, and one small store. This place is now called Fernwood, and has a population of 100.

Warren Township.—This was one of the original townships in the county. J. C. McCleary, Esq., says: "George Carpenter, a noted Indian spy, established a block house below the mouth of Rush run, in about 1785. The next year Enos Kimberly, Robert McCleary, Benedick Wells, John McElroy, John Humphrey and some others, made a settlement at the mouth of Short creek, where the town of Warrenton is now situated. About the year 1784 or 1785, John Tilton, Charles Kimball and two or three others, crossed the Ohio river with their families, and settled on the present site of the village of Tiltonville. In a block house at this point, Caleb Tilton was born, and is believed by some to be the first white child born west of the Ohio river. These persons are long since deceased, and quite a number of their descendants are still living and residing upon the lands purchased by their ancestors." Robert McCleary was born in York county, Penn., in 1760, and at the age of thirty years migrated to what is now Jefferson county. Joseph Tilton was born in 1766, and died on the land upon which he settled, in Warren township, in 1860. Solomon Scamehorn, was born in Washington county, Penn., and emigrated from said state to Jefferson county, and settled in Warren township, in 1797. The Lisbys emigrated to Warren township from Maryland and located in now Portland, in 1801. William Lewis settled in Warren township in 1801-2. He was born in Fayette county, Penn., in 1796. James McCormick came from Mercer county, Penn., in 1810 (where he was born), and located in Warren township. The Maxwells emigrated to Warren township, in 1810. They were natives of Ireland, and came to America in 1782, first settling near Winchester. The lands in this township were first located by the early settlers, along the Ohio river, between what is now known as Yorkville and Rush Run, and then they gradually penetrated the forests westward. The author would like very much to have given a larger list of the pioneers, but is unable to get their names traditionally and is necessarily obliged to omit many, no doubt, of other prominent settlers besides those given.

Warrenton.—The village of Warrenton was surveyed and a public sale of lots was made by Enos Kimberley, Esq., in 1805. It is situated on the river bank, immediately above the mouth of Short creek. Mr. Silas Hatheway says that the third house ever built in this place is still standing, and is now owned by W. S. Hatheway. It was erected in the fall of 1800, and completed in the spring of 1801. The oldest house in the town is situated on the river bank, which was built by one Tilton, and is now owned and occupied by the widow Chamberlain. There has been two additions made to Warrenton. It is the oldest house in the township. It is populated by retired capitalists and church going people, and has an independent school district, containing one of the best schools in the township. Among the early merchants were John and Thomas Shannon. The freshet of 1832 did

great damage to property at this place, and the flood again in 1852 caused some destruction to property. Its population is about 300.

Portland is situated on the C. & P. railroad. Its population is seventy-five.

Tiltonville.— This small village, which is situated in the south-eastern part of the township, and on the banks of the Ohio river, was laid out by John Tilton, in 1806, in two streets running parallel with the river. It was laid off into seventy-two lots. Mr. S. J. Thery says he came to this village in 1833, and at that time there were seventeen houses. There is a population of 214. Its situation is fifty feet above low water mark, and is not subjected to overflow. In 1832, the highest the river was ever known to be, it was ten feet above the flood. During the days of flat-boat building, this was quite an active little place. Among the flat-boat builders who carried on the business here were James Allis, Nathaniel Sisco, Charley Wilson, Thomas Liston, John Driant and Joseph Hall. These gentlemen continued the business about twenty-five years, and employed a great many hands. The Methodist Episcopal church association of the place was organized in about 1825. Services were first held by this society in the school house, but in about 1850, a church building was erected. Tiltonville has both marine and railroad advantages.

Yorkville is a station on the C. & P. railroad, with about 100 people.

Rush Run is also a station on the C. & P. railroad, containing about 150 people.

CHAPTER VII.

By W. M. Trainer.

SCHOOLS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY — PIONEER TEACHERS — FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSES — EARLY METHODS — LADIES' SEMINARY — PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM IN STEUBENVILLE — RICHMOND COLLEGE, ETC.

ONE of the first considerations of the early settler in Jefferson county after he had reared a log house for his family's protection and made a little clearing from which to provide their sustenance, was the education of his children. Though the grade of education of that period seldom reached beyond reading, writing and arithmetic, yet in many of the log school-houses were planted the germs of an ambition that was not controlled by "what is," but was only limited by "what might be." In some cases the settlers would erect a rude building of a very primitive nature that would be known as the school-house, while in other cases a spare room (if there was one) in one of the log cabins would be used as a school room. The log school-house was generally erected in the same manner that the log cabin was, by all the neighbors lending a helping hand. No better type of the log school-house can be used than "The Old Log School House" immortalized in Rev. Alexander Clark's book of that name. Though built at a period subsequent to many others in Jefferson county, yet a short account of it might be given here. It was erected in 1830, and one day was only taken in its erection. This is the description of it in the book: "The house was but eighteen feet square, with a low, rough ceiling, unwhitened and unadorned, with the least hint at art or luxury. There were six small nine-light windows, near enough to the ground to permit the children to feast their curious eyes on the traveler who at very long interims passed that way. Along two sides of this room, with one edge fastened to the wall, ran the writing desks, fronted by long benches of oak wood without a lock * * * A huge chimney fronted and gaped at the master, with an iron bar for its upper lip. * * *" William Kerr was the first teacher in this school, and Samuel Clark, the father of Rev. Alexander Clark, taught in it for some time. In 1874 the old log school-house was town down to give place to a more modern edifice, having been used for school purposes for forty-four years.

Previous to the adoption of the public school system in this state, the teachers were paid by the neighborhood, and no formal examinations were required to be passed. The branches taught were few, and the three "R's" constituted the greater part of the school course. The school term was limited to the winter months and the schools

were often very crowded, as the pioneers generally had large families. Probably the first school in the county was in Saline township situated near the mouth of Yellow creek. About the only information we can gather of this school is that school was taught there as early as 1800, by an Irishman named McElroy. Brush Creek township had a log school-house previous to the one described above which was built in 1814. In it Samuel Clark also taught as he did subsequently in the "Old Log School House."

Cross Creek township also had schools shortly after the opening of the century. In 1804 a man by the name of Green taught school there. This school stood about where No. 4 school house now is. In 1807 a Mrs. Evans taught school in what is now district No. 1. In distrist No. 5, Richard McCullough taught in 1806. This township kept pace with the increase in population in its number of schools, and can now boast of some excellent schools. We find accounts of schools of pioneer date taught in Smithfield, and among the early teachers were Mr. Shackelford, Miss Armilla Garretson and Joel Hutton. No records of these early schools throughout the county having ever been preserved, definite information in regard to them can not be obtained. But from what can be ascertained, we can proudly infer that Jefferson county in her infancy was alive to the necessity of education, and that her early pioneers, in-so-far as they could, paid their debt to posterity in that regard. The earliest school taught in Steubenville was about the year 1805. In this year a Mr. Black opened a private school and soon had a paying attendance. In 1807 Bezaleel Wells built what was known as the Red School-House, on High street, and one James Thompson was its first teacher. In 1818 a Mr. Baker established and taught a private school near the head of Washington street. About 1820 the property opposite the seminary on High street and now known as the Stewart McElvaney property was built, and within its walls an academy was established, presided over by Prof. James Miller. Mr. Bezaleel Wells was the chief contributor to the fund of this academy.

In 1814 Rev. George Buchanan established a classical school west of the railroad on Market street, which continued in a flourishing condition for many years. Dr. John Scott, for many years, was the owner and chief instructor of the Grove academy, situated on Seventh street, north of Logan, which was continued for many years in a most prosperous condition. Its doors were closed as a private school shortly before the war, only to re-open again on the faces of the children of the public schools. Other teachers of private schools in Steubenville in early days were: Mrs. Rush, Miss McClanathan, Moses Urquahart, James F. Snowden, Mrs. Orr, Alice Caldwell, the Misses Hull and Miss Kells. Miss E. McCracken, for some years, ran the Third Street seminary which proved to be a most excellent school for young ladies. Its last session was about the year 1870.

In 1829 there was established in Steubenville an institution of which she can justly be proud. We refer to a noble institution yet in the prime of its usefulness, and one that, has during the past half century,

contributed a gratifying quota of fair ornaments to society, and laborers to the Lord's vineyard, far beyond the confines of this continent. It is none other than the far famed "Steubenville Ladies' seminary," opened by the Rev. Dr. C. C. Beatty, on April 13, 1829. The buildings, admirably located, substantial and roomy, now fill almost the entire west boundary of the seminary grounds, which are very extensive and tastefully arranged. We find that it was in 1833 the first graduates received their diplomas, the advance guard of an army of over 4,500 who have gone forth from these venerable halls, and have scattered themselves around the whole circle of the earth, many of them rising to positions of influence, some of them as missionaries, and others acting an important part in the world's great drama. Rev. A. M. Reed, the present principal and proprietor of the school, has been with it for nearly a quarter of a century, and for many years he and his wife have had entire charge of the same, the advancing years and feeble health of its venerable founder having long withdrawn him from any but a nominal connection with the institution. The seminary is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian chutch, but children of all denominations find a home within its hospitable walls. The grounds are laid off in tasteful style, and leafy trees and falling waters of the fountain make the place one of cooling delight, especially on a warm summer's afternoon. The buildings themselves are roomy and comfortable, and the school room is airy, light and pleasant. A large library, complete and excellent chemical apparatus, and collections of specimens in the line of geology, ethnology and natural history, furnish ample materials for interesting object lessons, and the various and beautiful articles gathered up in different trips to the old world, and which may be found in every part of the building, make it a place of rare attractions. A well fitted up gymnasium is at hand to aid in healthy bodily development. One of the late additions to the institution is a preparatory school, with features of the kindergarten system, for the little ones, which has met with marked success. At the close of the last term 103 scholars were enrolled, from all parts of the country, under a corps of officers and instructors numbering sixteen, teaching all the branches to be found in a first-class educational institution for young ladies. The course of study is divided into four years, primary, middle, junior and senior, and under its present management the school gives promise of a yet increasingly lengthened career of usefulness, while remaining a noble and worthy representative institution of the "Buckeye State."

Origin of the Public School System in Steubenville.— Though the city has never lacked ample means for obtaining learning — in the way of private schools — as the population increased it became more strikingly apparent that the imparting of education may be put on a broader and still more popuiar basis, hence we find that in 1838 the first board of education was organized, consisting of Dr. C. C. Beatty, Dr. John Andrews and Mr. James Means, whose object it was to open up the public school system in Steubenville. The following year two

school buildings, on Upper and Lower Fourth street, were erected at a cost of $4,000, and opened in the fall. "These," says Mr. Joseph B. Doyle, in a paper on the subject, "with rented rooms, accommodated the city youth until 1858, when a material addition was made to school facilities by the purchase of Grove academy, a spacious building which had been previously occupied as a school for young men, by Rev. Dr. John Scott, at a cost of $5,000. Within ten years the growth of the city compelled the further enlargement of accommodations, the end of which was the erection of a large new building on the corner of Fourth and South streets, which was completed April 1, 1870, at a cost, including furniture, of $60,000. The building is four stories in height besides the attic, and is a massive structure, containing twelve school rooms, with accommodations for 800 pupils, and is provided with a large number of class-rooms. It is heated throughout with steam, and lighted by gas, and contains all the modern improvements. The high school is located in this building and has a complete chemical and philosophical apparatus. The demand for room still increasing, by a vote of the people a new and more commodious building was ordered on the corner of Fourth and Dock streets. This was completed in 1873, and is a fine structure of pressed brick, constructed in a pleasing style of architecture, and surrounded by tasteful and well kept grounds. It is three stories in height, including the basement, and contains twelve school rooms, with accommodations for 700 pupils. In the Sixth ward are two good buildings—a frame of three rooms in what is known as the rolling mill district, with accommodations for 160 scholars, and a two-story brick in the Fisher district, with room for 120 scholars.

In 1884 the new Second ward and Fifth ward school buildings were erected, and at the present time the new Sixth ward school building is almost finished and will be ready for occupancy by the beginning of the next school year. These buildings are all of the latest and best approved architecture for structures of this kind, and are a source of pride and ornament to the city. The appearance of the school houses has attracted the attention of strangers, and no care is avoided to make the instructions given correspond to the outside impression. The course of study in the primary and intermediate departments is of the most approved kind, and the highest educational skill is utilized to bring out every dormant faculty of the pupil. Music is also taught during a portion of the time, with the usual literary exercises. The high school was opened in 1855, and the first pupil graduated in 1860, and from the ever widening stream which since then has poured forth in uninterrupted flow, has been supplied first-class educational talent not only for the Steubenville schools, but elsewhere. The first school superintendent was Thomas F. McGrew, who was followed by W. J. Sage, J. N. Dessellem, Eli T. Tappan, Joseph Buchanan, M. R. Andrews and H. N. Mertz, the present superintendent. The corps of teachers including the superintendent now numbers fifty.

We insert here a table taken from the annual report for 1889, which explains itself:

Name of schools	When erected.	Material.	How heated.	Stories high.	No. of regular school rooms.	No. of recitation rooms.	No. of sittings in regular school room.	Estimated value of buildings and grounds.
1st ward	1869	Brick	Steam	3	10	6	600	$60,000
2d ward	1884	Brick	Rutan warm air	2	7	1	400	22,000
4th ward	1872	Brick	Steam	2	10	3	550	40,000
5th ward	1884	Brick	Stoves and grates	2	7	1	400	19,000
Jefferson (reb.)	1880	Frame	Stoves	1	3	1	181	5,000
Lincoln	.....	Brick	Stoves	2	2	1	124	5,000
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	13	2,255	$151,000

This does not include new Sixth ward school building. The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools of Steubenville, for the year 1889, was 2,209, of which 1,050 were boys and 1,159 were girls. For the year ending June, 1888, the city paid in teachers' salaries $26,072.59. In connection with the high school a normal school has been established, which is of the greatest aid to those preparing for a teacher's life. It is one of the essential means by which Steubenville schools have attained their high standing. In this county there is a special school district for Mt. Pleasant. The school is called the Mt. Pleasant Union school. The building was erected in 1867 at a cost of $1,100, and is a two story brick building. In 1861 the school was organized in the "graded system," and the course of study includes, besides the primary branches, physical geography, philosophy, natural philosophy, chemistry, higher arithmetic, algebra, geometry, Latin grammar. It includes therefore, a high school department. The number of pupils enrolled in 1888, was 249, forty-six of which were pupils of the high school. William M. White is the superintendent. In Smithfield there is also a special school district. The present school building was erected in 1867, and is a substantial structure. Toronto in the last few years has been making rapid advancement in her educational matters, keeping pace with her improvements in other directions. She now has a graded school system and has just finished the erection of an elegant brick school-house. It is a handsome structure and commodious enough to meet the demands of the increasing population. The cost of this new building approximates $40,000. The number of children attending school in Toronto is about 600, and ten teachers are employed in their instruction.

In Jefferson county there are fourteen township school districts, 108 sub-districts, nine separate districts, and nine sub-divisions of separate districts. In the year 1888, the county paid $74,092.33 in teachers' salaries. Within its limits are 132 school-houses, in which were enrolled 8,549 scholars for the year 1889. In the county is situated Richmond college, a short sketch of which is here given.

History of Richmond College.— By an act of the general assembly, on January 22, 1835, a corporation was created and called "The Board of Directors of the Richmond Classical Institute." The object of

the institute, as briefly set forth in the charter, was to afford instruction in the liberal arts and sciences. After securing the charter, no effective effort was made to establish a school in accordance with its provisions until 1843. At a meeting of the board of directors held on July 31, of that year, it was firmly resolved by the directors to carry the school under their control into operation. In accordance with the above resolution a committee was appointed to secure a suitable building and the service of a competent teacher. The basement of the old Methodist Episcopal church was secured by lease for two years. The school year was divided into two sessions of five months each, beginning with the first Monday in May and the first Monday in November of each year. On October 1, Rev. John R. Dundass was chosen president of the institution, and D. D. McBryar, professor of language and natural science. At a meeting of the board on January 6, 1845, it was found that a more spacious building was necessary. Accordingly committees were appointed to look out a site for the building and to secure subscription for the erection of a suitable house. The necessary funds were soon raised. Two lots were purchased from Joseph Talbott and one-half acre was donated by Thomas Hammond. On this site where now stands the graded school building of Richmond, was erected a two-story brick structure which was used as the "Richmond Classical Institute." The building was completed and dedicated in the latter part of 1845. A short time previous to this a committee had been appointed for the purpose of securing money with which to purchase a bell. The committee now reported the bell in its place. A change of name being thought advantageous to the institution at a meeting of the board on November 15th, 1847, the officers were authorized to petition the legislature to change the name from "Richmond Classical Institute" to "Richmond College." During the next session this was done, and the desired change made, and from that day to the present it has gone under the name of "Richmond College." On September 26, 1848, D. D. McBryar resigned the presidency of the college, and J. R. W. Sloane was elected instead.

In the latter part of 1866, L. W. Ong and M. B. Riley took charge of the school, and on June 25, 1868, L. W. Ong received the presidency. On January 19, 1871, B. L. Crew was elected, and has since that time continued to hold the office of secretary. Under the presidency of L. W. Ong, the school continued until 1872, when steps were taken to raise subscription for the erection of a new college building and boarding hall. The old college building and grounds were sold to the village of Richmond for school purposes. A site was secured a short distance from the village of Richmond by the donation of one acre of ground by Lewis Ong, and the purchase of about eleven acres adjoining. On a beautiful mound on these grounds, under the direction of Prof. L. W. Ong, the building in which the school is now progressing, and the boarding hall which stands a few feet from the college, were erected. The corner stone of the college was laid with appropriate exercises on August 8, 1873. Revs. Sloan, Dickey,

Marvin, and Watkins, delivered addresses on the occasion. The bell, which was purchased for the old college building in 1845, was now transferred to the new. On August 28, 1873, the new college building was dedicated. Prof. L. W. Ong continued in the presidency until June 5, 1877, when he was removed by death, leaving behind him a record unsurpassed, and even unequaled by any of his predecessors. He was a man that was honored and respected by all, having done such a grand and noble work in lifting the college out of its fallen condition, and had life been spared, doubtless the school would have continued to prosper and seen no more dark days.

In 1877, Rev. W. J. Brugh was elected president, who, resigning in 1878, was succeeded by S. S. Simpson. On August 23, 1886, Rev. S. C. Faris, having been elected president, continued the school for two years, when the property was purchased and repaired by Dr. George W. Macmillan, Ph. D., who was elected to the presidency and took charge on July 1, 1888, and who still holds the reins of the college with a firm and steady hand. President Macmillan comes from a successful experience in the east, and has shown, in a little more than a year, that Richmond college is under a master's hand. Under the present management the school is growing, the students this year numbering something over 100, and the work done brings great credit to the school. Hundreds of young men and women have received instruction within its halls, receiving here the first impulse to a higher education, are now eminent members of the different professions, whilst many others receiving here that measure of education which fits them for the better enjoyment and exercise of the more ordinary duties of life, now live honored and useful members of society. The college has revived, and this revival means LIFE. Let it be sounded at home and abroad that Richmond college still lives with more vigor and strength than ever before, and let the echo be carried back by the hundreds from far and near who desire a good education. May the same old bell continue to peal forth its chimes of old and stir up in the hearts of the young and rising generation that enthusiasm which prepares and befits them for active college life. May the two words of the motto, "Religion and Science," go down through the ages as set forth in the seal of the college, hand in hand, and may this be but the dawning of a brighter day for the history of Richmond college.

CHAPTER VIII.

By W. M. Trainer.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY — EARLY MINISTERS — PRESBYTERIANS — EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH — METHODIST EPISCOPAL — METHODIST PROTESTANT — CATHOLIC CHURCH — UNITED PRESBYTERIAN — CONGREGATIONAL — GERMAN CHURCHES — CHRISTIAN CHURCH — BAPTISTS — SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, ETC.

VERY much of the history of the planting of early churches in this county has been lost, and much that remains is only traditional. The early church records, if kept, have long since been lost. Most of the ministers even died without leaving any definite information concerning the churches of which they had charge. The early trials and hardships in the religious life of Jefferson county, have been undergone and their recital is even unknown by the present generation. But by the results achieved, we can safely conclude that whatever these trials and hardships were, they were overpowered and mastered by the indomitable spirit of our fore-fathers. It can truly be said of the pioneer pastor, that "he set up God's altar in the wilderness." And as the ax of the husbandman cleared a way for fruitful fields, so the labors and exertions of God's early ministers reaped an abundant harvest as a reward and crown.

In compiling this and other chapters, the writer has drawn largely from previously published accounts for much valuable information.

Among the first ministers in this region were what was known as "riding preachers." They would go around from settlement to settlement, preaching in one of the houses, and very often in the open air. One of these, Lorenzo Dow, came to Steubenville about 1799, and preached to the public in the shade of a large tree that stood near where the city building now is. Different denominations claim precedence in the establishment of churches in this county. The Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches were very early represented here, and undoubtedly, the great majority of early settlers were of ancestry from these two churches. The First Presbyterian church of Steubenville, dates back to the beginning of the century, if not before.

Early in the year 1798, the Rev. Smiley Hughes preached to the settlers by the appointment of the Presbytery of Ohio, and by a similar appointmeut, Mr. James Snodgrass preached in the town and neighborhood in the month of June, 1799. The Presbytery continued to send occasional supplies, and in the spring of 1800 the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered by the Rev. Thomas Marquis, who had the assistance of ruling elders from the opposite side of the

Ohio river. At this time the Presbyterian congregation seemed to have been considered as permanently formed. A union arrangement was entered into between Steubenville and Island Creek church for the suppert of a minister, and Mr. James Snodgrass was invited to preach regularly among them. In accordance with this invitation, Mr. James Snodgrass returned in the summer of 1800. A call was made out for him in October, by the churches of Steubenville and Island Creek, and in November he was ordained to the full work of the gospel ministry, and installed as their pastor by the Presbytery of Ohio. He continued to preach steadily, for the first year or two; for two-fifths of his time at Steubenville, and afterward for the one-half. About 1810, the Rev. William McMillan came to the town to preside over the academy, and he was engaged as a stated supply to the congregation, for that half of the time (when the Rev. James Snodgrass did not preach, he being absent at his other appointments). This arrangement caused some disagreeable feelings, and divisions in the church. In the fall of 1816 application was made by some of the congregation to have the pastoral relation dissolved. After careful deliberation on the reasons given, there being no objections made, the Presbytery of Ohio proceeded to dissolve the pastoral relation then existing between the Rev. James Snodgrass, D. D., and the First church of Steubenville January, 1817. At the same time the Rev. William McMillan ceased to act as stated supply to the same church. Early in the spring of 1817, a call was made out for Mr. Obadiah Jennings, and he having accepted of it, he was by the Presbytery of Ohio ordained to the full work of the gospel ministry, and installed pastor of the first church of Steubenville for the whole of his time. He continued the pastor of said church until March 25, 1823, when the pastoral relations existing between Rev. Obadiah Jennings, D. D., and the First church of Steubenville was dissolved at his own request. On the 2d of June, 1823, a call was made out for the Rev. Charles C. Beatty, which he accepted, and entered upon the duties of it, and on October 21, 1823, he was installed by the Presbytery of Ohio pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Steubenville. He continued to labor in his pastoral office until the spring of 1835, when owing to infirm health, he made known his intention to resign his charge. At the request of the congregation he consented to retain his office until an arrangement could be made to supply his place. The pastoral relation was not formally dissolved till April, 1837.

Rev. Ephraim I. McLean, in July, 1837, accepted a call to this church, but on account of ill-health he was never installed. February 13, 1837, Henry G. Comingo was elected pastor. His connection with the church was severed by death December 1, 1861. Rev. Henry Wood then served as pastor up to 1867. From 1867 to 1875 Rev. T. A. McCurdy was pastor. The next pastor was Rev. William L. Grimes, who served from 1876 until his death, November, 1886. Rev. O. V. Stewart, the following year, accepted a call to the church, and is its present pastor. In the summer of 1801, the church was

first regularly organized by the election and ordination of Thomas Vincent, John Milligan and Samuel Hunter, as ruling elders. In addition to these, in 1803, John Rickey and Samuel Meek were chosen and ordained. Dr. Vincent removed in 1810, and Mr. Rickey soon after ceased from infirmities to act as an elder. James G. Henning, David Hoge and Stephen Riggs were elected ruling elders, September 1, 1817, and soon after ordained to this office. Mr. Meek removed in 1821, and Mr. Hunter in 1822. John C. Bayless and Alexander J. McDowell were elected elders August 5, 1822, and soon after ordained and installed. The congregation was first organized in 1819, but in the year 1833 the church was organized again under a special act of the legislature. The first place of preaching was in the grove near Walcott's factory in the summer and the court house in the winter. In 1803 the church erected a small building near the present site of the "old first church." In 1828 a larger building was erected which in after years was enlarged and remodeled. In 1872 the congregation becoming uncomfortable in the old building, it was decided to erect a new building, and a majority of the members residing in the northern part of the city, it was therefore decided to chance the location. After some trouble endeavoring to secure a location that would be satisfactory to the greatest number, the present site was secured, viz.: between Washington and North on Fourth street, and the building commenced, which was completed, and occupied by the congregation, in the fall of 1872. It is an imposing building, a fine structure, in architectural style exquisite, commodious, and an ornament to the city. In the rear of this room are the chapel and Sabbath school rooms and the pastor's study; on the second floor, the church parlors and kitchen. The building was completed at a cost (including ground, and the parsonage adjoining), of about $75,000. Shortly after its completion, the old property on South Fourth street was sold, and is now the site of the Third Presbyterian church.

A number of churches have been organized from this, the parent church. In 1839 the Free Presbyterian, afterward called the Second Presbyterian church, was organized mainly by members from the first church. In 1873 Potter chapel was organized at Mingo Junction, taking twenty-one members from the first church; and in the same year, the Old Presbyterian church was organized with twenty-seven members from the first church. In 1875 the First Congregational church was organized; fifty-two members of the first church entered into that organization. On January 1, 1838, the original members of the Second Presbyterian church instituted a separate organization with Rev. Joseph Chambers as their first pastor. Their first house of worship was the building used by the Christian congregation on North Fourth street, which they occupied until June, 1871, when they removed to their new building then completed on the corner of Fourth and Washington streets. It is a handsome structure, of pressed brick with stone trimmings, costing over $43,000, and with a spire 160 feet high. It has a seating capicity of 600. Three of the windows of this church are memorials, they being to Rev. Mr. Chambers, D. L. Collier and Mrs. S. F.

Beatty. A commodious chapel joins the church in the rear, and a comfortable parsonage is the property of the congregation. There have been seven pastors of this church, the first being Dr. Beatty, in 1844, and Rev. William P. Breed, in 1847, who were followed by Rev. Henry B. Chapin, J. B. Patterson, David R. Campbell, Rev. William McLane and Rev. E. D. Ledyard, the present pastor. A mission chapel in the Fifth ward, to which there is attached a flourishing Sunday-school, is under charge of this congregation. What is popularly known now as the Old Presbyterian church occupies the former site of the First Presbyterian church. It was formed in 1872 by the members of the first church, who desired to keep the organization south of Market street. This church erected a handsome new building in 1877. It is called the Third Presbyterian church of Steubenville, and Rev. James A. Cook is the present pastor.

Island Creek Presbyterian Church.— This church is connected with the First Presbyterian church at Steubenville, very closely, in the history of its infancy. The date of the organization of this church can not be given, but it was doubtless about the year 1800 or a little earlier. Rev. James Snodgrass was its first pastor, installed November 24, 1800. The first preaching services were held at different points. Sometimes at Pittinger's, near Bowling Green; sometimes at Carr's Ridge, but oftener at the present site of the church. After the church was organized, the present site was made the regular place for holding service. Like many of the early churches in this county, services in summer were held under a large tent, and in winter in private houses. In 1802 a house was built of round logs, which was the first building of the church. Ephraim Cooper donated the land to the church, on which it stands. In 1810 the rude building of 1802 gave way to a hewed log house. In 1825 this was burned to the ground. Soon afterward a brick church occupied the site of the former log church. This was occupied until 1856, when it was partially destroyed by a storm. It was then arranged to build on the present site, and in 1858 the present brick structure was finished. The pastors of this church have been: James Snodgrass, 1800–1825, with a slight vacancy in the year 1816–17; John C. Sidball, 1826–1835; Rev. Thomas F. Magill, 1836–1840; Rev. John K. Cunningham, 1841–1853; Rev. M. A. Parkinson, 1854–1865; Rev. W. R. Vincent, 1866–1874; Rev. Samuel Forbes, 1876–1879. Rev. M. A. Parkinson, in 1880, again became pastor, and is the present incumbent. This church was especially strong and influential for good in the first half of this century. Along with other pioneer churches, it did a lion's share in moulding the moral thought and work of early days. Its membership at present is about 200.

The Presbyterian church at Mt. Pleasant, was one of the first churches organized in Ohio. About 1798, Dr. John McMillan, the great apostle of Presybterianism in western Pennsylvania, crossed the Ohio river, and founded at least two churches, one at Short Creek, now Mt. Pleasant; the other at Richland, now St. Crairsville. The spot is still pointed out where, on the farm now owned by Robert Finney,

where Beech Spring school-house now stands, near Short creek, under the spreading branches of the forest trees, with a tent or covered stand for the minister and leader of the singing, was effected the organization of this church. The first elders were Richard McKibbon, Thomas McCune, James Clark and James Eagleson. This tent or meeting place was three and a half miles southeast of the present village of Mt. Plesant.

The first house built was a rude log one, about one and a fourth miles southeast of the place where the organization took place. It was at the foot of Hogue's hill, near the waters of Little Short creek, and was a very primitive structure, without stove or fireplace. At this house the congregation met and worshipped twenty years. A cemetery containing a hundred graves, was also made, but little now remains, except here and there a dilapidated tombstone to indicate where now sleep these silent dead. For the next eleven years the congregation occupied the Associate Reformed church. This building was a hewed log house and stood on a hill about one and a fourth miles north of the old log house at the foot of Hogue's hill, and two miles east of Mt. Pleasant.

The pastor of this church, during these thirty-one years, was Rev. Joseph Anderson, who, after serving Short Creek and Richland some time, as a supply, was installed by the Presbytery, August 20, 1800. He had been licensed by the Presbytery of Ohio, October 17,1798. His ordination, it is said, took place under a large tree on the farm of the late Clark Mitchell, and the honor was his (Anderson's) of being the first Presbyterian minister ordained west of the Ohio. One-third of his time was given to Short Creek and two-thirds to Plymouth. He was dismissed to the Presbytery of St. Charles, Mo., in 1835, and died at Monticello, in the same state, in 1847.

In 1829 the foundation was laid for a new house in Mt. Pleasant, and the building completed in the winter of 1829 or 1830. It is not known whether it was dedicated or not. The building committee consisted of Adam Dunlap, John Hogg and William Pickens. This stood for twenty-five or twenty-six years. This building became unsafe, and it was determined to build a new one, the present edifice. This house was completed in 1855. The Rev. Benjamin Mitchell succeeded Rev. Anderson as pastor, and served up until 1877, from which time Rev. W. S. Pringle has served as pastor for this congregation.

The Two Ridge Presbyterian Church was organized in the year 1802 or 1803, by Rev. Snodgrass. The first house of worship was erected in the year 1810, up to which time the people met for worship in various places, private dwellings, school-houses, and often in the woods. Having served the church two years, Mr. Snodgrass was succeeded (after an interval of one year) by Rev. William McMillan. He continued pastor of this church and the Yellow creek church (now Bacon Ridge) for six years. The original session consisted of but two members, Messrs. James Cellars and James Bailey. Soon afterward Messrs. Samuel Thompson, Andrew Anderson and George Day were added to the session; and in the year 1817, Mr. Thomas Elliott also. The

church being supplied part of the time occasionally and part statedly, from 1812 to 1818 (during which time a new house of worship was erected, 1816). Rev. Thomas Hunt was then called to become pastor of this and Yellow Creek churches, over which he was installed May 21, 1819. About 1828, Two Ridge church employed him for the whole of his time. He continued their pastor until October 4, 1836. Mr. Hunt was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Kerr, and he, after a pastorate of four or five years, was succeeded by Rev. William Eaton, who was installed October 21, 1844. Mr. Eaton's labors as pastor of this church ceased April, 1853. The following summer a new house of worship was erected, which constitutes part of the present building, having been afterward enlarged and remodeled. After an interval of two years Rev. David R. Campbell was installed pastor. The pastoral relationship between Mr. Campbell and this congregation was dissolved October, 1861, after which they were without a pastor for a year and a half, when they called Rev. George Fraser, who accepted the call and was accordingly installed in the summer of 1863. In the year 1867, Mr. Fraser was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Dickey, who had formerly been a member of this church. Having served this church three years he was succeeded by Rev. I. M. Lawbough, who continued pastor for but eight months. In April, 1873, Rev. Israel Price became pastor of this church for two-thirds of his time. Mr. Price leaving in the fall of 1877, the church was left without a pastor for more than a year, when, January 9, 1879, J. C. McCracken was called, and on the 6th of the following May was ordained and installed pastor.

The Cross Creek Presbyterian Church.—There is one Presbyterian church in Cross Creek township, and the exact date of the first meeting or who preached the first sermon, cannot be definitely ascertained, but Rev. Wray was among the first preachers, and preached at the house of Thomas Elliott, as early as 1816. Rev. Obadiah Jennings, then pastor of the first church at Steubenville, visited and preached at the house of Judge Anderson, as early as 1820. Meetings were also held occasionally at the old log school-house, near where Stark school-house now stands. Rev. C. C. Beatty, in his youth, preached sometimes at the house of Walter Hanlon, and meetings were also held at the houses of Stephen Riggs, William Dinsmore and George Day. Rev. Thomas Hunt was also among the early preachers.

In 1835, the propriety and importance of having a house of worship erected, was discussed, and in 1837 the first church was erected. It was built of brick and was a good one for that time. George Day gave an acre of ground for the church and graveyard. The following spring a petition was presented to Presbytery asking for the organization of the church. The Rev. C. C. Beatty was appointed to visit them and organize if the way was open. The church was accordingly organized with twenty-five members. The first pastor was Joseph H. Chambers. In 1873 the church was consumed by fire, but the congregation erected a new building of brick in the latter part of that year. J. F. Boyd was installed as pastor in 1870.

Bacon Ridge Presbyterian Church.—The original society from which

this sprung was called Richmond church, and the meeting house stood about the center of section 25, township 11, range 3. Rev. George Scott organized the society in 1804. Arthur Latimer, John P. McMillan, Stephen Coe, Thomas Bay, Calvin Moorehead, Aaron Allan and Andrew Dixon were members at the time. The first pastor was William McMillan, D. D., who served two years. The first meeting-house was a primitive structure of rude architecture and small size, but as the congregation grew in numbers it was found necessary to build a larger house. This was done in 1820. A brick building 30x50 was erected and stood until the congregation was divided—the territory being too large and the membership too much scattered. Other churches being organized contiguous the brick building was torn down and a new one put up on the northwest quarter of section 13, township 11, range 3—a frame structure 33x44 feet. The records of the church being lost previous to 1840, the exact succession of pastors cannot now be ascertained. J. R. Dundas was pastor from 1840 till 1844, then came Cyrus Riggs, who was pastor at the time the "old brick" church was abandoned. Mr. Riggs was succeeded by Lafferty Greer, who officiated seven years, and was in turn succeeded by Rev. John S. Marquis, who resigned on account of ill-health in 1865. William Wycoff was installed in June, 1866, and officiated until October 19, 1873. He in turn was succeeded by Rev. W. M. Eaton, whose connection with the congregation was dissolved in October, 1868, since which time the church has been without a regularly installed minister, but has depended upon supplies furnished by the Presbytery, Rev. I. Price acting as stated supply at times.

Briefly have we sketched some of the earliest Presbyterian churches in this county. Many more churches of this denomination have been established in this county at dates subsequent to the founding of the above. In the county there are twenty-four Presbyterian churches with a membership of over 2,700, and a Sunday-school attendance of upwards of 3,000. The churches on the whole are prosperous and making steady growth, although some of the country churches are weakened by removals.

The history of the first Episcopalian church in Jefferson county is as follows:

St. James Episcopal Church.— In December, 1800, Dr. Doddridge entered into an agreement with a number of individuals living west of the Ohio, to perform the duties of an Episcopalian clergyman, every third Saturday, at the house of the widow McGuire. The subscription book, which is dated December 1, 1800, contains the following names: George Mahan, William Whitcraft, Eli Kelly, George Halliwell, William McConnell, John McConnell, William McColnall, George Richey, Bejamin Doyle, Joseph Williams, John Long, Mary McGuire, John McKnight, Frederick Allbright, John Scott, Moses Hanlon. This little congregation was, we conclude, the germ of the present parish of St. James in Cross Creek, as among the above named we find four of them attached to the petition signed by that parish, in December, 1813, to be sent to the general convention in

1817, asking leave of that body to form a diocese in the western country. The names are: George Mahan, William McColnall, John McConnell and Benjamin Doyle. We are not acquainted with the gradations by which the congregation at the widow McGuire's expanded into the parish of St. James, nor how long services were held at her house; but from the pastor's papers, we find that from 1814 until his resignation in 1823, he remained rector of the parish of St. James—the Rev. Intrepid Morse then assuming charge of it, in connection with that of St. Paul's, at Steubenville. That the services of Dr. Doddridge were efficient at St. James, is shown by the fact, that when the diocese of Ohio was organized in 1818, he reported fifty-two communicants, and over 100 baptisms within two years.

The following is copied from the records of St. James parish: At a meeting of the congregation of St. James, on the first of December, 1816, the petition to the general convention, for leave to form a diocese in the western country, was signed by over twenty-five persons, among them the original signers to the first subscription book. The church was consecrated in 1825 by Bishop Chase. The first pastor of the congregation was Dr. Doddridge, who remained until 1823. The pastors who labored after him, and their term of service, were Rev. Intrepid Morse, from 1823 until 1837; Rev. Richard Grey, from 1837 until 1851; Rev. Humphrey Hollis, from 1851 until 1855; Rev. Charles Flams, from 1855 until 1857; Rev. Edmund Christian, from 1857 until 1863; Rev. Henry A. Lewis, from 1863 until 1866; Rev. W. E. Webb, from 1866 until 1868; Rev. T. K. Coleman, from 1868 until 1870; Rev. Joshua Coupland, from 1870 until 1875. The St. James was the second Episcopal church organized in the northwestern territory, the first being at Marietta. The last pastor in charge was Rev. James M. Hillyer. This church has been somewhat disorganized for the last two years, being without a pastor, but efforts are being put forth at present to open its doors to its members regularly. Its membership is about forty.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Steubenville, Ohio.—The parish of St. Paul's church, Steubenville, was organized on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1819, at the residence of William R. Dickenson, by the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, bishop of the diocese of Ohio. The article of the association reads as follows:

"We, whose names are hereunto affixed, deeply impressed with the truth and importance of the Christian religion, and anxiously desirous of promoting its holy influences in the hearts and lives of ourselves, our families and neighbors, do hereby associate ourselves together by the name, style and title of St. Paul's Church, Steubenville, in connection with the Protestant Episcopal church, in the state of Ohio." The parish thus organized proceeded to elect officers for its government, and Brice Veirs was chosen senior warden, George Chapman, junior warden, and Nicholas Hutchins, Jacob C. Hoagland and Ephraim Root, Jr., vestrymen. The organization then effected has continued by uninterupted succession to the present day. The parish was regularly incorporated by the legislature of the state in 1825. The first

rector was the Rev. Intrepid Morse. He took charge of it near the beginning of its corporate existence, but about half of his time for the first few years was given to the building up of other congregations in the neighborhood. When he was absent the service was read by lay readers, among whom Mr. Edward Wood seems to have officiated most frequently. The congregation had no church, but worshipped sometimes in the room over the old market house, sometimes in the building then belonging to the congregation of Kramer Chapel. In 1822 they took up a temporary abode in the upper room of the old academy, still standing on High street, where they remained until their first church was ready for occupation. Through the labors of the women of the parish the lot on the corner of Fourth and Adams streets was purchased, and the men then taking hold of the work money was collected and the corner stone of a church was laid by the Rev. Intrepid Morse, on the 9th of July, 1832. The address on the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Wheat, of St. Matthew's church, Wheeling. The church was opened for service on September 13, 1833, and duly consecrated to the worship of Almighty God on December 8, 1833, by the Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvain, bishop of the diocese. This building was occupied for forty-six years. In 1879, the elegant stone structure now occupied by this church was built. The corner stone was laid May 13, 1879. The church has had but five rectors during its existence. The Rev. Intrepid Morse, who had charge of it from its beginning up to 1865; Rev. Charles Gillett, D. D., from November 20, 1865, to October, 1867; Rev. Andrew Hull, D. D., for about two years ending 1871; Rev. Thomas D. Pitts, from 1871 to 1880; Rev. R. W. Grange from 1880 to 1889. The present rector is Rev. Charles D. Williams, installed June 17, 1889. The membership at present is about 175, with a Sunday-school of 125.

We here give brief sketches of some of the earliest Methodist Episcopal churches in this county:

The Holmes Methodist Episcopal church, now an appointment on Smithfield circuit, Steubenville, is probably the oldest Methodist Episcopal church organization in Ohio. The first church building ever erected west of the river by that denomination was the original house put up by this congregation in 1803, on the banks of Short creek. It is called the Holmes meeting house, after Jacob Holmes, a prominent member of the society and local minister, who lived near it. It was a hewed log house, about twenty-six feet long, with chimney in the side. The fireplace was not less than seven feet in the clear, the height of story nine feet. The joists were close together and covered with clapboards, forming the ceiling. The roof was clapboards held on by weight poles. The floor was of puncheons, and the seats were made by splitting small-sized trees in two pieces. The house ranged with the creek, and the door was in the end fronting the southeast. There was not one dollar in money expended in the building. The people came together, cut the timber, hewed the logs, split the clapboards, and put up the building. Jacob Holmes, Charles Moore, Richard Moore, Isaac Meek and Mr. Crane originated the enterprise. There

was preaching occasionally at Jacob Holmes's and Isaac Meek's before the building was erected, but there is no account of any preaching earlier than 1800. This church was abandoned in 1810, in consequence of the difficulty of crossing the creek in times of high water and ice, in the winter season. The creek now runs over where the graveyard was, including nearly, if not all, the location of the church. Some of the bodies in the graveyard were removed to other cemeteries, while others were doubtless carried away by the waters. The logs of the building are still preserved, and canes have been made from them and presented to eminent ministers.

In 1810 a new house was completed, about a half mile from the first and on higher ground. The ground, which was secured for the church and graveyard, was deeded to Jacob Holmes, John Stoneman, William Storer, Jacob Jones, James Smith, S. Moore, E. Pierce, R. Moore and John Barkhurst. The house, originally, was a singular structure. It was a long narrow building; the pulpit and door were in the sides. The pulpit place was made by the building of a large pen of logs outside and connected with the main walls; the same arrangement was made at the door, forming a large vestibule, giving the house the appearance of an ark, with large wheel houses at the side. For several years it had neither stoves nor chimneys. Two places were made on the floor, of stones and mortar, and the house was warmed by burning charcoal on these elevations. Some seventy ministers have preached to this church. Up to the year 1829, there was a large and flourishing society, when the unfortunate division took place resulting in building a Methodist Protestant house of worship a mile away. In February, 1874, the trustees agreed to build a new and more commodious house. It was commenced in June and completed in November.

The Kramer Methodist Episcopal Church.— In preparing the history of any local church in Methodism, we meet peculiar difficulties, not from any lack of material, but from the fact that our early work was connectional instead of local; and, consequently, the records are widely scattered through "quarterly" and "annual conference minutes." The plan of the early itinerants was to embrace as much territory in a circuit as could be traveled around in four, six or eight weeks, preaching each day and establishing prayer meetings, and forming classes in private houses. As these clases grew in numbers and churches were built the work was divided until at last the station was formed. There was then no missionary society to assist in the support of the ministry. The country was wild, the settlements distant — roads not made — the church was to be gathered from the wilderness. The itinerant could only hope for a bare support as he followed in the path of the pioneer and gathered the people to preach the gospel. The Ohio circuit, which finally embraced Steubenville, was formed in 1787, but the first Methodist preaching here, of which we have any account, was in the summer of 1794, when Samuel Hitt and John H. Reynolds preached a few sermons in the midst of much opposition. Their circuit embraced Ohio county in Virginia, Washington county in

Pennsylvania, and the settlements on both sides of the Ohio river from the mouth of the Muskingum to near Pittsburgh.

In 1810 a class of twelve was permanently formed, with Bernard Lucas as leader, and the meetings which had been carried on for ten years previously at different houses in the town, were still continued, but with renewed vigor. In 1811 Bezaleel Wells gave the church a lot on which to erect a suitable building. Many of the large gatherings previously had been held in the old log court house. In 1821 the church building was increased by the addition of a large cross building which gave the church the name of the "old ship." In 1830 the church suffered a loss of membership of some ninety members that withdrew and formed the Fifth Street Methodist Protestant church. In 1854 the "old ship" was dismantled and the present edifice was erected and called the Kramer church, in recognition of the munificent gift from Allen Kramer, of Pittsburgh. The Kramer church has been the scene of many large and successful revivals, and has always been at the front in active Christian work. The Hamline Methodist Episcopal church was formed from the Kramer in 1844. The Thompson chapel was formed from it in 1868, by an amicable division, sixty-three members leaving to establish the new church.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Richmond.—About the year 1800, a young Methodist preacher by the name of Joseph Hall came to Ohio and married Miss Dillah Moores, daughter of James Moores, of Salem township, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 2, township 10, range 3, where Mr. E. Burchfield now lives. He preached occasionally at the house of his father-in-law, James Moores, afterward at the house of Stephen Ford and Henry Jackman alternately, until a small log church was built on the land of Henry Jackman. The first class was formed about 1808, of which the following persons were members: James Moores and wife, Elizabeth; Henry Jackman and wife, Christina; Joseph Hall and wife, Dillah; Stephen Ford and wife, Ruth; George Hout and wife, Christina. Judge James Moores was the first class leader. During the year 1832, a church (brick, 40x44) was built at Richmond. This building, with some alterations, stood until 1861, when it was replaced by the present structure (45x66, brick) at a cost of $5,000. Location, east side of South Sugar street. There are at present 265 members.

Mt. Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. James B. Finley first preached in that locality, at the house of Adam Jackman, in the year 1814, and organized the first class. Members of class: Richard Coulter and wife, Adam Jackman, Mary Jackman, Margaret Jackman, Jane Patterson, Isabel Whittaker, George Alban, Garrett Albertson, ——— Strickland, William Nugent, Richard Jackman, Jane Jackman, Jane Armstrong, John Crawford, James Crawford, Martin Swickard, Margaret Swickard, Jacob Vail, and some others whose names are not remembered. Richard Coulter was the leader of the class.

Preaching was continued at the house of Adam Jackman for twelve years. The first church edifice—a brick building—was then erected.

In this building the society continued to worship for thirty years. In the year 1856, the present neat and commodious frame building was completed and dedicated. With the exception of a brief interval it has always been connected with Richmond.

Long's Methodist Episcopal church, in Cross Creek township, was organized about 1803. It was an offspring from the Episcopalian church of that locality. J. B. Finley was probably its first minister.

The Methodist Episcopal church in this county is strong and vigorous and has kept pace with the increasing population. There are at present thirty Methodist Episcopal churches within the limits of Jefferson county, with a membership aggregating about 5,000.

The Methodist Protestant church in this county dates back to 1827, and the first church of this denomination was organized at Mt. Pleasant. The first Methodist church built was a small brick, built in the village of Mt. Pleasant about the year 1815, at the east end of the town, on ground owned by David McMasters, a local minister. The house was used some years for school purposes. About the year 1827 the subject of lay delegation commenced to be agitated in the church, and during that year a separation took place. With but few exceptions the members withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal organization and organized non-Episcopal societies. They continued to occupy the same church building. The lot had not been leased by the society, and David McMasters dying in that year, it was subsequently deeded to the Methodist Protestant organization, which was organized in 1829 by William B. Evans, a local minister. Samuel Pennington was the first class leader; Rev. David McMasters, Anna McMasters, Aaron B. Townsend, Mary Withrow, Mrs. Kurlin, James Davis and wife, were some of the original members, none of whom are now living. In 1839 the old house was taken down and a new church building erected on the same site, 40x50 feet. When the new house was near completion it took fire from a defective flue and destroyed the roof and plastering, delaying its completion until 1842. During the rebuilding the society occupied the Presbyterian church. The new house when finished was the house of the Union Sabbath school, and was used for temperance meetings, school exhibitions, and other public meetings, and was replaced by a new house 40x60 feet, in 1869, on the same lot. This structure has basement and vestibule, and was dedicated by Alexander Clark in the winter of 1869, costing about $6,000. The society, like all others, has had its days of prosperity and its seasons of adversity. This church now numbers 389 members, and a Sunday-school of 320 children, and twenty teachers. J. D. Murphy is the present pastor.

The Methodist Protestant church, situated on Fifth street, below Market, in Steubenville, was organized in 1830, under the leadership of Rev. George Brown, when ninety-three members withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal church. The original building put up by this congregation was torn down in 1853, and the present one erected. This church, at present, has a membership of 354, and a Sunday-school of 250 scholars and teachers. Rev. S. A. Fisher is the present pastor.

The first class of the Methodist Protestant church, at Toronto, was organized in 1851. Joseph Hamilton was the first pastor. In 1853 a church building was erected, and at the present time the membership of the Toronto Methodist Protestant church is 300, with a Sunday-school numbering 300. William Hastings is the present pastor.

The Methodist Protestant church, at Empire, has a membership of 144, and a Sunday-school of 148 scholars and teachers. S. T. Allen is present pastor.

The Smithfield Methodist Episcopal church numbers the largest congregation of this denomination in the county, being 359, and has a Sunday-school attendance of over 200. S. S. Fisher is the present pastor.

In the country there are ten Methodist Protestant churches, five pastoral charges and ten Sunday-schools.

The Catholic Church.— The early history of the Catholic church in Jefferson county does not begin with the time when her membership became so numerous here that public services were held, a church edifice built and a resident pastor ministered to the spiritual wants of his people. Long before this Catholic church was making steady progress in this county, even before the opening of the present century, several prominent Catholics were found in the vicinity of Steubenville. Amongst these will be remembered Mr. Tiernan, who was a farmer, and whose two sons, Michael and John, were afterward merchants in Steubenville. There was also a wealthy and refined family named Sullivan, owning a large farm across the river in Virginia. One of the family was Dr. Sullivan, who practiced medicine in Steubenville. Also Mr. John Rodgers, who came to this place about 1792, and built a powder mill on Cross creek before the war of 1812. He also erected at that early day a lumber mill and flouring-mill on Cross creek, and shipped his flour to New Orleans in flat-boats to find a market. He was regarded as a man of great ability and enterprise. His name was as good as a bond amongst the business men of the West and South. Though born in Ireland he conversed with his Pennsylvania German customers in their own tongue, and was besides a fine Latin scholar. Two of his children are Mrs. Davis, of Clinton street, and Mrs. McGuire, whose daughter is Mrs. Capt. McCann, corner of Seventh and Logan streets, Steubenville. Mr. McGuire and Mr. John Brady, whose farm is at the head of Market street, were also early settlers. There was also a Mrs. Butler, Old Mammy Butler she was called, who lived on North street, and a Mr. Fanning, who was a cabinet-maker. These, with many others whose names are forgotten, were all in Steubenville and vicinity. They fondly clung to the old faith of their fathers, and taught the same to their children and grandchildren. And thus the Catholic church was gradually gaining ground long before a building, surmounted by a cross, made its appearance. As an instance of the devotedness of these early settlers to their holy faith, some would go to Pittsburgh to receive holy communion, and John Tiernan, then in business in Steubenville, wrote and had printed a little book in de-

fense of the Catholic faith, and in reply to some local agitation against Catholicity at that time.

The spark of living faith was kept alive by the visits of the good old Catholic missionary priests from Pittsburgh. The first of these was Rev. Father O'Brien, and he was succeeded by Rev. Father McGuire. These good priests visited these scattered members of their flock down the Ohio from house to house, baptized the children, joined the young people in marriage, offered the holy sacrifice of the mass, presented the gospel, instructed the rising generation, visited the sick and buried the dead. A few yet living remember them well, and how the glad news would pass from house to house when the good father came amongst them. This continued until about the year 1830. Steubenville by this time was getting to be a lively river town, and its manufacturing industries attracted skilled workmen from the east, many of whom were Catholics. Rev. Father McGrady, an Irish priest of great talent and energy, then residing in Hanover, Columbiana county, had by this time taken charge of Steubenville as a missionary, and seeing the congregation in Steubenville growing rapidly he laid the foundation of St. Pius church, the first Catholic church in Jefferson county, in 1832. The church was a small brick building, and occupied the site of the present St. Peter's Catholic church, corner Fourth and Logan streets, Steubenville. Good old Mr. McGuire deserves special mention for the active part he took in raising funds for the new church, which though small, was then a great undertaking. Rev. Father McGrady attended his charge in Steubenville every two weeks till March, 1835, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Father James Conlan. About this time (1835) there were (besides the families already mentioned) the following Catholic families residing in the town of Steubenville: Mr. Patrick Duffy, Mr. James McLuinness, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Owen Connelly, Mr. I. McCarty, Mr. John Smith and Mr. Owesney.

During the administration of Father Conlan quite a number of German Catholics were added to the rising congregation, including the families of Mr. John Bord, Mr. John Nath and Mr. Parola, in 1837. Also the Baslers, Kellers and Mr. Standley, lately deceased. In fact, by this time the congregation was so numerous that it is impossible to give names. Rev. Father James Conlan, like his predecessor, resided in Hanover and Steubenville every two weeks alternately for ten years, till he was succeeded by Rev. James F. Kearney, in March, 1845.

Rev. Father Kearney was the first resident pastor of Steubenville, and held divine services every Sunday in the little brick church of St. Pius, erected by Father McGrady, in 1832. He remained in charge until October, 1848, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Father O'Farrell, who was pastor till August 1, 1850, when on his removal from Steubenville, Father Kearney again looked after the congregation till December of the same year, when Archbishop Purcell appointed Rev. Emanuel Thienpont, pastor of St. Pius church, Steubenville, December, 1850. Father Thienpont was a native of Belgium,

a man of great industry and administrative ability, and taken altogether, as good a specimen of the old missionary priests as could be found in the last half century. Taking advantage of the favorable circumstances afforded by numerous public works connected with the building of the Pan Handle railroad then through Steubenville, he took down the little church of St. Pius and erected on its site in 1853, the present large edifice known as St. Peter's church. A piece of land was purchased west of the city and a cemetery was opened there. Father Thienpont continued to ably manage the affairs of the church until 1865, when he was given an easier charge on account of his advancing years. He died 1873, on the mission in Logan. W. T. Bigelow succeeded him, but his life work was cut short by the small pox in 1871, which he contracted while acting a hero's part in administering to the sick. Father Tuomey was then in charge, but he soon followed Father Bigelow to the grave, dying in 1873. Rev. Father J. A. Murray had charge up to 1876, then Rev. H. B. Dues for a short time. After him came Rev. B. Wisman in 1877. His health began to fail and Rev. M. M. A. Hartnedy took charge February 28, 1879.

Besides St. Peter's church in Steubenville, there is another Catholic church in the southern part of the city. This is the Holy Name church dedicated July 20, 1885, and in charge of Rev. J. Hartley. The Catholic church has churches at other different points in the county, namely: Hammondsville, Irondale, Toronto, Mingo, and other smaller missions. Both the churches at Steubenville have graded schools under the charge of the sisters of charity, and the general supervision of Rev. M. M. A. Hartnedy. Rev. Hartnedy also established St. Peter's high school in 1879, which has graduated fifty scholars, and where all the higher branches of a liberal education are taught. The high school has increased in membership every year. About five years ago a new site was chosen for a Catholic cemetery and was duly dedicated as such, being now called Mt. Calvary cemetery. Under Rev. Hartnedy's charge, St. Peter's has undergone much improvement. The entire front of the church was remodeled, and now it presents an elegant appearance. In 1888, on the site of the pastor's residence, he caused to be erected an elegant two-story stone building now called "The Deanery." This building is probably the finest of its kind in Ohio.

The United Presbyterian church, Steubenville, was organized in 1810, and is among the oldest in the city. It was originally connected with the Associate Reformed church, one of the bodies which, by union in 1858, formed the United Presbyterian church. The first pastor was Rev. George Buchanan. He began his labors here in the fall of 1810, was ordained and installed as pastor, June 4, 1811, and continued in his charge of the congregation until his death, which took place on the 14th of October, 1855, at the age of about seventy-two. Mr. Buchanan was a zealous and faithful minister of Christ. His personal character was such as to command the respect and confidence of all. His labors were abundant, and can only be appreciated by those who are acquainted with the trials of a pioneer life.

For nearly thirty years from the time of his settlement he served as pastor of two other congregations besides that in Steubenville — Yellow Creek, in the same county, twenty miles distant, and Hermon's Creek (now called Paris), in Washington county, Penn. In 1838 he gave up these two congregations and concentrated his labors in Steubenville. From an early period, in addition to his pastoral work, he conducted a classical school, and was the educator, in part, at least, of many who have attained distinction, among whom may be named the late Hon. E. M. Stanton. "He rests from his labors, and his works do follow him." The membership of the congregation was at first very small, only twenty-six names appearing on the joint call of the three churches above named for Mr. Buchanan, and of these twenty-six some few were only adherents and not communicants. It grew steadily, however. There is no certain information as to the membership at or before the death of Mr. Buchanan, but a few years after his death it numbered 180. During the course of its history many of the best and most influential citizens of Steubenville have been connected with it. Few of the older members now survive. Less than forty of those whose names are now upon the roll were received during Mr. Buchanan's life. The membership at present is about 220. The long pastorate of Mr. Buchanan has been followed by several shorter ones. Rev. J. K. Andrews was pastor from January, 1857, until October, 1863; Rev. J. W. Clokey, from July, 1864, until December, 1868; Rev. T. J. Kennedy, from January, 1870, until April, 1873; Rev. S. J. Stewart, from February, 1874, until February, 1877; Rev. William S. Owens, from 1877 to 1887; Rev. W. R. Harshaw, from 1887, until 1889, when he severed his connection with the church, since which time there has been no pastor. The first place of worship was the old court house. Here the congregation assembled until about 1815. From that time for nearly two years, services were held in a two-story building, used as a school-house, on Fourth street, east side, between Washington and North, the site of which is now occupied by the Christian church. The first building owned by the congregation was erected, as nearly as can now be ascertained in 1817. It stood on the same lot, in the rear of the present edifice, fronting on North street.

In 1838 a one-story building was erected on the present site. In 1859 this building was remodeled and made two stories high. This building was torn down in 1882, and the present handsome church erected in the same year, and was dedicated January 1, 1883. The membership of the church at this time is 222.

The oldest United Presbyterian church in the county is Piney Fork, in Smithfield township. The first preaching here was in 1800. The first pastor was Rev. Alexander Calderhead, a Scotch minister of the Associate Reform church. He preached here until his death in 1812. Soon after Calderhead's death, Rev. John Walker commenced preaching to the church. December, 1821, Rev. Thomas Hanna accepted a call in connection with Cadiz. He was pastor until 1835, when Rev. Joseph Cloky took charge. In 1840, Mr. Cloky and congregation

connected themselves with the Steubenville Associate Reformed Presbytery. In 1842, Rev. Cloky quitted his charge. The congregation then had no pastor until 1856, when Rev. William Lorimer became pastor. He was released from his charge in the spring of 1859. In May, 1860, Rev. J. M. Jamison became pastor, and still continues in charge.

They at first preached in the woods. They built a tent between two trees and covered it with clapboards, and the congregation sat on logs and poles arranged for seats. They afterward built a cabin to be used in winter. In 1824, they built a hewed log house 60x30. In 1838, they built the present house, a brick building, 69x30. Its membership in 1889, was eighty-six.

Another early church of this denomination is the United Presbyterian church of Richmond. The original society from which this has sprung, was organized by Rev. Alex. Calderhead, in 1805, at the house of Col. John Andrews, on the northeast quarter of section 6, township 10, range 3. John Collins, John Johnson and John Walker were ordained ruling elders. A tent six feet long, five feet wide and seven feet high, of clapboards, was erected in 1806, on the farm of James McLain, and moved on a sled, from place to place, to suit the convenience of the preacher or the congregation. In 1811, Rev. George Buchanan became pastor, and in 1816, a hewn log meeting house 24x28, called "Union church," was erected on the lands of David Andrews. Rev. Buchanan was succeeded in 1831, by Rev. Hugh Parks, under whose auspices a new church was built at Richmond in 1836. This was replaced by the present building, in 1851. Rev. Parks was succeeded by Rev. William Lorimer, in 1838, and he remained pastor until 1858. Rev. J. H. Peacock was pastor from 1859 until 1871. From that time, the Rev. J. B. Borland has been pastor. The present membership is about ninety.

Yellow Creek United Presbyterian Church.— The first preacher of the Associate Presbyterian denomination who preached in the vicinity, was Rev. E. N. Scroggs, in the year 1814. Rev. John Walker and Dr. Ramsey also preached at times. The congregation was organized under an act of the legislature in 1820, Rev. E. N. Scroggs officiating. Amongst the first members were Henry Crabs and wife, Anna; Hamilton Walker and wife, Mary; William Kelley and wife, Christiana; Matthew Barr and wife, Margaret; Samuel Dorrance and wife, Mary; John Jordan and wife, Mary Ann; Thomas George and wife, Jane; John Kean and wife, Mary, and Sarah Story. Thomas George and Henry Crabs were elected ruling elders. The first preaching was done in the house of Thomas George; next in a tent, and 1828 a brick building was put up, 30x40; afterward enlarged to 30x60. In 1858 a frame building 40x60, was erected, which is still occupied by the congregation. The succession of ministers is as follows: Rev. E. N. Scroggs and Dr. Ramsey; Rev. John Donaldson, twelve years; Rev. James Patterson, eighteen years; Rev. John Easton, one year; Rev. T. Simpson, from December 25, 1856, to September 12, 1861; Rev. James Golden, from April 4, 1863, to April 1, 1869; Rev. H. Y. Leeper,

from January, 1870, to the present. The congregation at the present time numbers 134 members.

Other United Presbyterian churches in the county are the Toronto United Presbyterian church, established in 1869, which now has a fine building and a membership of about fifty. The Knoxville United Presbyterian church organized in 1837, by Rev. Samuel Taggart and John Donaldson, with a membership of seventeen. Its membership now is about 200 and it erected in 1875, its present church edifice. The Grant Hill United Presbyterian church, organized in 1866, in which year the church was built. It is situated in Brush Creek township, and has a membership of sixty-eight. Rev. S. W. Clark preached the first sermon in this church.

The first Congregational church of Steubenville, was organized in 1875, with a membership of forty. Rev. H. M. Tenney was first called to the pastorate of it, and he served as such until 1880. Then W. F. Blackman was pastor until 1885. Then Daniel Bradley up to May, 1888. Since then Rev. C. W. Carroll has been pastor, and the church has made a steady growth. For the first years of its existence the church held services in the old Philharmonic hall, on North Fourth street, then in the second story of the Odd Fellows building, now occupied by the Y. M. C. A. In 1883, the church purchased ground and erected an elegant church structure on Washington street. The church lately had erected in the alcove in the rear of the pastor's desk, one of the finest pipe organs in eastern Ohio. The membership at present is 200.

There are two German churches in the city of Steubenville. They are both of the German Lutheran denomination. One is on Fifth street near Market, and the other on the corner of Third and South. The Fifth street building was erected about 1862. Rev. George Pfuhe was the first minister. About 1880, some points of difference arising between different members, a part of the congregation withdrew and formed a new church organization and purchased the Third and South street property. The Fifth street congregation seems to be the strongest, although the church was considerably weakened by the split.

At Salem there is the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, which is the first of this denomination organized in the county. It was organized 1814, by Rev. John Rhinehart. The present house of worship was built in 1870 in Salem village, the former place was about one mile east of the village. The present membership is about seventy-five. The following are the Disciple churches of the county:

Disciples Church of Smithfield.—This church was started on Salt Run, about 1831, under the labors of Thomas Campbell. It was removed to Smithfield in 1836. The first elders were William Scott, Joshua Carle and John Cramlet, of whom Joshua Carle is now the only one living. The first deacon was David Carson. Alexander Campbell preached here occasionally for a number of years. Elder Young, of Wellsburg, was among the first who preached for the congregation; also Jonas Hartzell, Dr. George Lucy and Harrison Jones.

The first meetings were held in the school-house, but in 1838, a good, comfortable brick building was erected, costing over $1,000. This house is still occupied by the congregation. There are at present about sixty members, with regular preaching once a month. As there is no baptistry in the church, the ordinance of baptism is generally attended to in McIntyre's creek, some two miles distant from the church. In 1867 a Sunday-school was organized, with James P. Hopkins as superintendent. This school is still in progress.

The Christian church in Steubenville traces its origin back to Alexander Campbell who, among his early labors, founded a congregation in Steubenville. The first authentic records of the society are dated 1841, when the small brick church on Dock street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, was built. This was occupied by them for thirty years, when the church purchased the Second Presbyterian church building on Fourth, north of Washington. This is the building now occupied by the Christian church. The early trials of this church were severe, but hard, energetic Christian work has given it permanency, and it now numbers a membership of over 225. Rev. A. E. Bosworth is the present pastor. Connected with the church is a baptistry back of the pulpit, where the ordinance of baptism can be administed in full view of the congregation.

At Brilliant there is a prosperous church of the Christian denomination, which erected a fine church building in 1889. Its membership is over 150. At Toronto a society is formed for the erection of a church of this denomination, but no final steps have yet been taken.

Christian Church at New Somerset.—This church was first organized September 19, 1840, by Elder John Jackman, with the following members: Joseph Marshall and wife, Matthias Swickard and wife, G. H. Puntious and wife, Daniel Householder and wife, John Billman and wife, Hannah Zeatherbery, Jennet McGee, Emily Coffman and Mary Householder. The first church officers were Joseph Marshall, G. H. Puntious and Matthias Swickard, elders, and Daniel Householder, deacon. In June, 1841, Peter Householder was elected deacon. The first regular preacher employed was Charles E. Van Vorhis, for $37.50 for one-fourth of his time. He was succeeded by the following ministers or elders: John Jackman, Mahlon Martin, Eli Regal, Cornelius Finney, Thomas Dyal, J. M. Thomas, J. D. White, Mason Terry, J. A. Wilson, Robert Atherton, D. O. Thomas, A. Skidman, M. P. Hayden and others, who held protracted meetings for the church. The first church was built in 1841, of brick, 28x40 feet. The present membership is 100. The present pastor is J. W. Kemp. Of the charter members but two are living, Matthias Swickard and Mary Householder.

At Unionport, in this county, there is a Disciple church with a fair membership.

Mount Moriah—Regular Baptist.—This is the oldest regular Baptist church in Jefferson county. It was first organized at Steubenville, May 17, 1812. Daniel Woodward was chosen clerk, and Rev. Samuel Yateman was called to be its minister, which call he cheer-

fully accepted. In the "Declaration of Principles" set forth by these early pioneers, we quote:

"ART. 15. We believe that pride is forbidden in the Scriptures, and that it is the duty of all the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus to adorn themselves in modest apparel as people professing godliness.

"ART. 16. We believe that the principle and practice of slaveholding is an abhorrent sin in the sight of God, and very inhuman to man; we therefore refuse to commune with slaveholders at the Lord's table, and with any that will commune with them."

After a lapse of two years, we find this record: "The church having thought proper to remove their meetings of business from Steubenville, met at the house of Mordecai Cole, near Cross creek, in Wayne township, Jefferson county, on the 5th day of March, 1814." This was near where Unionport now is. Their meetings appear to have been held at private houses for some years, and, though the country was new and sparsely settled, and all were busy in clearing away the forests and opening up homes, they were not unmindful of their religious duties, but promptly attended all their meetings, many traveling from three to sixteen miles. The last record we have of this church is September 20, 1817:

"Church met at the house of Peter Hesser, when, after preaching, Thomas White and Zachariah Prichard presented letters from the Thumb Run church of Faquier county, Va., and were recieved into fellowship."

About this time the scattered members of this church appear to have united with the regular Baptist church at Hopedale, Harrison county, about seven miles from the neighborhood where these members lived, where they continued to attend worship until 1823, when, on account of the distance they had to travel, they petitioned to be set off to themselves again. They were regularly constituted a new church, by the name of Pine Run church, and a new hewed building was erected the same year and solemnly dedicated. The first sermon preached in it was by Elijah Stone, who was the first regular pastor. The next pastor was Rev. Hipsley, then followed by John Long, Thomas W. Greer, Solomon Sells, George Jones, George Wharton, George C. Sedgwick, ——— Squibb, Washington Glass.

The original members composing this church at its reorganization in 1823, were James Shockney, and Rebecca Shockney, his wife; Luke Tipton, and Theresa Tipton, his wife; Thomas Rowland and Deborah Rowland, his wife; Andrew Roloson and Hannah Roloson, his wife—eight members in all.

The original log house having been occasionally repaired and weatherboarded, is still standing in a good state of preservation, though no regular preaching has been held in it for some years. It is yet the legal property of the church.

The Pine Run church, after its re-organization in 1823, appears to have been for many years a strong, influential body, with a flourishing Sabbath school connected with it, but a large and influential portion of its members situated in the neighborhood of where Mount

Moriah church now stands, became desirous of building a new house there and establishing the church at that place, which being opposed by those living in the neighborhood of Pine Run, those favoring the removal voluntarily withdrew and built a new house and formed themselves into a regular church organization, which they called Mount Moriah. A council was called to consider the propriety of the action. This council met July 6, 1861, and after examining "the articles of faith," etc., of the brethren and sisters, resolved to recognize them as a regular Baptist church, with the name of Mount Moriah, and on Sabbath, Rev. W. R. McGowan preached the sermon, Rev. J. Davis offered prayer and gave the hand of fellowship, and G. C. Sedgwick, the charge of the church. The infant church elected the following officers: G. C. Sedgwick, pastor; S. B. Thorp, clerk; Andrew Ralston, W. P. Saunders, W. Merriman and G. W. Ralston, deacons; John Cole, John L. Megrail and John Walden, trustees. The number that united as members on that occasion was thirty-five.

For about a year the church held its meetings in a barn and sometimes in a school-house, near. In the summer of 1862, John and Thomas Cole gave the church an acre of land, upon which the present house was built. In regard to furnishing the house we find this entry upon the church records:

"WHEREAS, the Smithfield chapter of R. A. Masons have generously donated us the sum of $20 to pay for our lamps, therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this church be tendered to the Chapter for their kindness to us, and may Heaven bless them in all their deeds of charities and labors of love."

A Sabbath school was organized and prayer meetings held. In the fall of 1864, the pastor, Rev. G. C. Sedgwick, impelled by a sense of duty, resigned his charge and entered the service of his country.

In November, 1864, Rev. S. D. Ross was engaged as pastor to fill the vacancy. Before two years had expired, this pastor was compelled by failing health to seek rest among the friends of his youth in his northern home. Rev. W. J. Dunn was invited to assume the pastorate which he did, October 6, 1866. After serving the church four years, this pastor also leaving the church it was pastorless until 1871, when he returned and served one year, and again left them. The congregation, without a pastor, became scattered, and the Sabbath school diminished, until in the spring of 1873, Rev. G. C. Sedgwick again took charge of the congregation which is now in a prosperous condition. Upon the establishment of Mount Moriah and a withdrawal of so large a portion of its members, Pine Run church is no longer able to keep up an organization, and for some years its meetings have ceased.

The Society of Friends of Mt. Pleasant.—Among the early settlers of Jefferson county, the Society of Friends formed a considerable portion as to numbers, and by no means an unimportant part as to influence. These pioneers brought, not only the indomitable industry and thrift which soon transformed the wilderness to a community of pros-

perous homes, but also an intensity of religious fervor, and a fidelity to clearly defend convictions of right, which made them a strong power in shaping the contour of thought around them.

The stream of immigration flowed from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina — many coming as far as Friends' settlements in western Pennsylvania as early as 1799, and waiting there until the government was prepared to dispose of lands west of the Ohio river. Numbers from North Carolina sought this more rigorous climate that their children might grow up free from the association of slavery. Baltimore yearly meetings had for a long period held a testimony against this prevailing evil, and throughout the limits of the society a strong feeling on the subject existed which bore fruits in the new land. The first Friends' meeting west of the Ohio river was probably held in the autumn of 1800, near the tent of Jonathan Taylor, where he first located in what is known as Concord, Belmont county, about five miles from Mt. Pleasant. He had encamped in the forest while building his cabin in this new wilderness home. The little gathering consisted of himself, his wife and a few other individuals, seated under spreading branches upon newly felled logs. When the cabin was put up and covered, and the floor which consisted of puncheons partly laid, the meetings were transferred to it. The first meeting held in this cabin was on a First-day of the week. It had been preceded by a time of considerable rain, which in anticipation, rendered the accommodations very desirable. The poles designed for sleepers on which to lay the remainder of the floor, served as seats. We are justified in supposing that meetings for worship were from this time regularly held, as meetings for transacting the business of the society were regularly established, under the care of Friends in the east, as early as 1802.

The Stantons, Lipseys, and a number of other Friends families settled near Mt. Pleasant in 1800. Jonathan Taylor soon removed from Concord to within a short distance of that place, on what is now known as the Updegraff farm. The years of 1801–2–3, were laborious ones. Forests were to fell, and the ground to prepare for planting sufficient for present need. Houses were to be built, and the pressing wants incident to pioneer life were to be met, but in 1804 a log meeting house was built near where the Short Creek house now stands, one-half mile west of Mt. Pleasant. The records of a monthly meeting, called Short Creek, open third month, 5th, 1804. At this first meeting the subject of the pious and guarded education of the youth and the state of schools was weightily considered, and a committee appointed to give the subject further solid consideration. Nathan Updegraff was appointed to serve as clerk, Jesse Hall and Henry Lewis from Short Creek preparative meeting and James Carr, from Plymouth preparative meeting, to serve as overseers. The records of this meeting show a rapidly increasing membership by direct application and certificate brought by families moving within its limits, from the monthly meetings to which they previously belonged. So prosperous was the society, that in 1806 ten acres of land

was bought. The deed was executed by Horton Howard, September 25, 1806, and made "to Nathan Updegraff, Aaron Brown, Enoch Harris and Jonathan Taylor, as trustees of the Society of Friends or Quakers, on behalf of themselves and jointly with the whole Short Creek monthly meeting of the Society." The consideration money was $30. The Short Creek meeting house, which still stands, was built in 1807, on this land, at an expense of $2,000. Its dimensions are 45x70. This lovely spot has truly come to be a city of the dead. The burying ground upon its summit, which overlooks a wide expanse of beautiful scenery, having received with nature's tenderness the forms of generation after generation of those who have gathered there for worship. In the spring of 1807 Short Creek quarterly meeting was organized, consisting of five monthly meetings, viz.: Concord, Short Creek, Salem, Miami, and West Branch. Four of these were in Ohio and West Branch in what was called the Indiana territory.

Ohio yearly meeting was set off from the yearly meeting of Baltimore in 1812, and was composed of Friends west of the Allegheny mountains. The first yearly meeting was held at Short Creek in 1813. During the years 1815–16 what is well known as the yearly meeting house was built in Mt. Pleasant, and was first occupied in 1816. It is a large brick building, 190x62, and variously estimated as capable of accommodating from 1,500 to 2,500 persons. Although the exclusive property of the yearly meeting, it has been used by the society for particular meetings since second month, 1817, for the greater convenience of Friends residing in towns or country homes made this a more central point, members to the west of Mt. Pleasant still worshipping at Short Creek.

For a series of years the records of Short Creek monthly meeting show a rapid increase of membership. The minutes of tenth month, 1813, recommend Friends to continue their labor with those "who are still deficient in supporting our testimony respecting spirituous liquors," and a committee was appointed to have the subject in care. Marriages in accordance with established usage were frequent. The meeting of twelfth month 20, 1814, records as follows: "Benjamin Lundy and Esther Lewis appeared in this meeting and signified their intention of marriage with each other. They having consent of parents; George Kinsey and Ansalem Patterson are appointed to inquire into his clearness in other like engagements and report to the next meeting." According to custom a like committee was appointed in the women's meeting to make similar inquiries respecting the proposed bride. The meeting of first month 24, 1815, records that "the committee appointed to inquire into Benjamin Lundy's clearness, report that they find nothing to obstruct his proceeding in marriage with Esther Lewis. They are therefore at liberty to accomplish the same," and a committee was appointed in both the men's and women's meetings, to attend the marriage and report the "orderly accomplishment." From the meeting of second month 21st, we further learn that "the Friends appointed to attend the marriage of Benjamin

Lundy and Esther Lewis, report that the same was orderly accomplished," and from that held the 23d of fifth month, following that Benjamin Lundy and Esther, his wife, request a certificate to Plainfield monthly meeting, which was produced, approved and signed by the clerk. On sixth month 20, 1815, the representatives appointed the preceding month to attend the quarterly meeting, report that they all attended and inform "that it is recommended to the monthly meetings to appoint suitable committees to assist and encourage Friends in making wills in time of health." After due deliberation such an appointment was made. About the year 1818, the subject of establishing an institution for the guarded education of Friends' children was agitated, but the definite steps which resulted in the Friends boarding school of Mt. Pleasant were not taken until years afterward.

The memorable division which occurred in the various yearly meetings in America, and which originated the two branches commonly known as Orthodox and Hicksite Friends, took place in Ohio, ninth month and sixth day, 1828, during the week of yearly meeting. The party sympathizing with Elias Hicks adopted the simple name of Friends, while the other party assumed the name of Orthodox Friends; each party, however, claiming to hold the principles of George Fox and other early ministers and writers of the church. The probability is that from the rise of the society in the seventeenth century, there had really existed differences of opinion on some doctrinal points which were not particularly regarded in the earlier days, while still warm from the fever kindled by persecution, and filled with the spiritual health which the presence and influence of the devoted men and women who were instrumental in the rise and early prosperity of the society, had nourished. But when

> "Full long its feet the flowery ways
> Of peace had trod,"

and

> "Too cheaply truths, once purchased dear,
> Were made its own."

Controversy more and more prevailed on points which have perplexed the great and good in all ages of the Christian church, and respecting which widely diverse judgments have been reached by holy, God-loving, righteous men. As is the universal tendency where people are met on the basis of opinion, there developed two broad parties, which were necessarily irreconcilable, so long as that spirit prevailed, which in this age "gibbets men in sermons and burns them in print," and a permanent separation ensued. Oftimes

> "God's hand within the shadow lays
> The stone whereon His gates of praise
> Shall rise at last."

Perhaps from this cloud which caused grevious mourning among many in both divisions came a baptism into deep things, which brought such a new nearness to God's truth. That spiritual comfort is dis-

pensed, independent of theological articles of opinion, seems patent since unquestionably these branches of the church, both continued to receive strength from an edifying gospel ministry, and to abound in members highly blessed spiritually.

For years the orthordox branch continued meetings for worship at both Mt. Pleasant and Short Creek. Early in the year 1829 the branch denominated Hicksite purchased land one mile west of Mt. Pleasant at a point central for those in membership, and soon occupied a meeting-house built thereon for particular meetings, but continued to have the use of the houses at Short Creek and Mt. Pleasant when desired for quarterly and yearly meeting purposes.

The orthordox yearly meeting of Ohio was again disrupted, in 1854, into what are known as the Gurney and Wilbur factions. Soon after this, those in harmony with the part denominated Gurney Friends discontinued the use of the house on Short creek, all consolidating in the meeting convening in the yearly meeting house in Mount Pleasant, and those denominated Wilburites found it desirable to discontinue their meeting, held at Short Creek, the members being attached to their meetings at other points. The boarding-school property remained in the possession of this branch until 1874, when the supreme court of Ohio, by its decision settled the title in favor of the Gurney division. Previous to this decision the Wilbur Friends had continued to hold their yearly meeting at Mount Pleasant, but soon after made arrangements to remove it to Barnesville, Belmont county. Their last yearly meeting was held at Mount Pleasant, in tenth month of 1877.

Those who worship still in Mt. Pleasant appear to have departed, in some measure, from the plain, simple form of earlier years. They now send out ministers into the world as evangelists, and have adopted the same practice of singing, praying and preaching that other churches have, and the general manner of conducting the religious services is not very different from other churches. As one of their ministers expressed himself, it is now an aggressive and progressive church. After all its vicissitudes and trials it is still in a prosperous and flourishing condition, having had an addition of forty members within the last year. A Sabbath school was organized in connection with this church May 3, 1858, with Ellwood Ratcliff as superintendent. Early in its history care was extended toward certain children, who were prevented from attending from want of suitable clothing, and a committee was appointed to supply the wants of those in need. Solicitude was also felt for colored children and a committee was appointed in their behalf. This school is still continued. Friends known as Hicksites hold their meetings regularly in the house one mile west of Mt. Pleasant, built soon after the division of 1828. The meetings appear to be conducted in the primitive style of Friends, and those assembling to be substantial, intelligent citizens of the community.

The Friends church in Smithfield township, is undoubtedly the oldest church in the township. It was organized as early as 1802.

The first meetings were held at the private residences of members until about 1804, when they put up a log building near where the present one stands. They used this building until 1813, when a good substantial brick took its place. This brick, with some repairs, stood until 1879, when it was torn away and the present ample frame house was erected. This last building cost about $2,000. The building committee consisted of Nathan L. Wood, William M. Cope and Evan Purviance. The lot on which this building stands contains ten acres. It was deeded June 7, 1810, by James Carr, to George Hammond, Casparius Garretson, David Purviance and Nathan McGrew, as trustees for the society. This church was originally called Plymouth monthly meeting. In 1818 the name was changed to Smithfield meeting. The congregation at present numbers about 180 members. The following is a partial list of the original members of the church in 1802: Benjamin Townsend and Jemima his wife, Malchi Jolly, Richard Jelks, James Carr, William Kirk, George Hammond, James Hammond and David Purviance. The first marriage in this church was Evan Evans and Mary Brighte, or Brite, which took place April 20, 1808. The lot of ten acres on which the church stands is used as a cemetery. The first burial was a child of Malachi Jolly. The first grown person buried there was Jemima Townsend, wife of Benjamin Townsend. There was in connection with this church a Sabbath school established, commencing with about twenty scholars, that had increased to sixty in 1879. Evan Purviance has been superintendent for the last seven years. Joseph Hoyle is assistant superintendent and Mary E. Blackburn, secretary. The same cause that brought about the division in the churches of the Society of Friends throughout the land in 1828, that resulted in the establishment of two separate organizations, had the same effect in the Smithfield church as in the others. It divided into Hicksites and Orthodox parties. The Hicksites organized a society and in 1829 built themselves a house of worship near the east end of Fourth street, where they met and worshipped until 1859, when by removals their numbers became so small that they ceased to hold regular meetings and dissolved their organization and sold their property. Their house was a brick building and is now owned by William Vermillion.

In 1854, another division occurred in this church. This division was brought about by a difference of opinion between J. J. Gurney and Thomas Wilbur, on some theological points not clearly understood by the writer, and not necessary to the purpose of our work, if it was. These two parties were distinguished by the names of Gurneyites and Wilburites, more commonly called "Gurneys" and "Wilburs." The former of them being largely in the majority, retained possession of the property, and the "Wilburs" withdrew and formed a separate church organization. The seceding members, though very respectable in influence and standing in the community, were weak in numbers and have as yet built no meeting house, though they contemplate doing so. They hold their meetings at private residences.

The colored churches of this county are as follows: Two in Steu-

benville, the African Methodist Episcopal church, with a membership of ninety-six, and the Methodist Episcopal church (colored), with a membership of forty; the African Methodist Episcopal church at Mt. Pleasant, thirty-seven members, and the Methodist Episcopal church (colored) with fifty-two members; the Baptist church at Trenton, thirty-five members; the Smithfield African Methodist Episcopal church, forty-seven members; at McIntyre, the African Methodist Episcopal church, forty-nine members, and the Baptist church twenty-three members. These figures have been given to us by Rev. D. W. Butler, present pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal church of Steubenville.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PRESS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

THE STEUBENVILLE HERALD justly lays claim to being the oldest newspaper in the state, with perhaps a single exception. It was established by Lowry & Miller in the year 1806, its headquarters then being the one-story frame building on the east side of Third street immediately above Washington. In 1814 it was purchased by James Wilson, who had previously conducted the *Aurora* at Philadelphia. During the days of the whig party, it was a power in all this section of country. The entire sheet measured 22x18 inches, and it would hardly fill one corner of the present *Weekly Herald*. About 1838 Mr. Wilson became president of the Steubenville, Cadiz and Cambridge turnpike, and this, with his duties as associate judge of the court of common pleas, so absorbed his time that he gradually withdrew from active participation in the affairs of the paper, which was now run by his son Robert, and John Worstell. About 1843, they sold out to Nathan Purviance, who kept the paper but a very short time, when he disposed of it to W. R. Allison, a newspaper man of large experience and recognized ability, who, in 1847, established the *Daily Herald*. Mr. Allison retained control until October 1, 1873, when he was succeeded by P. B. Conn, the present proprietor. Since the *Herald* has been under the charge of the present proprietor, many and marked improvements have been made. The weekly edition now contains forty-eight columns. It is the recognized exponent of the republican party, not only for Jefferson county, but for eastern Ohio, and enjoys, as it deserves, an extended circulation and influence. Mr. J. B. Doyle is principal editorial writer.

Steubenville Daily and Weekly Gazette.—*The Weekly Gazette* was established by C. N. Allen, late editor of the Cadiz *Sentinel*, in Sep-

tember, 1865, though it might really be said to be erected upon the ruins of other newspaper enterprises, for previous to 1865 there had been several unsuccessful attempts made to maintain a live democratic paper in Steubenville. The original *Weekly Gazette* contained thirty-two columns. The prosperous times had the effect of building up a large and lucrative business for the publisher, and in 1868 a morning *Daily Gazette* was established—a neat, newsy, twenty-four column sheet, but the venture failed to obtain the patronage necessary to its continuance, and inside of a year the weekly was once more left in sole possession of the field, which it clung to with remarkable tenacity. The next attempt to establish a daily democratic paper was undertaken by C. N. Allen, in the fall of 1873, whose better judgment devised an evening edition as preferable to a morning paper. This proved successful, when the weekly was next relinquished and a semi-weekly substituted. On the 1st of February, 1875, the *Gazette* establishment was purchased by Messrs. H. H. McFadden and W. H. Hunter, of Cadiz, the latter gentleman having been one of the editors of the Cadiz *Sentinel*. The new firm were not slow to make themselves known and felt in the community. The semi-weekly was replaced by the present *Weekly Gazette*, which was then the largest paper in eastern Ohio, thirty-six columns. In May, 1875, the *Daily Gazette* was enlarged to twenty-eight columns. Under the careful and efficient management of McFadden & Hunter, the *Daily* and *Weekly Gazette* have alike flourished and become the factors of public opinion in Ohio to no inconsiderable extent. The editorials of the *Gazette* are largely quoted by its contemporaries throughout the country. Its editorials sparkle with originality of thought, earning for it extensive patronage and influence, ranking it among the leading papers of Ohio.

The Ohio Press, a first-class independent newspaper opposed to corrupt legislation, and in favor of "an honest government of the people and for the people," was established in August, 1879, by W. R. Allison, several years previously proprietor of the old "*Steubenville Herald*." Mr. Allison is extensively known and widely experienced as a journalist in this community, and still retains the editorial chair on the *Ohio Press*. The *Press* is an eight-page paper published every Thursday. A more extended notice of Mr. Allison's career as a journalist will be found elsewhere in this work.

Steubenville Germania, German weekly, appears every Saturday; independent in politics, four pages; size 26x40, subscription, $2.00; established by R. Schnorrenberg, August, 1870; from April 1, 1870, to April 1, 1879, the firm was Schnorrenberg & Gescheider. On this date the former retired, leaving Mr. Gescheider as sole proprietor and editor of the paper. Large circulation, steadily increasing throughout this and adjoining counties as well as in the states of Ohio and West Virginia.

The Steubenville Sunday News may be said to have grown out of what was once known as the *Sunday Local*, which enjoyed a merry existence of some two to three years, down to 1879, which year the *News*

was started. It is an eight-page forty-eight column paper, owned by the *Steubenville Sunday News Co.*, for whom Mr. G. G. Nichols is managing editor.

The Steubenville Sunday Life was established by George B. Huff, October 9, 1887. He is a young man of large newspaper experience, having worked his way up from the compositor's case to that of editor and publisher. The *Life* is a eight-column quarto. It is neatly printed and newsy; independent in politics. Mr. Huff is the son of T. A. Huff, well-known among the earlier citizens of Steubenville. George B. was educated in the public schools of Steubenville, and has at different times been engaged in the capacity of city editor, or reporter on the following well known journals: *Steubenville Herald, Gazette* and *Press; Leavenworth Sun*, Leavenworth, Kan., and *Cleveland Leader*. His paper is well supported, having a circulation of about 1,800.

Steubenville Evening Star.—The first issue of the *Evening Star* made its appearance October 14, 1889. It is a penny paper, started by W. W. Mackay more as an advertising sheet, but was soon giving considerable space to news. It is well supported by a circulation of 1,200, and large advertising patronage.

The first paper published in Toronto was issued in 1879 by T. M. Daniels, and printed for him by William B. Jewett on a small press, it being an eight-page sheet, size of page about five and one-half by eight inches. It ran this size for some months, when it was enlarged to a three-column folio, and afterward printed in Steubenville. After the lapse of four or five months more, it was again enlarged to a six-column folio. In the fall of 1880, Frank Stokes came from Knoxville, the same county, and associated himself in partnership with Mr. Daniels in the publication of the paper (which was then known as the *Sloan's Enterprise*, the name of the town at that time being Sloan's Station). A printing office was established and the publication continued under that name until 1881, when the name of the place was changed to Toronto, and the paper changed to the *Toronto Tribune*. Mr. Daniels died in 1884, and his interest in the paper was purchased by the remaining partner, who has continued to the present time. In 1882 the paper was changed to an eight-column folio, and in 1888 to a six-page eight-column sheet, since which it has been continued in the same form. It has a large circulation and influence, comparing very favorably with any of the local papers of the Ohio Valley.

The *Mingo News* was established in 1886 by W. C. Smith, a Steubenville printer, and run for some months as a six-column folio. He took in a partner in the person of Otis W. Yarnell, a printer, of Steubenville. This partnership was of but a few months' duration, and Mr. Smith continued the publication of the paper himself, doing the work of it at the office of the *Steubenville Herald*. In 1888 Mr. Smith took into partnership with him Mr. Frank Kelly, of Toronto, and the two continued the publication of the *News* about six months, when Mr. Smith retired. After the lapse of a few months Mr. Kelly also grew discouraged in the up-hill task of running a newspaper in a

small town, and arranged with the publisher of the *Tribune*, at Toronto, to take the *News* off his hands. The latter assumed the ownership of the paper, and moved the mechanical appurtenances of the same to Toronto, enlarged the paper to an eight-column sheet, and has since continued the publication, making a very creditable local paper out of it. Mr. A. J. Stedman, son of the Hon. Lyman Stedman, of Brown's Island, has had charge of the paper, and also looks after the interest of the *Tribune* at the county seat — a bureau being maintained there by the publisher to afford his papers increased advantages in the way of furnishing county news. Both papers have good circulations throughout the county and adjoining counties. The *Tribune*, having been established a number of years before the *News*, has a correspondingly wider field and larger circulation.

Mt. Pleasant.—The first paper published here was the *Philanthropist*, a small quarto size of eight pages, issued every Saturday at $3.00 a year. It was printed by Charles Osborne and devoted to the news of the day and the discussion of subjects of moral ethics. The first number made its appearance September 8, 1817. Mr. Osborne continued the paper until October 8, 1818, when he sold the establishment to Elisha Bates, who continued it under the same title, but reduced it from a quarto to an octavo of sixteen pages. Mr. Bates issued his first number, December 11, 1818, and published it till April 27, 1822, when it suspended.

In 1821, Benjamin Lundy published the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*. The paper was printed at Steubenville, and Mr. Lundy traveled on foot from Mt. Pleasant with his manuscript and returned with his printed paper. He continued it several months and removed it to Jonnsboro, Tenn. This was the first genuine abolition paper in the United States.

The *Village Banner* was published in 1835, one year, but none of the files remain.

In 1837–8 a paper was published by Elisha Bates, devoted to moral and religious subjects, but it has shared the fate of most of the others, its very name being forgotten. Still later, the *Life Boat* was published by John B. Wolf. It was a strong temperance paper. Besides these, there appears to have been several other periodicals published at various times.

On the 16th of September, 1822, Howard issued the first number of the *Juvenile Museum*, a semi-monthly magazine of eight pages, devoted to the entertainment and instruction of youth. With the eleventh number it was changed from a semi-monthly of eight pages to a monthly of sixteen pages. In the number for September 27, 1823, appears the editor's valedictory and the publication ceased. Then there was published from July, 1827, to perhaps 1831 or 1832, the *Miscellaneous Repository*, by Elisha Bates, a monthly periodical devoted to moral and religious subjects.

The *Friend's Expositor* was first issued January 1st, 1887, and is now in its 4th volume. It is owned, edited and published by D. B. Updegraff. It is not secular, nor is it political, but strictly a religious jour-

nal. Not sectarian at all, but with the design of promoting experimental and practical piety, it is thoroughly Catholic or universal in its tone and spirit. It is thirty-two pages, small quarto. Circulation about 1,500.

CHAPTER X.

MEDICAL HISTORY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

LITTLE is known of the early history of the medical profession of Jefferson county. There are no records of any early medical organization, if indeed such organization ever existed. The names of many of the earlier practitioners have passed into oblivion, with death of the pioneer residents upon whom they practiced the healing art. A few of those who were more conspicuous are remembered by the descendants of the first settlers. The present century has wrought many wonderful changes in the practice of medecine, in both the treatment of disease and the quality of drugs used. The best educated and more scientific of the profession have long since discarded the theory that cure depends upon the quantity of drugs administered. The diseases prevalent in the early settlement of the upper Ohio valley differ but little from those most common at this time. The rough, hilly and rugged surface of the country prevented the malaria which was so common in many sections of the country and proved such a terror to all new comers. As to who was the first to offer his service and professional skill to the people of Steubenville and vicinity, there is a diversity of opinion; and as the memory is at best uncertain, it would not be safe to accord that honor without more authentic and trustworthy information on the subject. At the time of the coming of Dr. William Stanton, 1832, now probably the oldest in practice in the county, Dr. Benjamin Mairs, who had come from north Ireland, was engaged in the practice. He was, however, preceded by others, among whom was Dr. Stanton, the father of the great war secretary, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. He is reputed to have been a man of great natural ability and very successful in the practice.

Contemporaneous with Dr. B. Stanton was Dr. Mason. He located in Steubenville early in the century, and practiced there for many years. Dr. Benjamin Dickson came perhaps as early as 1808, and deserves to be classed among the pioneers. Drs. Hammond and McGinty were here at an early date, the latter went to St. Louis. Dr. Thomas Johnson came in 1834, and the brother of Edwin M. Stanton began the practice early, but after a few years went to West Virginia, where he died many years ago. Perhaps, the most conspicuous of

those who may be classed among the early physicians, was Benjamin Tappan, the son of the once famous senator by the same name, of whom mention is made elsewhere. Dr. Tappan was in both literary and professional training far in advance of the physicians of his day. After attending some of the best schools of his native country, he went to Europe, and in Paris he spent much of his time in the study of his profession, besides devoting much attention to the study of the languages, in which he became proficient.

Drs. Shane, Hamilton, Lester and Scott were also here, but later than the foregoing. As above mentioned Dr. William Stanton is perhaps longer in the practice than any one in Jefferson county. He was born, reared and received his literary training in the north of Ireland. He finished his medical education, so far as collegiate instructions go toward its accomplishment, at Edinburg, Scotland, after which he emigrated to America, and began the practice in Clark county, Ohio, in 1833. After remaining one year he became discouraged, and started to return, but at Steubenville he met an old friend who induced him to remain. The doctor is now in his seventy-sixth year, and is practically retired from the practice. Dr. Enoch Pearce, although still active in the practice, may be classed as one of the connecting links between the past and present history of the profession.

In the towns along the Ohio river that have in the last two decades become flourishing business centers, there were no physicians in the early days, the people then depending upon the physicians of Steubenville or Wellsburg. At Mt. Pleasant, which was one of the early settled portions of the county, Drs. William Hamilton and Isaac Parker; the former moved to Steubenville. At Smithfield, Dr. William Burrell was practicing perhaps as early as 1806 or 1807. William and Anderson Judkins were also there at an early day; the former moved to Steubenville and the latter to Bloomfield. William Leslie and his son John deserved to be mentioned among the early physicians of Smithfield. Drs. Harrison, Riddle, Vorhees and Johnson were at Bloomfield, and Anderson Judkins moved from Smithfield to Richmond, and was perhaps the first to minister to the wants of the sick of that community.

Medical Society.—A number of the leading medical men of the county recognizing the necessity of annual, semi-annual and quarterly meeting for the discussion of better methods and the inter-change of thoughts, whereby each might have the benefit of the experience and observation of all the others, met at Steubenville in 1858 and organized the Jefferson County Medical society, by electing Dr. Benjamin Tappan president. The charter members of that society were: Drs. William Hamilton, of Mt. Pleasant; A. T. Markle, Wintersville; W. S. Bates, of Smithfield; Thomas Johnson, Benjamin Tappan, Joseph Mitchell, E. Brugh and Enoch Pearce, of Steubenville, all of whom are now dead except the last named. The present officers are: president, Dr. M. D. Hill; H. W. Nelson, vice president; A. A. Elliott, secretary. Mention of many of the later physicians will be found elsewhere in this work.



HISTORY OF BELMONT COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

By Col. C. L. Poorman.

EARLY INDIAN HISTORY—INTRODUCTORY VIEW—INDIAN OCCUPANCY—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RED MEN—HABITS AND CUSTOMS—NOTED CHIEFS—BORDER WARFARE—TREATY TITLES TO LAND ACQUIRED BY UNITED STATES.

BELMONT COUNTY was the tenth county organized out of the Northwest Territory, and was established by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, in 1801, before the adoption of the state constitution. It is a "fine mountain" county, as the name indicates. As at present constituted it is divided into parallel ridges by three prominent creeks: Wheeling, McMahan's and Captina, running from west to east through nearly the entire depth of the county. There are several smaller streams emptying into the Ohio river, and the west side of the county is traversed from south to north, over nearly three-fourths of the distance, by Stillwater creek, which empties into the Tuscarawas river. As originally organized it was much larger than at present, embracing part of the territory now within the counties of Guernsey, Monroe and Noble. Its present boundaries contain an area of 461 square miles, with 112,269 acres of cultivated land, 136,301 acres of pasture land, 81,391 acres of wood land and 8,684 acres of waste land. The soil is fertile and yields bountiful crops to the tops of the highest hills as the crop returns elsewhere given clearly indicate. Among the eighty-eight counties of the state Belmont stands thirteenth on assessed value for taxation; twelfth in value of manufacturers' stocks; ninth in amount expended for public schools; sixth in amount of coal mined; fourth in the number of sheep raised; third in the amount of steel produced; and first in amount of glass and glassware manufactured.

Population.— Its rapid growth in population from 600 in 1800, to near 60,000 in 1890, is shown in the following tables from the census returns of the general government:

1800	600	1850	35,378
1810	11,185	1860	37,396
1820	20,556	1870	41,021
1830	29,224	1880	49,638
1840	31,623	1890	(estimated) 58,500

By townships:	*1840.*	*1880.*
Colerain	1,389	1,499
Flushing	1,683	1,705
Goshen	1,823	2,208
Kirkwood	2,280	2,026
Mead	1,496	1,970
Pease	2,449	8,819
Pultney	1,747	10,492
Richland	3,735	4,361
Smith	1,956	1,977
Somerset	1,932	2,241
Union	2,127	1,686
Warren	2,410	4,531
Washington	1,388	1,633
Wayne	1,734	1,719
Wheeling	1,389	1,349
York	129	1,420

It will be observed that the population was pretty evenly distributed up to 1840, and was mostly agricultural. The growth since is due to the development of manufacturing towns along the river and railroads, and Pease, Pultney and Warren townships, with their manufacturing towns of Bridgeport, Martin's Ferry, Bellaire and Barnesville have furnished 17,000 of the 18,000 increase of population in the forty years.

The evolution within ninety years of a civil community like Belmont county, with its population, crops, productive forces, wealth, social growth, educational and religious development, upon 460 square miles of wild, mountainous, wooded lands then uninhabited but by wild animals, is one of the marvels of modern history, the details of which read like romance, but the deeds of daring bravery, heroic suffering, uncomplained of hardships, patient, earnest toil that come to us as a legacy from those who have wrought this grand transformation, were real and earnest. It is not possible in a work limited as this one is, because of the large field covered by it, to enter in detail into all the interesting and frequently thrilling events comprised within the history of the growth and development of such a county, but it will be the aim to give in concise form, enough to place the reader in possession of sufficient facts as to the early Indian occupancy, early settlement, rapid growth and present condition of the county to enable him to fairly comprehend the character of the grand transformation that has taken place.

Indian Occupancy.—There is little authentic history as to any permanent previous occupancy of the territory included within the county, either by Indians or others. There are a number of mounds, remains of earth-works and fortifications that clearly indicate pre-existing occupancy, abandoned long enough in advance of any French or English controversy as to the ownership of the territory, to have permitted a complete transformation, by growth of dense forests, into a dark wilderness fitted only for the abode of wild animals.

The student of curious knowledge may visit the large mound at Martin's Ferry, 500 feet in circumference and about twenty-five feet high, on the summit of which he will find a large decayed stump, the tree removed in 1836 by Joseph Templeton and others who explored the mound and found skulls, teeth and fragments of bones, covered with ashes and charcoal, arrow heads and a metal hatchet of copper. He may visit other smaller mounds and the remains of fortifications in

the forests, that have breasted the storms of centuries and find abundant evidence of past formidable occupancy, if not of a higher intelligence and civilization than was found in the Indian occupants, preceding the white settlements. Upon this data illucidated and illuminated by the reasonings and conclusions of learned archæologists, he may build the pre-existing nation to suit his fancy. The limits of this work will allow only a review of such facts as come within the period of occupancy by Indians preceding the white settlement.

At the time of the first claims and controversies between the French and English as to ownership of the territory within the present limits of Ohio, it was in the practical possession of the following Indians: The Iroquois, occupying the east side of a line running from the lake at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river south to the Ohio, near the north line of Belmont county. The Wyandots and Ottawas, the lake front west of the Cuyahoga to the Maumee and south to include Wyandot and Crawford counties. The Delawares west of the Iroquois to the headwaters of the Scioto and south to the Ohio at Meigs county. The Shawnees west of this line and east of the Little Miami, and the Miamis the balance of the territory west within the state. On the east side of the state the Indian villages and settlements were generally north of the territory included within the seven ranges, and these lands seem to have been held subject to a sort of joint occupancy by the several tribes for hunting purposes, as well as for scalping purposes, during the attempts at early white settlement.

During the French and English, Revolutionary and Indian wars, frequent excursions were made through the county along a well-defined Indian trail on or near the line now occupied by the National road, against the earlier settlers at Wheeling and along the southeastern side of the river, descriptions of which will be found in the history of Ohio and other counties of West Virginia.

Opinions of Indian character are largely formed from observations of the condition of the miserable remnants of tribes that now infest western frontiers and hang upon the skirts of civilization, corrupted by the vices of society without having secured any of the benefits of its civilizing influences. These have lost that proud independence which formed the main pillar of their native character, and with spirits humiliated by a sense of inferiority, their native courage cowed by contrast with the superior knowledge of their enlightened neighbors, their strength enervated, their diseases multiplied, they are mere wrecks and remnants of once powerful tribes under brave and able leaders. Compare the Indian of the fifteenth century, and his long, brave contest for his rights of domain, with the barbarians of Britain, Russia, Lapland, Kamtschatka and Tartary, and he will be found their superior in many respects, but without allowance for his surroundings, conditions and opportunities, we insist upon comparing him with the nations of civilization and culture and in discussing Indian character, the peculiar circumstances in which he has been placed have not been sufficiently considered. He should not be expected to rise above the circumstance and conditions by which he was

surrounded, and the laws and customs that come to him through the experience of successive generations, for these were as potent controllers of his life and habits as are those that come to us through the manners, morals, laws and religions, by which we have been surrounded. This much we know of them, and we may safely say, they were liberal, open handed, true to themselves and to each other, and sharing with each other as long as they had anything to share, so that individual suffering from want was unknown among them. Of their generous character the following testimonial is from a letter by William Penn, addressed to the "Free Society of Traders," and contains a brief, pertinent description of their character and life:

"They excel in liberality. Nothing is too good for their friends. Give them a fine gun, coat or other thing, it may pass twenty hands before it sticks. Light of heart, strong affections, but soon spent. The most merry creatures that live, feast and dance perpetually. They never have much nor want much. Wealth circulateth like the blood, all parts partake and none shall want what another hath, yet, exact observers of property. They care for little because they want but little, and the reason is, a little contents them. In this they are sufficiently revenged on us; if they are ignorant of our pleasure, they are also free from our pains. They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange, nor perplexed with chancery suits and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live, their pleasures feed them — I mean their hunting, fishing and fowling, and their table is spread everywhere. They eat twice a day, morning and evening. Their seats and table are on the ground."

It is not strange that the Indians, without a written language, without knowledge, beyond that secured by personal observation, and dependent largely upon tradition, should be superstitious in a high degree. They commenced no journey, inaugurated no enterprise, without consultation of signs and portents, and like many farmers still living in Belmont county, they would not cut poles for a wigwam, plant their maize or perform the ordinary business of every-day life, without critical attention to weather signs and the position and supposed influences of the moon. Of this weakness in the Indian character, Heckwelder, the great missionary among them, in his history of the Indian nations, says:

"Great and powerful as the Indian conceives himself to be, firm and undaunted as he really is, braving all seasons and weathers, careless of danger, patient of hunger, thirst, and cold, and fond of displaying the native energy of his character, even in the midst of tortures, at the very thought of which our own puny nature revolts and shudders; this lord of the creation whose life is spent in a state of constant warfare against the wild beasts of the forest and the savages of the wilderness, he who, proud of his independent existence, strikes his breast with exultation and exclaims, '*I am a* man.' The American Indian has one weak side which sinks him down to the level of the most timid being; a childish apprehension of an occult and unknown power, which, unless he can

summon sufficient fortitude to conquer it, changes at once the hero into a coward."

Indian Courtship and Marriage.— There was very little foolishness in Indian courtship. No hanging on the front gate, no moonlight serenades, no long evenings spent in sentimental interview and social flatteries and fawning, but who shall say there was not less contention, less unfaithfulness, less cause for scandal and separation than among us. Heckwelder gives the following as an aged Indian's view of marriage: "Indian when he see industrious squaw which he like, he go to him" (they had no feminine gender in their vocabulary) —"place his two forefingers close aside each other — make him look like one — look squaw in face, see him smile which is all and he say 'Yes'; so he take him home. No danger he be cross; no, no. Squaw know too well what Indian do if he cross. Throw him away and take another; squaw have to eat meat — no husband no meat. Squaw do everything to please husband; he do same to please squaw; live happy."

The Indian takes a wife on trial. He builds a house and provides provision. She agrees to cook and raise corn and vegetables while he hunts and fishes. As long as they live up to the contract and perform the specified duties they remain man and wife. When they cease to do this they separate. She does all the domestic work including the raising of grain and vegetables, and when traveling, carries the baggage, without complaining, on the theory that the husband must avoid labor that would stiffen the muscles, if he expects to be an expert hunter, so as to provide her meat to eat and furs to wear. The Indian to clothe his wife well gives her all the skins he takes, and the better he treats her the more he is esteemed by the community. As evidence of his devotion to her, Heckwelder relates the following: "I have known a man to go forty or fifty miles for a mess of cranberries to satisfy his wife's longing. In the year 1762, I was a witness to a remarkable instance of the disposition of Indians to indulge their wives. There was a famine in the land, and a sick Indian woman expressed a great desire for a mess of Indian corn. Her husband having heard that a trader at Lower Sandusky had a little, set off on horseback for that place, one hundred miles distant, and returned with as much corn as filled the crown of his hat, for which he gave his horse in exchange, and came home on foot, bringing his saddle back with him."

Food and Cooking.— In 1762, according to the same authority, their principal food consisted of game, fish, corn, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, cucumbers, squashes, melons, cabbages, turnips, roots of plants, fruits, nuts and berries. They eat but two meals a day. They made a pottage of corn, dry pumpkins, beans and chestnuts, and fresh or dried meats pounded and sweetened with maple sugar or molasses, and well boiled. They also make a good dish of pounded corn and chestnuts, shelbark and hickory nut kernels, boiled, covering the pots with large pumpkin, cabbage or other leaves. They make excellent preserves from cranberries and crab apples, with maple sugar. Their bread is of two kinds; one made of green and the other of dry corn.

If dry, it is sifted after pounding, kneaded, shaped into cakes six inches in diameter, one inch thick, and baked on clean dry ashes, of dry oak barks. If green, it is mashed, put in broad green corn blades, filled in with a ladle and well wrapped up, and baked in ashes. They make warrior's bread, by parching corn, pounding it into flour, sifting it and mixing with sugar. A tablespoonful, with cold or boiling water, is a meal, as it swells in the stomach, and if more than two spoonfuls is taken it is dangerous. Its lightness enables the warrior to go on long journeys and carry his bread with him. Their meat is boiled in pots or roasted on wooden spits or on coals. The original Indian method of making sugar is said to have been in this manner: The sap from the maple trees was gathered and placed in wooden troughs made with their tomahawks. It was boiled by throwing hot stones into the sap until reduced to the required consistency.

Noted Chiefs.— The greatest among the Indian chiefs of which we have historic knowledge, was the grand old Indian monarch, Pontiac, the great chief of the Ottawas. It was by his pre-eminent ability as a great leader and organizer, that the event known in history as "Pontiac's conspiracy," was organized in 1873, in which the western tribes were concentrated in a grand simultaneous attack against all the English garrisons of the frontier. This, in the field of natural hostilities, was a scheme worthy the genius of an educated military leader of a civilized nation. First, by extraordinary diplomacy, he unites the hostile Ojibwas and Pottawatomies with the Ottawas and then directs the whole military power of the united forces in a masterly attack upon the English outposts. Among the Iroquois, Logan, Red Jacket, Cornplanter, Great Trees and Half Town, were brave, conspicuous warriers and eloquent talkers. Cornstalk and Tecumseh, as warriers and eloquent defenders of the Indians rights. In 1774, Cornstalk was king of the northern confederacy of Indian tribes, and the chief speaker at the treaty with Lord Dunmore. His speech on that occasion was bold, plain and fearless, picturing the wrong suffered by his people, and dwelling with great force and eloquence upon the diabolical murder of Logan's family. Col. Wilson, of Virginia, who was present on the occasion, thus describes his manner: "When he arose, he was in nowise confused or daunted, but spoke in a distinct and audible voice, without stammering or repetition, and with peculiar emphasis. His looks while addressing Dunmore were truly grand and majestic, yet graceful and attractive. I have heard the first orators in Virginia, Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee, but never have I heard one whose powers of delivery surpassed those of Cornstalk."

The celebrated speech of Logan comes to us in our school books and will be read and declaimed as long as those of Patrick Henry. Others by Tecumseh, Red Jacket and other chiefs displayed a high order of eloquence, and if space permitted, would be given here.

Border Warfare.—Very few battles were ever fought within the limits of Belmont county between the Indians, or between the Indians and the whites. The battles of the Lord Dunmore war following the murder of Logan's family by Col. Cressap were fought, unex-

pectedly to the English forces south of the Ohio, for the Indians aroused by the unprovoked murder of the Indians on Yellow creek and Captina, had concentrated their forces under Cornstalk, the celebrated Shawnee warrior, and moved so quietly and expeditiously that their whereabouts was unknown to the English until they appeared south of the Ohio, north of Point Pleasant, where Gen. Lewis had concentrated his army, and between him and the forces of Lord Dunmore by which he expected to be reinforced, and attacking with vigor kept up the fight until night, killing seventy-five and wounding 150 of Gen. Lewis's army of 1,100 men, and then retreating across the river. The Indians returned to Chillicothe dispirited and alarmed at the prospect of the invasion of their towns, and Cornstalk, disgusted at their want of courage, made peace with Lord Dunmore. In 1777 a general alarm created by the threatened attack by the concentrated Indian forces upon border settlements south of the Ohio, induced many to comply with a proclamation of the governor of Virginia to retire to the interior, but at Wheeling where a government fort had been erected, and a little village of twenty-five or thirty houses had been established, the Indians suddenly appeared during the early morning of September 1, numbering about 400 warriors, and made a desperate and prolonged assault upon the fort, a full account of which will be found in the history of Ohio county, elsewhere in this work, where full accounts of subsequent attacks upon Fort Henry will be detailed. The only contests within the limits of Belmont county worthy of the name of battles were the attack by the Indians upon Capt. Kirkwood and the soldiers in his cabin, that stood where the town of Kirkwood now stands, made in the night time in the spring of 1791, and the battle of Captina creek in the spring of 1794, accounts of which will be found in connection with history of early settlement of the county.

Treaty Relinquishment of Title by the French, the English and the Indians.— James I. of England, by several charters bearing dates respectively, April 10, 1606; May 23, 1609, and March 12, 1611, conveyed to Virginia the territory of the Great Northwest, of which he knew little or nothing. For 158 years, until 1769, the colony of Virginia never attempted to exercise authority over the "Territory Northwest of the River Ohio." The French were the first to make settlements along the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes. Quebec was founded by Sir Samuel Champlain in 1708. The French movements date from the settlement of Quebec, and as early as 1616, Le Caron, a Franciscan friar, penetrated the western wilds as far as Lake Huron, and as early as 1673, had explored west to Lake Superior and south to the mouth of the Arkansas river, claiming this northwest country as a part of the territory of Louisiana, and when Virginia or any other of the colonies attempted to exercise jurisdiction over any part of it, the French promptly disputed their rights. After a long struggle between the French and English, in 1763 the French, by treaty, ceded their claim to the English. By the peace of 1783, England assigned all her rights to the United Colonies whether derived from

the Indians or the French. By the terms of the treaty of Fort Stanwix, concluded by the United States with the Iroquois or Six Nations, on the 22d of October, 1784, the title claim of said confederacy to the greater part of the valley of Ohio was extinguished. In this treaty, Cornplanter and Red Jacket represented the Indian confederacy and the United States congress was represented by Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee. In January, 1785, a treaty was concluded at Fort McIntosh, by which the Delawares, Wyandots, Ottawas and Chipppewas, relinquished all claim to the Ohio Valley, the boundary line between them and the United States to be the Cuyahoga river, and along the main branch of the Tuscarawas, to the forks of said river, near Fort Laurens, then westwardly to the portage between the headwaters of the Great Miami and the Miami of the Lake or Maumee, thence down said river to Lake Erie, and along said lake to the Cuyahoga river.

By a treaty with the Shawnees at Fort Finney, at the mouth of the Great Miami, January 31, 1786, the United States commission secured the relinquishment of the Shawnee claim. The treaty of Fort Homer, by Gen. St. Clair, January 9, 1790, and the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, by Gen. Wayne, were mainly confirmatory of the previous cessions, and the rights and title secured to the Indians under these several treaties were gradually purchased by the government.

CHAPTER II.

By Col. C. L. Poorman.

EARLY SETTLEMENT — CLAIMS OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH — FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN THE OHIO VALLEY — LEGAL SETTLEMENTS — PIONEERS OF THE TOWNSHIPS — INDIAN ADVENTURES — BATTLE OF CAPTINA — MURDERED BY THE INDIANS — HARDSHIPS OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

AS a general outline of the French and English claims and controversies as to the ownership and right of occupancy of the territory embraced within the limits of the state of Ohio, properly belong to another part of this work, they will be referred to in the briefest terms here. France, by right of exploration in 1673, by Marquette, a French missionary, accompanied by Monseur Joliet, who passed along the lakes to the headwaters of the Wisconsin river and thence down it and the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Arkansas river, claimed all the territory. Again, in 1679, M. de La Salle, with a sixty-ton boat went along Lakes Ontario and Erie to the straits of Michillimacinac, thence by land up Lake Michigan and southwest to Peoria, Ill. In 1683, having returned to France, he induced his

government to fit out an expedition to the mouth of the Mississippi river, which failed, however, on account of the murder of La Salle by his own men, but a second expedition under M. D'Iberville, explored the Mississippi river for several hundred miles from the mouth and several permanent colonies were established. The French colonies west of the Alleghenies steadily increased in numbers and strength until 1725, they had erected forts on the Mississippi, Illinois and Maumee rivers, and along the lakes, and all the territory northwest of the Ohio was claimed as within the territory of Louisiana.

The English claim was based upon cessions by the Six Nations, who were in possession of it when, by a treaty at Lancaster, Penn., in 1744, they ceded it to the colonies. Under this cession the "Ohio company" was formed in 1748, and commenced the erection of a trading house on the Great Miami. In 1752 the French, assisted by the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, attacked this settlement, killing fourteen of the settlers and destroying the settlement.

After a long and stubbornly contested war between the French and English, in which the Indian tribes were divided, part being on the side of each contestant, the English finally conquered and by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, the entire French claim to the Ohio territory was ceded to the English. The following year Col. Boquet, with a body of troops from Fort Pitt, marched into the Ohio country as far as the Muskingum river, and made a treaty with the Indians that secured comparative peace until 1774, when Col. McDonald, under Lord Dunmore, marched from Fort Henry, at Wheeling, into the Muskingum valley, and destroyed the Indian town of Wapatomica, on account of outrages upon the whites.

During the Revolutionary war, which commenced a little later, the English did all in their power to keep the Indians hostile to the Americans, and did much to intensify their hatred for the colonists, and frequent incursions were made against some of them, especially that of Col. Williams in 1782, in which ninety-four of the defenseless Moravian Indians were butchered within the present limits of Tuscarawas county, and, though the treaty of peace with Great Britain was signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, ceding the English rights to the northwest territory, including also the French claim, the Indians continued hostilities until in 1785, when a treaty was entered into at Fort McIntosh, in which the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawas ceded their claims to lands in the southeast part of the state. Notwithstanding this cession of title settlements were not permitted within the territory, because of stipulations in the treaty against them. Between 1784 and 1800 the several states that had secured claims by royal charter or otherwise, to lands within the northwest territory ceded them to congress.

In 1785 congress passed an ordinance for the survey and sale of certain lands northwest of the Ohio river. Under this ordinance the "First Seven Ranges" bounded on the east by Pennsylvania, and on the south by the Ohio, were surveyed, and the first sale within that territory, which includes Belmont county, were made at New York

in 1787. Other sales were not made until in 1796, at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The total of these sales in the order named was: $72,974, $5,120 and $43,446, being a total during the ten years of $121,530. All subsequent sales for this county were made at Steubenville, where a land office was opened in 1801.

The first authorized permanent settlement northwest of the Ohio was made at Marrietta by the New England-Ohio company, under congressional contract and purchase of land at the New York sales. At a much earlier date "The Ohio Company," with Thomas Lee, Laurence and Augustus Washington, and ten others of Virginia and Maryland, with Mr. Hanbury, a London merchant, was granted 5,000 acres of land, principally on the southwest side of the river, to settle and trade with the Indians. The agents of this company frequently visited the Indians northwest of the river and made some treaties with them, and as early as 1750 George Croghan, an agent of Pennsylvania, and Christopher Gist, the agent of this company, visited the Shawnees, on the Scioto, the Miamis, in the Miami valley, and Piqua, the chief town of the Pickawillanes. All settlements prior to the New York land sale in 1787 were unauthorized and forbidden. Indian hostilities were continued regardless of treaties for seven years after that sale, and expeditions against the Indians were not always successful, until the victorious campaign of Gen. Wayne in 1794 resulted in the grand council at Greenville in which that able general dictated terms of peace to eleven of the most powerful tribes of the northwest. These continued hostilities prevented settlements and very few permanent ones were made in Belmont county until after that treaty.

As early as 1769, Col. Ebenezer Zane, elsewhere more fully referred to, with his two brothers, Jonathan and Silas, after a long trip from Brownsville, Penn., through an unbroken wilderness reached the Ohio river at Wheeling by way of Wheeling creek, and when he stood upon the brow of the hill overlooking the Ohio, saw the rich bottom land, the magnificant island and the Ohio bottoms and hills covered with the great forests, he decided to stake his claim and pitch his tent upon the present site of the city of Wheeling, where he and his family, intimately identified with most of the movements for the early settlement of Ohio and the thrilling events of pioneer life, lived highly honored by all who knew him to enjoy the blessings of civilization.

Early Unauthorized Settlements.— As early as 1779, in defiance of the ordinances of congress, white settlements were attempted northwest of the Ohio. Settlements having been authorized along the opposite shore, constant incursions were made upon this side for hunting purposes and for ginseng, which was very abundant in early days along the headwaters of the Stilwater, and finally cabins were erected and squatters took possession.

In that year Gen. Broadhead, who was in command of the western troops, wrote to Gen. Washington upon this subject:

"PITTSBURG, October 26, 1779.

"DEAR GENERAL:— Immediately after I had closed my last (of the 19th of this instant) I received a letter from Col. Shepherd, lieutenant of Ohio county, informing me that a certain Decker, Cox & Co., with others, had crossed the Ohio river and commitied trespasses on the Indians' lands, wherefore I ordered sixty rank and file to be equipped, and Capt. Clarke, of the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, proceeded with this party to Wheeling, with orders to cross the river at that part and to apprehend some of the principal trespassers and destroy the huts. He writes me the inhabitants have made small improvements all the way from the Muskingum river to Fort McIntosh and thirty miles up some of the branches. I sent a runner to the Delaware council at Coshocking to inform them of the trespass and assure them it was committed by some foolish people, and requested them to rely on my doing them justice and punishing the offenders, but as yet have not received an answer. * * * *

"I have the honor to be, with perfect regard and esteem, your Excellency's most

"Obed't humble servant,

"D. BROADHEAD."

Directed:

His Excellency, Gen'l Washington.

It was the true policy of the colonies to maintain peace with the Indians, and congress did what it could to prevent the irritations that were certain to follow any attempted settlements on what was still the territory of the Indians, but more or less of them were persisted in and in 1785, Col. Harmer was instructed to send a detachment of troops from Fort McIntosh to eject by force and destroy the improvements of such settlers. This detachment was under Ensign Armstrong, from whose report to Col. Harmer we append such extracts as relate to any such settlements in this county. After relating his experience at Beaver, Yellow Creek, Mingo Bottom or Old Town, Ensign Armstrong says:

"I learned from the conversation of the party that at Norristown, (by them so called) eleven miles further down the river, a party of seventy or eighty men were assembled with a determination to oppose me. Finding Norris to be a man of influence in that country, I conceived it to my interest to make use of him as an instrument, which I effected by informing him that it was my intention to treat any armed parties I met as enemies to my country and would fire on them if they did not disperse. On the 5th (April, 1785), when I arrived within two miles of the town, or place where I expected to meet with opposition, I ordered my men to load their arms in the presence of Norris, and then desired him to go to these parties and inform them of my intentions. I then proceeded on with caution, but had not got far when paper No. 1, was handed me by one of the party, to which I replied that I would treat with no party, but intended to execute my orders. When I arrived at the town there were about forty men assembled, who had deposited their arms. After I had read to

them my instructions they agreed to move off by the 19th inst. This indulgence I thought proper to grant, the weather being too severe to turn them out of doors. On the 6th I proceeded to Hoglin's or Mercer's Town (Martin's Ferry), where I was presented with paper No. 2, and from the humble disposition of the people, and the impossibility of their moving, I gave them to the 19th, and I believe they generally left the settlement at that time. At that place I had been informed that Charles Norris and John Carpenter had been elected justices of the peace; and they had, I found precepts and had decided thereon. I then proceeded on till opposite Wheeling where I dispossessed one family and destroyed their buildings."

Mr. Armstrong's sanguine opinion of the dutiable character of those early settlers of Belmont county, who had already organized civil tribunals for the protection of their rights, based upon their "humble disposition"; that "they generally left the settlement," was not well founded, for, Gen. Butler, who in the fall of that year left Fort Pitt on a mission to treat with the Indians, and who had with him as one of the commissioners, "Colonel James Monroe, then a member of congress, and afterward president of the United States," gives evidence that as late as October they were still there, in part at least. In his journal of October 2nd, he says:

"Called at the settlement of Charles Norris, whose house has been pulled down and he has rebuilt it again. At this place found one Walter Keam, who seems but a meddling character, warned *all* these off, and requested they would inform their neighbors, which they promised to do. Col. Monroe spoke to them also, which had weight, as I informed them of his character.

"Called at the settlement of Captain Hoglan, whom we also warned off; his house had also been torn down and rebuilt. We informed him of the impropriety of his conduct, which he acknowledged, and seemed very submissive and promised to remove *and to warn his neighbors off also.*"

It is possible that the persistent efforts of congress had the effect to drive most of these setllers of 1785–6 out of the northwest or from the Ohio borders, but the identification of many of their names with the early legal and permanent settlement of this county indicates that they never abandoned their purpose to occupy a part of it. John Mathews, a nephew of Gen. Putnam, who assisted in the survey of the lands included, in part, in Belmont county, in his journal of movements of the survey, says: "Tuesday, November 7, 1787: Discovered this morning that we were two miles west of the south township, and on McMahan's rivulets. From thence we traveled in a north course, and struck Indian Wheeling creek, five miles below the camp, which proves that we were misinformed as to the major's situation. When we struck the creek we met with some soldiers who informed us that Capt. Hutchins was gone to Wheeling, upon which we proceeded immediately to the river and crossed over to Esquire Zane's, where he found Capt. Hutchins."

The absence of all reference to the existence of any settlers, settle-

ments or improvements on the line of Little McMahan's creek, the country intervening through which the Indian trail and Zane's road were located, and on Indian Wheeling creek for at least ten miles from its entrance into the river, must be received as conclusive that in 1787 there were no such settlements.

Early Legal Settlements.—Among the first, if not the first, to settle upon lands purchased from the government within the limits of this county, was Capt. Robert Kirkwood, who served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, in the one regiment furnished by Delaware, his native state. He served as a commander in the battles of Camden, Holkirk's, Eutaw and Ninety-six, but at the battle of Eutaw his command was so reduced in numbers that his promotion was impossible. In the year 1789, he settled on land entered on the south side of Indian Wheeling creek, where the town of Kirkwood still stands. He built a cabin and began to open up a farm. A block house was commenced in 1790, but not finished that year, and in the spring of 1791, about two hours before daylight, his house was attacked by a band of Indians that, without notice of their approach, or without knowledge that an attack was premeditated, rushed upon the house in the still hours before day and set fire to the roof. While Capt. Kirkwood and his men, for fortunately Capt. Biggs, with a small number of soldiers happened to be staying with him that night, were engaged in punching off the burning roof, the Indians, under cover of the unfinished block house, kept up a constant fire upon them. Capt. Biggs, on the first alarm, ran down the ladder to get his rifle, and a ball coming through the window wounded him on the wrist. The Indians soon surrounded the house and attempted to cut down the door with their tomahawks. Those within braced it with puncheons from the floor. The people of Wheeling, having heard the noise of the attack, fired a swivel to encourage the defenders, and the Indians indignant at this attempt at intimidation, with yells rushed to the attack and piled brush against the cabin and set it on fire. There were no indications of succor, and the inmates fought the flames with desperate purpose, first with water and milk within the cabin and then with damp earth from the floor of the cabin, and the fighting was kept up until day-light, when the Indians, who feared that rescuers would come with daylight, retreated. Their loss is not known as the inmates knew of but one actually killed, an old man, climbing up the corner to enter through the roof. Seven of the inmates were wounded, and one, a Mr. Walker, mortally, who, when dying, taunted the Indians with bitter accusations. He was buried next day at Wheeling with military honors. After this affair Capt. Kirkwood removed his family back to Delaware, and accepted the command of a company of Delaware troops in Gen. St. Clair's forces on the way to Cincinnati to attack the Indians, and he fell at the defeat of St. Clair, in a brave attempt to repel the enemy with the bayonet, and thus ended a brave and honorable career. His son, Joseph Kirkwood, returned in 1806, and settled on the memorable lands entered by his father. He and

his young wife, Margaret Gillespie, traveled the whole distance from Delaware on horse-back, indicating good frontier stock.

Early in 1793, John Dille and Samuel Dille settled upon land always since known as Dille's Bottom, which seems to be the first permanent and continuous settlement of which we have record. The same year "Dille's Fort" was built on those lands for the protection of settlers that seemed to have increased rapidly, and the following year we have record of the killing of an old man, Tate, by the Indians, a short distance below and in sight of this fort, showing that the Indians promptly resented all efforts at this date to settle in Ohio. Tate, very early in the morning, as he opened the door of his cabin to go out, was shot, and his daughter-in-law and grandson pulled his body in and barred the door, and the Indians unable to force it open, fired through and wounded the boy, and the woman was shot as she attempted to escape by the chimney and fell in the fire, but the boy who had been hiding behind some barrels, pulled her out and again hid. The Indians forced the door open, killed a girl as they came in, scalped those they had shot, and made their escape. The wounded boy, shot in the mouth, was not discovered and made his escape to the fort. There were twelve Indians in the party who escaped unpursued, although it is said there was sufficient force at the fort to have successfully engaged with them.

The next authentic settlement was made in Colerain township, near the county line, a little south of Mt. Pleasant. The settlers were Friends or Quakers who emigrated from North Carolina, and called their settlement "Concord." This commenced in 1795, and embraced a large tract of land. Among the pioneers in this settlement were Horton J. Howard, who was subsequently for a long time editor of the *Belmont Chronicle*, and John S. Williams, who, as editor of the *American Pioneer*, furnished much valuable history as to the early settlements, and the lives and habits of the settlers.

Early settlements, except those along the river front, and along the "Indian trail," subsequently "Zane's road," and later, the National road, were principally confined to the streams emptying into the Ohio and the hills along either side of them, and followed each other rapidly; and within the limits prescribed for this work it will only be possible to briefly refer to them as occurring in the several townships of the county.

Mead Township.—As we have already seen, the earliest permanent settlement was made by the Dillies, at Dillie's Bottom, in this township, in 1793, given above, we shall refer to additional settlements made at early dates. Among these were Martin Sherry and family, Major James Smith and family, and Leonard Coleman, who settled near Fort Dillie. Early settlements occurred in this township along the ridge west from Dillie's Bottom, along which the "grade road" was very early constructed and largely used by drovers taking horses, cattle and hogs east before the construction of railroads. Among those that settled here before 1800, were Samuel Day, Richard Riley

and family, and Thomas Dunfee and family, whose descendants still occupy the lands settled at that early date. David McElheron and family settled on Pultney Bottom in 1796 or 1797, and laid out the first town laid out within the limits of the county, which was the original county seat, of which more is said elsewhere. David Lockwood, who was one of the first associate judges of the county, settled in Dillie's Bottom in 1800.

Pultney Township.—Andrew Dickson, or Dixon, as his children write it, purchased the land on McMahan's creek, at the mouth of Little McMahan's creek, five miles west of Bellaire in 1791, but owing to Indian hostilities, did not settle upon it until after Wayne's treaty with the Indians, and came with his family in 1796, and his son, James Dixon, born in 1797, is among the earliest white births in the county. The same year Robert Alexander settled upon the farm near by, since occupied by his son, Samuel Alexander. Rapidly following these came Charles Eckles, Abraham Workman, George and Andrew Neff, Samuel Worley, Matthew Howell, James Hutchinson, Jacob Worley, John King, William Merritt and others, and settled upon McMahan's creek and the ridges upon either side of it. Jacob Davis emigrated from Maryland in 1802, and bought part of the land where Bellaire is now located, from John Buchanan's sons, who had purchased from John Duer, who entered it in 1792.

Pease Township.—Joseph Tilton was, perhaps, the first permanent settler upon land purchased from the government in what is now Pease township. He settled in 1796 on land where Tiltonville was afterward laid out, near the Jefferson county line. Joseph Moore came in 1799 and the Alexander, Clark and Peckens families settled upon what is known as "Scotch ridge" before the end of 1799. Benjamin Steele came from North Carolina in 1800, William Wiley from Pennsylvania in 1801, and the Griffins, Johnsons, Scotts, Yosts and Worleys, settled about the same time along Wheeling creek and its ridges.

Richland Township.—In 1795 Richard Hardesty settled on what was termed "Round Bottom," on Wheeling creek, and the same year William Boggs migrated from Washington, Penn., and settled on section 10, near St. Clairsville, where he resided until 1833. He opened the first coal bank in the neighborhood. Elijah Martin and James Wilson settled west of Steubenville a little later, and in 1797, when Isaac Cowgill removed from Wheeling to section 19, the west half of which had been selected for him by one of the Zanes, he crossed the Wheeling ferry with the first emigrant wagon that ever crossed it, and when he settled on his land the two families above were the only ones known west of his lands. He built the first hewed log house in the county, and died upon his farm November 29, 1845. The Cowgills still own most of the land. Settlements followed rapidly along this ridge, along which the "Zane road," the first in the county, was constructed under a government contract, and Richland township in 1804 had the largest population of any township in the county.

Warren Township.—Next to the "Zane road," the "Pultney road" through Mead, Smith, Goshen and Warren townships was the earliest opened up, and along this road on the ridge it followed, there were early settlements. The earliest of these in Warren township were made by John Greer, George Shannon and John Dougherty with their families. They came from Fayette county, Penn., in the fall of 1800. John Greer settled on section 9, and erected the first cabin built in the township. George Shannon settled on section 12 and built a cabin in which his son Wilson Shannon was born in 1802, the first white child born in Warren township. He afterward became a prominent lawyer at Steubenville, was twice elected governor of Ohio, once to congress, was appointed minister to Mexico, and afterward governor of Kansas. In 1801 Robert Plummer, the first Quaker, settled in the township, and wintered in a small cabin made of poles, chinked with moss and covered with bark. The next year he gave an acre of ground for a township graveyard, on section 10. Here, as in the other townships, after 1800, immigrants arrived very rapidly, and until 1806 they came principally from Pennsylvania and South Carolina, and were Quakers. As early as 1803 a cabin was erected by James Vernon, in which the first Friends meeting was held. Ruth Boswell preached in it. Henry Greer, a brother of John Greer, was the first settler west of Barnesville. He came with his family from Fayette county, Penn., in 1804, and settled at the foot of the hill on the west side of the township. The same spring Alexander Campbell and John Kennon, father of Judge William Kennon, Sr., settled on land that subsequently formed part of Spencer township, Guernsey county. A few years later they removed to the farm in Warren township subsequently owned by Robert Campbell. It was on this land that Judge Kennon earned the money, by grubbing and clearing it, to educate himself.

Union Township.—This township, after the end of Indian hostilities, settled up rapidly. Among the first, Jonathan Ellis settled upon section 3, in 1801. He at an early date, built the first grist-mill in the township, on a branch of Wheeling creek. Duncan Morrison came the same year, as did John Dever also, and settled upon section 13. In 1802, David Berry also settled upon section 13, and William Dann, on section 5. In 1803, Joseph Gunney settled on section 2, Thomas Marquis, on section 7, William Marquis, on section 3, Samuel McCune, on section 8, Robert Patterson and William Boyd, on section 4. Following these, within a year or two, were Leonard Hart, James Broomhall, David Abner, Solomon and Samuel Hogue, Allen Bond, Noble Taylor, Levi Barnes, Joseph Mead, James Drennen, Richard Freeman, Barnet Groves, Nathan Bell, David Conner and others, whose names are still identified with the history of the township.

Wheeling Township.—There is a great lack of definite information as to the dates at which the earlier settlements were made in this township. There is evidence that as early as 1800, John Winters built a water mill on lands entered by him in section 25, range 4, township 8, at the forks of Crabapple, which indicates settlement at that date,

and we find in official records, the names of Alexander and James McConnell, Robert and William McCollough, David Rusk, David Barton, Samuel Patton, James Campbell, John Edwards, Peter Snediker, John Henderson, Daniel Merritt and David Ritchie, who must have entered these lands between 1798 and 1803, but there is a lack of dates that makes the exact time of their settlement uncertain.

Goshen Township.—John Adams, Joseph Dunlap, Christian Wyman and another named Keeler, were the first white inhabitants of Goshen township. Adams squatted on section 1, on bend fork of Captina creek, the others on a branch of Stillwater. In September, 1802, William Philpot, Ralph Heath and Joseph Wright entered at Steubenville, section 12, where the town of Belmont now stands, which is believed to be the first purchase of lands in the township. The next settlers, perhaps, were John Gregg, in November, 1802; John and George Ewers, in 1803; Darling Conrow, in 1804,, at Burrs Mills. These were followed by David Fawcett, Ezekiel Smith, Joseph Danner, Nathaniel McNichols, William Phillips, Stephen Gregg and George Burns, within a year or two.

Wayne Township.—In 1798 George Hall removed from Washington, Dela., and settled upon sections 10 and 16, and erected the first cabin built in the township. Hall had been a sailor, and before leaving Philadelphia he married Letitia Ingraham, a native of Ireland, and brought her with him to their wilderness home, and although they were for some time alone, their nearest trading point at Wheeling, they got along very well. In 1800 Herman Umstead removed from Chester county, Penn., and resided upon the farm he then entered, until 1862, when he removed to Illinois. Other early settlers were the Barretts, Skinners, Stanleys, Millhorns, Mechen, More, Heuston and Wood.

Flushing Township.—Elisha Ellis, Samuel Russell and Levi Hollingsworth came to Flushing township in 1804 and were among the first settlers. Hannah Ellis, wife of Elisha, says that her father, Levi Hollingsworth, in 1804, occupied a cabin 12x14 feet with puncheon floor, door, ceiling, table and cradle, with greased paper for a window. John Howell, James Bethel and others followed the next year, and the settlement grew rapidly.

Smith Township.—In 1800 Caleb Engle settled where Lewis' mills are located. The same year Rice Boggs came from Washington county, Penn. William Wilson and family settled on section 36, in 1802. George Alben came to section 18 in 1803. John Warnock with wife and family came in 1804, and settled on section 18, about half a mile down the creek from what is now Warnock's Station, which was settled in 1805, by William Smith, who purchased from Mathers, who had entered it. Joseph Miller and Hans Wiley settled in 1805. David Myers, William Thornborough, John Wilkinson, John Dawson, Jacob Lewis, John Prior, Samuel Lucas, John Porterfield, William Workman, Samuel McKirahan, William Weekly and Miles Hart were among the earliest following settlers.

Somerset Township.—This township being off all early lines of travel,

was among the last to be settled, and we have no authentic accounts of permanent settlements earlier than 1807 and 1808, and the names given are those who settled there within a few years following that date, and are Enoch Stanton, Borden Stanton, James Edgerton, Joseph Bishop, Homer Gibbons, Samuel Williams and Richard English, nearly all of them names still found in the township.

Washington Township.— This was the last civil township organized in the county, as will be seen by the table of dates elsewhere, but not by any means in point of settlement, as the "beautiful Captina" early attracted settlers, and they came as early as 1797. Among the first were the Danfords and Perkinses, and the latter has perhaps the largest list of descendants of any family in that township, if not in the county. Samuel, William and Ambrose Danford removed from Washington county, Penn., in 1797, and located on section 4, where they erected a cabin, cleared a piece of ground and planted some corn. Samuel and William then returned to Pennsylvania for the family, consisting of the father, Peter Danford, and two sisters. The father subsequently entered land in section 23, now owned by the heirs of his daughter, Nancy Grove. Reuben Perkins migrated from Pennsylvania in the spring of 1798, and settled near Captina creek. He had six children and settled near the Potts-Dorsey mill. There were but three families in the neighborhood. In 1805 he entered a quarter of section 28 in Washington township, now owned by his grandsons. William Reed, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, settled on Captina in 1805, and was killed by the Indians. His son, Joseph Reed, was a noted hunter, a soldier in the war of 1812, who lived until 1879. Other settlers rapidly followed; among them, Walter Ring, William and Samuel Patterson, William Frost, Robert Lindsey and Thomas Armstrong.

York Township, as at present constituted, is but a very small part of the original township. Lying along the river and at the mouth of Captina, there is no doubt but it was early occupied by squatters, who were traders with the Indians or hunters without intention of permanent settlement, as the early settlers found a number of unoccupied cabins within the township. In 1801 John and Edward Bryson settled on section 33, Henry Hoffman, on section 27, and George Lemley, on section 14. In 1802, George Delong and Levin Okey settled in May. Joseph Baker, Benjamin McVay, William Swaney, John Brister, Elisha Collins and John Aldridge, settled in 1803. John Davis, David Ruble and George Gales, in 1804. Burgy Hunt and Archibald Woods were early land agents in York township.

Adventures with the Indians.— The most formidable of the contests between the early settlers and the Indians was that of 1795, known as:

The Battle of Captina.— In the spring of 1794, quite a bloody contest took place in the valley of Captina creek, at the mouth of what is now called Cove Run. The Indians numbered thirty warriers commanded by Charlie Wilkie, a chief of the Shawnees. The whites numbered only fourteen men under the direction of Capt. Abram

Enochs. The following account of the battle is by Martin Baker, who was then a boy at Fort Baker, on the Virginia side of the river. The youngest man among the whites was Duncan McArthur, elected governor of Ohio in 1830.

"One mile below the mouth of Captina, on the Virginia side, was Baker's Fort, so named from my father. One morning in May, 1794, four men were sent over according to the custom, to the Ohio side to reconnoitre. They were Adam Miller, John Daniels, Isaac McCowan and John Shopton. Miller and Daniels took up stream and the other two down. The upper scouts were soon attacked by Indians, and Miller killed. Daniels ran up Captina about three miles, but being weak from the loss of blood issuing from a wound in his arm, was taken prisoner, carried into captivity, and subsequently released at the treaty of Greenville. The lower scouts having discovered signs of the Indians, Shopton swam across the river and escaped, but McCowan, going up toward the canoe, was shot by Indians in ambush. Upon this he ran down the bank, sprang into the water, pursued by the enemy, who overtook and scalped him. The firing being heard at the fort they beat up for volunteers. There were about fifty men in the fort. There was great reluctance among them to volunteer. My sister said she would not be a coward. This aroused the pride of my brother, John Baker, who, before had determined not to go. He joined the others, fourteen in number, including Capt. Abram Enochs. They soon crossed the river, and went up Captina a distance of a mile and a half, following the Indian trail. The Indians had come back on their trails and were in ambush on the hillside, awaiting their approach. When sufficiently near they fired on our people, but being in an elevated position, their balls passed harmless over them. The whites then treed. Some of the Indians came up behind and shot Capt. Enochs and Mr. Hoffman. Our people soon retreated and the Indians pursued but a short distance. On their retreat, my brother was shot in the hip. Determined to sell his life as dearly as possible, he drew to one side and secreted himself in a hollow, with a rock at his back, offering no chance for the enemy to approach but in front. Shortly afterward two guns were heard in quick succession. Doubtless, one of them was fired by my brother, and from the signs afterward, it was supposed he had killed an Indian. The next day the men returned and visited the spot, Enochs, Hoffman and my brother, were found dead and scalped. Enochs' bowels were torn out, and his eyes, and those of Hoffman, screwed out with a wiping stick. The dead were wrapped in white hickory bark, brought over to the Virginia side, and buried in their bark coffins. Seven skeletons of their slain were found, long after, secreted in the crevices of the rocks."

After the death of Enochs, McArthur was chosen to command, and he conducted the battle and retreat with marked ability. A year later a formidable Indian excursion was discovered between the mouth of McMahan's creek and the mouth of Wheeling creek, on the river,

and from their ambush shot six mounted soldiers from the Kirkwood block house.

The Killing of Six Men by the Indians.—In about 1795, Lieut. Duncan McArthur and a posse of men numbering in all a dozen, were stationed at the block house on the lands of Robert Kirkwood, near the mouth of Indian Wheeling creek. One morning they noticed a young Indian dodging along not far from the fort among the trees. He had been sent by a body of Indians who had ambushed about three miles below, on the banks of the Ohio river, to decoy the soldiers from their fort. As soon as he was discovered Lieut. McArthur and his men started out to catch him. They followed him as he ran down the river about three miles to where the Indians had secreted themselves, when fifteen of the redskins fired into their company, killing six of their number instantly. So unexpected was the attack that the remaining six were completely bewildered and frightened, turned and retreated, McArthur behind. As he turned his head to take in the situation his foot caught in a grapevine and he was sent sprawling on his face just as the Indians fired a volley of bullets after him, and the limbs and leaves dropped all around him. He regained his feet and started at full speed, following the course of his men. He was closely pursued by the savages, but being very swift of foot they soon gave up the chase, and the remnant of the party gained the block house in safety. Later in the day they returned to the spot in stronger numbers and buried their dead. In relating this circumstance to Gen. Weir, of this county, Governor McArthur laughingly said that "it was that grapevine that made me governor of Ohio."

Hardships and Trials of Early Settlers.—The first settlers in this mountainous, densely wooded, though rich-soiled county, did not find it a paradise for idleness. The giant oak, walnut, beech, maple, poplar and ash trees of more than a century's growth, locked and intertwined with grape vine, and creeper, and bush, could only be subdued and removed so that the rich soil might be utilized by earnest, persistent labor. There were, however, some favoring circumstances; the land was covered over with the wild pea vine and other forage plants which proved beneficial to the pioneer in furnishing forage for his stock. The soil also yielded liberal crops, with little labor, that readily supplied breadstuff for himself and family, while the large numbers of deer, wild turkeys and smaller game furnished abundant sport, with a plentiful supply of meat. Unnumbered multitudes of wolves, bears, panthers, foxes and wild-cats, lurked in the thickets, and in the hiding places in the deep ravines, to issue forth at night and prowl around the farmers' premises to devour whatever could be reached, and it was only by the greatest vigilance he could save what he had obtained. Of all the beasts of prey, wolves were the most treacherous and troublesome. At the hour when the pioneer, tired by a tremendous day's labor in falling timber, splitting puncheons or clapboards, grubbing out underbrush, and his children tired and weary in assisting in gathering brush, carrying chips and wood, and helping in the hun-

dred ways in which nimble feet and fingers were utilized in those days, sought their beds to gain strength through rest and sleep for the next day's toil, those pests of the forest would prowl over the hills, howling in the most doleful manner, preventing all sleep, and, unless watched closely, carrying off all the young pigs.

CHAPTER III.

By Col. C. L. Poorman.

CIVIL HISTORY — FIRST TOWNSHIPS — EARLY ELECTION PRECINCTS — FIRST PUBLIC BUILDINGS — COUNTY SEAT REMOVED — COURT HOUSES AND JAILS — ROSTER OF OFFICERS, ETC.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1801, Arthur St. Clair, governor of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio, issued a proclamation establishing the county of Belmont, out of territory belonging to the county of Washington formed in 1788, and the county of Jefferson formed July 29, 1797. A slight error being found in that proclamation a second one was issued November 13, 1801, of which the following is a copy:

"Territory of the United States, } ss.
"Northwest of the Ohio. }

"By Arthur St. Clair, governor of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio. Whereas, in my proclamation erecting the county of Belmont, bearing date the 7th day of September last, a mistake, to-wit: the word north instead of west, in the description of one of the boundaries, crept into the press copy. To rectify the same and remove all doubts about the boundaries of the said county of Belmont, I have issued this, my present proclamation, hereby declaring that the lines of boundary shall begin (as in the aforesaid proclamation is declared) on the Ohio river to the middle of the fourth township, of the second range, of townships in the seven ranges, and running with the line between the third and fourth sections of the said township counting from the township line, but which are numbered sixteen and seventeen upon the map, produced west to the western boundary of the said seven ranges; thence south with the said western boundary to the middle of the fifth township in the seventh range; thence east to the Ohio river where the line between the ninth and tenth sections of the third township in the third range intersects the same, and thence with the Ohio river to the place of beginning; and the said lines, as above described, are hereby declared to be the lines and limits of boundary of the county of Belmont, and

are the same which were intended to be established by the aforesaid proclamation.

"Given under my hand and the seal of the territory at Cincinnati, the thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States, the twenty-sixth.

[L. S.]

"AR. ST. CLAIR."

By the formation of Guernsey county, by act of the general assembly, dated January 31, 1810, and by the formation of Monroe county, by a similar act, dated January 29, 1813, the original boundary lines were materially changed on the west and south sides, and the territory reduced to the present limits, with which this article will chiefly deal.

When the county was established, the seat of justice was fixed at "Pultney," located about a mile below the present city of Bellaire on Pultney Bottom, one of the finest on the river, being what is termed a "second bottom," and many feet above the highest floods ever known in the river. The town was laid out by Daniel McElherron, August 22, 1799, and was the first town laid out within the present limits of the county, unless it was the town of "Concord," in Colerain township, and both alike have long since disappeared.

The first court of quarter sessions of the peace, clothed with pretty large powers, met here, November 24, 1801, David Lockwood, Daniel McElherron and Jacob Repshire, composing the court, which divided the county into four townships, as follows:

First Division into Townships.— The first, beginning on the Ohio river at the northern boundary of the county with that line due west to the western boundary of the county, thence south nine miles to the northwest corner of the ninth township in the seventh range, thence east with said township line to the cross-line between the thirteenth and nineteenth section of the south township in the third range; thence east to the Ohio river and up the river to the place of beginning, to be called and known by the name of Kirkwood township.

"The second, to begin on the Ohio river at the southeast corner of Kirkwood township, thence with the southern boundary of said township to the western boundary of the county; thence south with said western boundary six miles to the northwest corner of the eighth township, in the seventh range; thence east with said township line to the Ohio river; thence up the river to the place of beginning, to be called and known by the name of the township of Pultney.

"The third, to begin at the Ohio river at the southeast corner of township of Pultney; thence with said township line west, to the western boundary of the county, thence south with said western boundary six miles, to the northwest corner of the seventh range; thence with said township line east to the Ohio river; thence up the river to the place of beginning, to be called and known by the township of York.

"The fourth, to begin on the Ohio river at the southeast corner of York township; thence with said township line west to the western

boundary of the county; thence south fifteen miles to the southern boundary of the county; thence east with said boundary line to the Ohio river; thence up the river to the place of beginning, to be called and known by the name of the township of Salem."

The county was thus divided into four parallel townships extending clear across the county. This division lasted only until the February session of the court, when Kirkwood township was divided "by a line running with the range line north and south between the fourth and fifth range; the western part to retain the name of Kirkwood township, the eastern part to be called and known by the name of Richland township." Other division of the territory of the townships of Kirkwood, Pultney and York, Salem township going to Monroe county in the following order: Union township, August 15, 1804; Pease township, 1806; Warren township, January, 1807; Colerain township, June 14, 1808; Wheeling township, June 14, 1808; Goshen township; Wayne township, March 5, 1811; Mead township, January 13, 1815; Flushing township, March 14, 1817; Smith township, January 2, 1819; Somerset township, March 16, 1819; Washington township, 1830. These, with Richland and the three original townships of Kirkwood, Pultney and York, constitute the present townships of the county.

Early Election Precincts.— There were but two election precincts in 1801 for the entire county. Kirkwood township composed one of them and the election was held at the house of Bassil Israel in Nowelstown, afterward changed to St. Clairsville. The townships of Pultney, York and Salem constituted the other, the place of election to be in the town of Pultney at the house of Jacob Repshire. This division would indicate that at that early date the greater number of settlements were being made along the line of the Zane or Indian trail, following pretty closely the line of the great National road.

In 1803, at the May term the court made each township an election precinct, elections to be held in Pultney at the house of Jacob Repshire, occupied by the court; Kirkwood to vote at the house of James Nowles; Richland to vote at the house of John Thompson, at Nowelstown; York to vote at the house of William Congleton, and Salem to vote at the house of Robert Latte.

The number of election precincts was increased as new townships were formed and population increased until in 1890 there are thirty-four in the county: seven in Pultney, five in Pease, two each in Colerain, Flushing, Goshen, Kirkwood, Mead, Richland, Warren and Somerset, and one each in Smith, Union, Wayne, Washington, Wheeling and York townships.

The First Grand Jury.— The following persons constituted the grand jury at the November term of court 1801, the first in the county. Notley Hayes, Patrick White, John King, Anthony Riger, Joshua Martin Sherry, Thomas Duffield, William Bush, George Barnet, Peter Buzzard, John Wall, Abraham Emerine, Richard Hardesty, John Lamb, Robert Giffin, Henry Leep, Samuel Barnes, Andrew Miller, Archibald Smith and Andrew ———. According

to the records of this court during its sessions in 1801, it appointed "Charles Hammond to act as Prosecutor until he should be legally appointed by the Attorney General," which was done in 1802. The court also ordered that a road should be opened from the town of Pultney to Nowelstown, Jacob Coleman, surveyor. A license was also granted for the "Zane's road" from the river at the north of Indian Wheeling creek through the county on nearly the site of the present National road. At the February term, 1802, an indictment against Jacob Repshire, one of the magistrates the preceding year, for "assault and battery" was quashed, two such indictments having been formed against him in the fall of 1801.

Constables and Supervisors Appointed.—At this term of the court, the following persons were appointed to act as constables and supervisors: Kirkwood—Constables: William Congleton and Thomas Richards. Supervisors: Thomas Richards, William Boggs, Joshua Hatcher and James Knowles. Pultney—Constables: Philip Dover and Joseph Lashley. Supervisors: Jacob Repshire, Esq., and David Wherry. York—Constable: Samuel Dille. Supervisors: John Dille, Ephraim Bates and Michael Moore.

First Public Buildings.—The November, term of the court for 1801, was held at the house of Jacob Repshire, one of the judges. Upon the court journal for this session, there is the following entry as to a new court house: "That there be built on the public grounds in the town of Pultney, a brick house 35 feet square, two stories high. The first story to be 12 feet in the clear and the second, 8 feet in the clear. The same to be occupied as a court house for this county." Jacob Repshire, David Lockwood (two of the judges) and Samuel Dille, were appointed to purchase materials to the amount of $500.00 for court house. In the following February, they were empowered to make additional purchases of material and employ additional workmen, if necessary, for the speedy completion of the building and complete the same. They were also ordered to erect a house 24x15 feet, of hewn logs, with shingle roof, strongly built, with a large partition across the center, to be occupied as a "goal." The latter was built by Richard Buttler, and on May 26, 1802, he was given an order for $165.00, for building it. August 25, 1802, the court ordered to be erected in the town of Pultney, a pound, 66 feet square. "To be built of posts and rails, of good oak timber, and have a sufficient gate hung on good iron hinges, and fastened with a good lock and key." Pound to be used for the safe keeping of estrays.

Proceedings for the Removal of the County Seat.—The work upon the court house did not seem to be pushed as vigorously as that upon the "goal" and "pound," and early in 1803 a movement was commenced to secure the removal of the seat of justice to Richland township. The name of Nowelstown was changed to that of St. Clairsville, in honor of the governor and in hope of securing his interposition. The first general assembly under the state constitution, at Chillicothe, on April 1, 1803, passed an act appointing John Matthews, James Brown and Robert Speer, as commissioners "To examine and report whether

a removal of the seat of justice in said county of Belmont be necessary for the convenience and accommodation of the citizens thereof," and to "certify their opinion thereon, under their hands and seals, and make out duplicates of such certificates, one copy of which shall be left with the clerk of the county court for the inspection of the citizens and the other copy they shall enclose in a letter addressed to the speaker of the senate." There are vague reports of a hilarious time at and around St. Clairsville on the occasion of the visit of these commissioners, at which time it is also said Gov. St. Clair made it convenient to be present at the town named in his honor. The report of the commission was favorable to the removal and a copy was promptly transmitted to the "speaker of the senate," and at the meeting of the second general assembly the following act found in Vol. 2, Ohio laws, was passed:

"AN ACT to establish the seat of justice in the county of Belmont

"WHEREAS, John Matthews, James Brown and Robert Speer, commissioners for Belmont county, in pursuance to the powers delegated to them by an act entitled, An act to provide for a permanent seat of justice in the county of Belmont, passed at Chillicothe, the 1st day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, have reported to this general assembly that on examination they do find, that St. Clairsville is the most proper place for the seat of justice in the county of Belmont, therefore,

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, that St. Clairsville, in the county of Belmont, be and the same is hereby declared the seat of justice for the said county of Belmont, and that all courts hereafter to be holden in and for said county shall be held in the town of St. Clairsville, and all officers are required to conduct themselves accordingly."

"Passed 19th January, 1804. ELIAS LANGHAM,
"Speaker of House of Representatives.
"NATHANIEL MASSIE,
"Speaker of the Senate."

The only thing to mar this apparently regular and fairly defined title is the omission by the general assembly to provide as required by the constitution of 1802, to submit the question to a vote of the people of the county.

Seat of Justice Removed.—In April, 1804, the seat of justice was removed from Pultney to St. Clairsville. The first court of general quarter sessions, and the county court with Calvin Pease, presiding judge, held three sessions at the house of William Congleton, on the 16th day of April, 1804, and Mr. Congleton was paid the sum of $3 for preparing rooms for the court.

First Public Building.—In history there is little said about the first public buildings erected at St. Clairsville, and little is known of them by those now living. On the journal of the county commissioners at their September session, 1804, there is this entry in relation to that subject:

"The commissioners met agreeable to adjournment, present Levin Okey, John Williams and Robert Griffin, Esquire.

"The public buildings was left to the lowest bidder and struck off to Alexander Young, who, according to law, entered into bond with Sterling Johnson, his surety, for his performance of his contract whose bonds are filed with the clerk. The building was struck off at one thousand dollars for the goal and goalor's rooms, together with the roof, and seventy dollars for raising an upper story on the same for a court house, the expense of which is to be paid by donations, for which Sterling Johnson and Robert Griffin give their bonds. Likewise Sterling and William Congleton entered into bond for the furnishing the same with bench and seats, all to be done by donation."

This "public buildings" was constructed of hewd logs and stood about where the present jail stands. Payments were made upon it by the county commissioners commencing with $100, December 15, 1804, and as the work progressed until December 5, 1805, when this entry appears: "Ordered, that Alexander Young be paid out of the treasury of the county the sum of five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighty-three cents in full of all demands that the said Alexander Young has on the part of the county for work done to the goal and court house." There seems to be no entries during this period of any "money raised by donation" being paid into the treasury. This log "public buildings" was used for jail, jailor's rooms and court house until 1814, on the completion of the brick court house and jail, when it was sold and removed and put up as a one-story house on the lot where John Frint now lives, where a part of the logs and the old double plank door riveted together may still be seen.

The Second Court House.— In February, 1813, a contract was let to build a court house. It was to be a square building, built of brick, two stories high, with cupola or spire in the center of a roof facing each point of the compass, with the court room below and the jury rooms above, similar to the one previously erected at Steubenville, and the one still in use at Cadiz, Harrison county. Sterling Johnson had the contract for grading the ground, "the banks to be dug ten feet deep on the cross street, at the southwest corner of the present court house, to be leveled with that throughout the public ground," the sum named being $270. The building was let to William Brown, at $5,640, and to be ready for use by the first of April, 1815, but was completed eight months before the time specified, and on July 16, 1814, Peter Tallman, the father of James Tallman, now living in Bellaire, and Alexander Boggs (Joseph Morrison, not present) commissioners, met and appointed a committe of mechanics to examine the work. James Marshal, of Steubenville, a carpenter, and Nicholas Brown, of Steubenville, were apppointed and met at the court house in August, and after examination, reported that said court house was complete in all respects.

The Second Jail in St. Clairsville.— The construction of the second jail was let to the parties who built the court house, on the 19th of March, 1819, Sterling Johnson to do the grading, and William Brown to build

the jail "of brick like those used in the erection of the court house, and to be two stories high," the first story to be nine feet with an entry six feet wide through the middle, and to contain four rooms — two for dungeons and two for jailor's rooms. The second story was to be eight feet high, and divided as the first floor — two for debtor's rooms and two for jailor's rooms, to be completed by January 1, 1821, at $95 for grading, and $3,040 for the erection of the building. The work was completed and paid for according to contract.

The Third Jail and Jailor's Residence.—The third county jail was built in 1842 on contract with Baily & Collins, of brick and stone, at a cost of $3,902.00, as gathered from payments in the treasurer's books, in the absence of any record of the contract upon the commissioners' journal.

The Present Splendid Buildings.— The present court house, sheriff's residence, and jail (we have ceased to build "goal and goaler's rooms") are among the finest in the state, and the people, while they complain at the large sum expended in their construction, are justly proud of them. The old buildings, particularly the court house, was looked upon as unworthy of a large, wealthy, populous county like Belmont, but new ones were not built because a fierce county seat controversy, beginning in 1857, when railroads began to change the channels of trade, and continuing almost incessantly, increasing each year in intensity, between the friends of the present location, and those who thought that the county seat should be returned to Pultney township, because in later years under changed methods of communication, the majority of population being upon the railroads and river, would be better and more economically accommodated with the county seat at Bellaire. Any movement, under these conditions, for a new court house, was antagonized by both sides and frequent repairs were ordered to keep the old one in passable condition. The republican county convention in 1883, passed a resolution to the effect that there was to be no agitation of the county seat question durthe next two years, and nominated Samuel Hilles, of Barnesville, who had served four years as sheriff, for representative on that platform. The legislature was democratic, and having been carefully impressed with the idea that it would make this county permanently democratic, a bill was introduced by a member from Cleveland, and rushed through against the protests of both our senator and representative, and without giving the people of the county an opportunity to be heard, the bill was rushed through under a suspension of the rules, authorizing the construction of the new buildings at a cost not to exceed $100,000.

When this law was enacted Owen Mehan, Nathaniel Taylor and Morris Cope were county commissioners. Several plans were submitted of structures that the architects thought might be contracted for within the limits of $100,000, fixed in the law. The plan prepared by J. W. Yost, architect of Columbus, was adopted and after advertising as required, for bids, the contracts were let to William J. McClain, Bellaire, for stone work; Doarzbach & Decker, for wood work and

plastering; Simon Cain, of Cleveland, for brick work; Lane Bros., of Newark, for iron work; and John V Fisher, of Columbus, for painting and glazing; the agregate bids amounting to $97,000.

The law provided for a committee to approve plans and specifications, which was composed of Thomas Cochran, probate judge, Leroy C. Sedwick, sheriff, William P. Cash, clerk of the courts, and William Alexander, appointed by the judge of the court of common pleas.

Work had but fairly commenced upon the foundation when it was discovered that the ground selected was bad, and additional work in securing a substantial foundation cost about $20,000 more than the estimates. The plans were changed, cut-stone was substituted for brick in the body of the building and other changes made adding greatly to the cost. Additional legislation was secured, authorizing the borrowing of an additional $50,000, and the levying of taxes to be used in the construction, and the work went on under the watchful eye of Mr. T. E. Clark, the superintendent, until completed and dedicated.

Sherriff's Residence and Jail.—As soon as the new court house was completed, the old one, on the site of which the sheriff's residence was to be built, was torn down and a unique, modern two story brick building was erected as a sheriff's residence. The old jail was torn down and a new one, on modern plans, erected in a substantial manner, and with the court house present an imposing appearance that the citizens may well feel proud of.

Official Statement of Cost of Present Buildings.—St. Clairsville, Ohio, June, 1889.—The following statement exhibits the cost of the new public buildings at St. Clairsville, Ohio.

Total cost of buildings, including net cost of site, $272,484.52. The following items show the purposes for which the above sum was paid:

Net cost of site	$ 3,952.00
Surveyor	58,00
Advertising	462.23
Arbitrators	124.00
Building committee	263.00
Grading, curbing, paving, etc	4,976.75
Extra depth stone foundation	14,500.00
Stone work superstructure	57,135.41
Boiler house and stack, brick in tunnel	12,391.21
Iron work	53,686.69
Furniture	13,270.33
Gas machine and gas fixtures	5,327.59
Roofing and galvanized work	14,103.59
Sheriff's residence	11,090.27
Carpenter work	18,112.73
Steam heating	17,443.98
Filing	3,998.05
Brick work	17,730.02
Painting and frescoing	5,212.20
Amount paid other contractors, cisterns, etc	3,278.54
Clock, $1,436.10; carpets, $707.26	2,143.36

Architect's percentage	$7,310.47
Architect's fee, extra trips	325.00
Superintendent's wages	4,400.00
Attorney's fee, McClain vs. Commissioners	300.00
Treasurer's fees	888.19
Total	$272,484.52
Deduct from total cost bonded indebtedness	155,000.00
Amount paid by annual levy	$117,484.52

We have deducted amount received from sale of public property and premium on bonds, viz., $7,448.00, from the amount paid for new site, viz., $11,400.00, which leaves the above net amount as cost of site to county.

The cost of sheriff's residence, as stated above, includes a considerable amount which properly belongs to cost of jail, but cannot be separated, as it was contracted for with the residence,

MORRIS COPE, W. C. BERRY, J. C. ISRAEL, } Commissioners of Belmont Co.

List of Officials Elected to Various Positions.— We append a list of public officials elected, in whole or in part, by the voters of Belmont county since the organization of the county, as far as they can now be ascertained.

Representatives in Congress.— The following persons have been representatives in congress from the district in which Belmont county was situated, from the time of its organization as a county: Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren county, five times elected representative at large for the state from 1803 to 1813, serving in the Eighth to Twelfth congresses; James Caldwell, Belmont county, from 1813–17; Samuel Herrick, Muskingum county, 1817–21; John Chright,* and David Chambers, Muskingum county, 1821–23; John Patterson, Belmont county, 1823–25; David Jennings,† and Thomas Sherman, Belmont county, 1825–27; John Davenport, Belmont county, 1827–29; Judge William Kennon, Belmont county, 1829–33; Judge M. Ball, Guernsey county, 1833–35; Judge William Kennon, Belmont county, 1835–37; James Alexander, Jr., Belmont county, 1837–39; Isaac Parrish, Guernsey county, 1839–41; Benjamin S. Cowan, Belmont county, 1841–43; Joseph Morris, Monroe county, 1843–47; William Kennon, Jr., Belmont county, 1847–49; W. F. Hunter, Monroe county, 1849–53; William Shannon, Belmont county, 1853–55; Charles J. Albright, Guernsey county, 1855–57; William T. Lawrence, Guernsey county, 1857–59; Thomas C. Theates, Belmont county, 1859–61; James R. Morris, Monroe county, 1861–63; J. W. White, Guernsey county, 1863–65; John A. Bingham, Harrison county, 1865–73; Lorenzo Danford, Belmont county, 1873–79; J. T. Updegraff,‡ Jefferson county, 1879–84; Joseph D. Taylor, Guernsey county, 1884–91.

* John Chright resigned; † David Jennings resigned. ‡ J. T. Updegraff died in 1884.

State Senators.—Under the constitution of 1802 senators and representatives were elected every year, and under the constitution of 1851 once in two years. 1803, William Vance and Thomas Kirker; 1804, William Vance; 1805–6, Joseph Sharp; 1807–8, Joseph Dillon; 1808–11, James Caldwell; 1813–14, Charles Hammond; 1815–18, James Caldwell; 1819–24, David Jennings; 1825–26, John Davenport; 1827–28, William Hubbard; 1829–30, Thomas Shannon; 1831–32, William Dunn; 1833–34, James Alexander, Jr.; 1835–36, George Sharp; 1837–40, Thomas Shannon; 1841, Chancy Dewey; 1842–44, Robert H. Miller; 1845–46, Benjamin Backall; 1847–48, Edward Archibald; 1849–52, William P. Simpson; 1854, David Allen; 1856, Charles Warfel; 1858, Isaac Holloway; 1860, Marshall McCall; 1862, Isaac Welsh; 1864, John C. Jamison; 1866, Henry West; 1868–70, James B. Jamison; 1872–74, Samuel Knox; 1876–78, David Wagoner; 1880–82, D. A. Hollingsworth; 1884–86, Solomon Hogue; 1888, George W. Glover; 1890, J. W. Nichols.

Representatives.—Representatives elected to the general assembly from Belmont county: 1803, Joseph Sharp and Elijah Woods to the general assembly, at Chillicothe, March 1, 1803, and Josiah Dillon and James Smith to the one that convened in December, 1803; 1804, Thomas Wilson and John Stewart; 1805, John Stewart and James Smith; 1806, Josiah Dillon and John Stewart; 1807, William Vance and John Patterson; 1808, Joseph Sharp, Edward Bryson and Isaac Vore; 1809, Joseph Sharp, Isaac Vore and Josiah Dillon; 1810, Elijah Woods, Moses Morehead and William Smith; 1811, James Smith, Thomas Mitchell and Joseph Sharp; 1812, Josiah Dillon, Jacob Myers and Peter Yarnel; 1813, Moses Morehead, Ambrose Danford and William Sinclair; 1814, Joseph Sharp, Edward Bryson and Thomas Majors; 1815, David Wallace, James Smith and Thomas Majors; 1816, Charles Hammond, Thomas Townsend and Edward Bryson; 1817, Charles Hammond, George Paull and William Dunn; 1818, Charles Hammond, George Paull and William Dunn; 1819, William Dunn, Thomas Shannon and John Smith; 1820, William Dunn, Thomas Shannon and Charles Hammond; 1821, William Dunn, Thomas Shannon and Alexander Armstrong; 1822, William Dunn, Thomas Shannon and Alexander Armstrong; 1823, William Perrine, Isaac Atkinson and John Scatterday; 1824, John Davenport and Thomas Shannon; 1825, William Perrine and William Dunn; 1826; William Dunn and Eli Nichols; 1827, James Weir and Crawford Welsh; 1828, William Dunn and Crawford Welsh; 1829, Crawford Welsh, James Weir and Andrew Patterson; 1830, John Davenport and James Alexander; 1831, John Patton, William Workman and William B. Hubbard; 1832, John Patton and William Workman; 1833, Joseph A. Ramage and John Thompson; 1834, Joseph A. Ramage and Solomon Bentley; 1835, Solomon Bentley and William Chambers; 1836, James Weir; 1837, Ephraim Gaston and Isaac H. Green; 1838, Henry West; 1839, Henry West and Thomas A. Way; 1840, Crawford Welsh and John Koontz; 1841, William Workman and Samuel Dunn; 1842, Thomas Pitcher; 1843, Samuel Dunn and Will-

iam R. Carle; 1844, Benjamin S. Cowan and Peter Tallman; 1845, Benjamin S. Cowan; 1846, John C. Kerr and William Hogue; 1847, Miller Pennington; 1848, Samuel Bigger; 1849, John A. Wayer and Hugh McNeely; 1850, Archibald C. Ramage and James J. Grimes; 1851, Archibald C. Ramage and Price Cornwell; 1853, Eli V. Cleaver and Samuel Findley; 1855, James A. Turner and Robert Hamilton; 1857, Isaac Welsh; 1859, Isaac Welsh; 1861, Wilson S. Kennon; 1863, Robert E. Chambers; 1865, Coulson Davenport; 1867, Coulson Davenport and John Patterson; 1869, John W. Kennon and Thomas M. Nichol; 1871, John A. Wayer; 1873, Thomas H. Armstrong; 1875, Eli V. Cleaver and William Bundy; 1877, Ross J. Alexander and Harvey Danford; 1879, David Wagoner; 1883, Samuel Hilles; 1885, Samuel Hilles and C. L. Poorman; 1887, C. L. Poorman and A. T. McKelvey; 1889, A. T. McKelvey.

Sheriffs.—1801–03, Jacob Coleman (appointed); 1803–09, Josiah Hedges; 1809–12, James Hedges; 1812–13, Anthony Weir; 1813–19, David Moore; 1819–24, William Perrine; 1824–26, Solomon Bentley, Sr.; 1826–30, Ezer Ellis; 1830–32, Solomon Bentley, Sr.; 1832–36, William H. Johnson; 1836–38, John Lippencott; 1838–44, William P. Simpson; 1844–48, Hugh McNeely; 1848–50, James McConaughy; 1850–56, J. C. Nichols; 1856–60, John S. Anderson; 1860–64, Patrick Lochary; 1864–66, George H. Umstead; 1866–68, Samuel B. Piper; 1868–70, William H. Hays; 1870–76, William C. Cochran; 1876–78, William G. Kinney; 1878–82, Samuel Hilles; 1882–86, Leroy C. Sedwick; 1886–90, E. O. Foulke.

Treasurers.—1801–04, Daniel McElherren (appointed); 1804–07, Andrew Marshall (appointed); 1807–12, Josiah Hedges (appointed); 1812–14, Jeremiah Fairhurst (appointed); 1814–25, Solomon Bentley; 1825–27, James Kelsey; 1827–33, John McElroy; 1833–39, Jacob Neiswanger; 1839–43, John Eaton, Jr.; 1843–45, J. M. Mitchell; 1845–49, Lycurgus Jennings; 1849–53, John Kelley; 1853–57, Thomas Johnson; 1857–59, John Twinan; 1859–61, Isaac H. Patterson; 1861–63, Amos Glover; 1863–67, Barkley Cooper; 1867–71, James Irwin; 1871–73, Andrew Porterfield; 1873–77, William J. Kelley; 1877–81, Hamilton Eaton; 1881–85, A. L. Feeley; 1885–89, George Robinson; 1889, Frank Archer.

Clerks of the Court.—1801–6, Elijah Woods, appointed; 1806–10, James Caldwell, appointed; 1810–13, Josiah Hedges, appointed; 1813–26, Ezer Ellis, appointed; 1826–34, Peter Tallman, Sr., appointed; 1834–46, John C. Tallman, appointed; 1846–50, R. H. Miller, appointed; 1850–51, John H. Heaton, appointed; 1851–52, St. Clair Kelley, appointed; 1852–55, John H. Heaton; 1855–56, William R. Carroll; 1856–57, David S. Adams, appointed; 1857–60, S. W. Gaston; 1860–63, David S. Adams; 1863–66, J. F. Charlesworth; 1866–69, Joseph R. Mitchell; 1869–72, James B. Campbell; 1872–78, Joseph R. Mitchell; 1878–84, Alexander C. Darrah; 1884–90, William B. Cash; 1890, Samuel F. Davies.

County Commissioners.—1804, Leven Okey, John McWilliams and Robert Griffin; 1806, Leven Okey, John McWilliams and Alexander

Boggs; 1808, Leven Okey, John McWilliams and Sterling Johnson; 1810, John McWilliams, Sterling Johnson and Peter Tallman; 1811, John McWilliams, Peter Tallman and Alexander Boggs; 1818, Peter Tallman, Alexander Boggs and Joseph Morrison; 1821, Joseph Morrison, David Neiswanger and John Nichols; 1824, Joseph Morrison, David Neiswanger and John Nichols; 1829, David Smith, Isaac Barton, and David Neiswanger; 1830, David Smith, Isaac Barton and David Neiswanger; 1833, David Neiswanger, Isaac Barton and Thomas Heaney; 1836, Thomas Armstrong, Isaac Barton and Thomas Heaney; 1837, Thomas Armstrong, Isaac Barton and Isaac Patton; 1838, William Workman, William Cook and Isaac Patton; 1839, William Workman, John Cook and Isaac Patton; 1840, Peter A. Dallas, John Cook and Thomas Pilcher; 1842, Peter A. Dallas, Robert B. Green and Thomas Pilcher; 1843, John Lisle, Robert B. Green and William Workman; 1844, John Lisle, Robert B. Green and David Harris; 1845, John Lisle, Robert B. Green and Stephen C. Gregg; 1846, David Harris, Jacob Coleman and Stephen C. Gregg; 1847, David Harris, Jacob Coleman and Stephen C. Gregg; 1848, David Harris, Jacob Coleman and Stephen C. Gregg; 1849, David Harris, James Norman and Stephen C. Gregg; 1850, S. C. Vance, James Newman and Stephen C. Gregg; 1851, S. C. Vance, James Newman and Ira Lewis; 1852, S. C. Vance, James Newman and Ira Lewis; 1853, Thomas Majors, James Newman and Ira Lewis; 1854, Thomas Majors, ——— Hatcher and Michael Danford; 1855, Thomas Majors, ——— Hatcher and Michael Danford; 1856, John Majors, John Johnson and Michael Danford; 1857, John Majors, John Johnson and Michael Danford; 1858, John Majors, John Johnson and Harrison Massie; 1859, J. T. Scholfield, George C. Bethel and Harrison Massie; 1860, J. T. Scholfield, George C. Bethel and William Wilkinson; 1861, J. T. Scholfield, James Alexander and William Wilkinson; 1862, Jesse Barton, James Alexander and William Wilkinson; 1863, Jesse Barton, James Alexander and William Wilkinson; 1864, Jesse Barton, James Alexander and William Wilkinson; 1865, Dennis Kemp, James Alexander and William Wilkinson; 1866, Dennis Kemp, James Alexander and W. M. Campbell; 1867, Dennis Kemp, James Alexander and James Campbell; 1868, H. Frasher, James Alexander and James Campbell; 1869, H. Frasher, James Alexander and William Armstrong; 1870, H. Frasher, James Alexander and William Armstrong; 1871, H. Frasher, William Armstrong and James Kinney; 1872, B. E. Dugan, William Armstrong and James Kinney; 1873, B. E. Dugan, James Alexander and Solomon Hougue; 1874, William Barber, James Alexander and Solomon Hougue; 1875, William Barber, I. J. Potts and Solomon Hougue; 1876, William Barber, I. J. Potts and A. W. Anderson; 1877, H. Frasher, I. J. Potts and A. W. Anderson; 1878, H. Frasher, I. J. Potts and A. W. Anderson; 1879, H. Frasher, I. J. Potts and Owen Mehan; 1880, Owen Mehan, I. J. Potts and William Alexander; 1881, Owen Mehan, William Alexander and Morris Cope; 1882, Owen Mehan, William Alexander and Morris Cope; 1883, Owen Mehan, Nathaniel Taylor and Morris Cope; 1884,

Owen Mehan, Nathaniel Taylor and Morris Cope; 1885, W. J. Berry, Nathaniel Taylor and Morris Cope; 1886, W. J. Berry, John C. Israel and Morris Cope; 1887, W. J. Berry, John C. Israel and Morris Cope; 1888, W. J. Berry, John C. Israel and Morris Cope; 1889, W. J. Berry, John C. Israel and Morris Cope; 1890, W. J. Berry, John Israel and Miles Hart.

County Auditors.— 1823–25, Peter Tallman; 1825–36, William McNeely; 1836–38, G. S. Nagle; 1838–40, William Anderson; 1840–42, T. Hoge; 1842–44, William Dunn; 1844–48, William Pancost; 1848–52, David Allen; 1852–54, David Trueman; 1854–56, J. F. Charlesworth; 1856–58, Stephen Gressenger; 1858–62, C. L. Poorman; 1862–66, R. S. Clark; 1866–71, R. M. Clark; 1871–73, John B. Longley; 1873–77, W. E. Stamp; 1877–81, W. N. Coffland; 1881–84, R. R. Barrett; 1885, D. H. Darrah, appointed; 1886–89, R. R. Barrett; 1889–92, Joseph Henderson.

Prosecuting Attorneys.— 1801–1804, Charles Hammond, appointed; 1804–08, Jacob Nagle, appointed; 1808–15, George Paull, appointed; 1815–25, David Jennings, appointed; 1825–33, W. B. Hubbard, appointed; 1833–37, Wilson Shannon; 1837–41, William Kennon; 1841–45, R. J. Alexander; 1845–49, Carlo C. Carroll; 1849–51, Joseph A. Ramage; 1851–55, Isaac E. Eaton; 1855–59, D. D. T. Cowan; 1859–61, Lorenzo Danford; 1861–65, John A. Work; 1865–67, Robert H. Cochran; 1867–71, John W. Shannon; 1871–77, Wilson S. Kennon; 1877–81, Robert M. Eaton; 1881–87, N. W. Kennon; 1887–90, Jesse W. Hollingsworth.

Probate Judges.—1851–57, David Harris; 1857–63, Robert Claudy; 1863–66, C. W. Carroll; 1866–69, A. W. Anderson; 1869–78, C. W. Carroll; 1878–84, Thomas Cochran; 1884–90, Isaac H. Gaston.

*Recorders.**— 1804, Sterling Johnson, William Faris, G. S. Nagle, Peter Tallman, William Faris, Robert Griffin, M. J. Ward, George Anderson; 1843–49, S. M. Howey; 1849–55, Felix Martin; 1855–64, John Bickham; 1865–74, John C. Bolon; 1874–77, William Barnes; 1877–80, James Barnes; 1880–86, W. B. Hobbs; 1886–90, John M. Beckett.

Coronors.—1801–06, John Dungan; 1806–14, Joseph Morrison; 1814–23, William Stevenson; 1823–28, Wilmeth Jones; 1828–30, John S. Nagle; 1830–32, John Scatterday; 1832–34, Robert McMasters; 1834–36, William Kinney; 1836–38, Moses Rhodes; 1838–40, Joseph Moore; 1840–41, Joseph Hargrave; 1841–43, James Smith; 1843–45, H. Ferguson; 1845–49, Oliver Cunningham; 1849–53, James Nichol; 1853–59, Patrick Lochary; 1859–63, George Creswell; 1863–65, William Wilkinson; 1865–66, Andrew Grubb; 1866–70, George Creswell; 1870–72, E. B. Kenneday; 1872–78, Thomas Garrett; 1878–82, E. B. Kenneday; 1882–84, Thomas Garrett; 1884–86, J. Creswell; 1886–87, Samuel Martin; 1887–90, A. M. F. Boyd.

Infirmary Directors, when elected:

1842, William Lemon, Alexander Hannah and J. C. Anderson; 1843, Henry West; 1844, Stephen Pancost; 1845, Reuben Miller; 1846, George

* Served in the order named.

Vanlaw; 1847, Stephen Pancost; 1848, A. Lodge and F. R. Phillips; 1849, George Vanlaw; 1850, Jacob Gosset; 1851, Abner Lodge; 1852, Baalam Nichols; 1853, Hugh Ferguson; 1854, Baalam Nichols; 1855, F. R. Phillips; 1856, Hugh Ferguson; 1857, F. R. Phillips; 1858, Hugh Ferguson; 1859, Abner Lodge; 1860, Oliver Taylor; 1861, William Caldwell; 1862, John Taggart; 1863, R. J. Pollock; 1864, William Caldwell; 1865, Baalam Nichols; 1866, Nathaniel Taylor; 1867, William Caldwell; 1868, William Parkinson; 1869, Nathaniel Taylor; 1870, Jacob Gosset; 1871, William Parkinson; 1872, William Ramage; 1873, Thomas Lodge; 1874, John Alexander and N. Taylor; 1875, William Parkinson; 1876, Laban Lodge; 1877; Nathaniel Taylor; 1878, William Parkinson; 1879, J. B. Ritchey; 1880, Joseph Bailey; 1881, Levi W. Jones; 1882, J. B. Ritchey; 1883, Joseph Bailey; 1884, John Sidebottom; 1885, William Lodge; 1886, B. McConaughey; 1887, J. A. Clark; 1887, B. McConaughey; 1888, William Lodge; 1889, J. A. Clark.

Political Conditions.— In the earlier years there was but little political contention, and in Ohio parties were not well defined until after the divisions growing out of the presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Adams and Crawford were all candidates and all professing to be republicans, and neither was elected, but a union of the friends of Clay and Adams in the house of representatives resulted in the election of Adams, although Jackson had much the largest following. From that date the democratic party appears as a distinct factor, and its first national convention was held in 1830, since which time the parties have been known, at different times as democratic, whig, republican, free soil, know-nothing, American and greenbacker, labor reform and prohibition.

Arthur St. Clair, the territorial governor, was appointed July 13, 1788, and served until the close of 1802, when he was removed by Thomas Jefferson, and Charles W. Byrd, of Hamilton county, secretary of the territory, acted as governor until March 3, 1803. He was succeeded by Gov. Edward Tiffin, who received 571 votes in Belmont county, and resigned March 3, 1807, to accept the position of United States senator. Subsequent elections for governor, with vote cast for each candidate and the party each represented, are here given:

Vote for Candidates for Governor:

1807 — Return J. Meigs, 705; Nathaniel Massie, 174.

1808 — Samuel Huntington, 451; Thomas Worthington, 816; Thomas Kirker, 1.

1810 — Return J. Meigs, 448; Return J. Meigs, Jr., 39; Thomas Worthington, 495.

1812 — Return J. Meigs, 1,393; Thomas Scott, 73.

1814 — Thomas Worthington, 000; Othniel Looker, 00.

1816 — Thomas Worthington, 000; James Dunlap, 00; Ethan A. Brown, 00.

1818 — Ethan A. Brown, 1,592; James Dunlap, 21.

1820 — Ethan A. Brown, 1,842; Jeremiah Morrow, 15,

1822 — Jeremiah Morrow, 000; Allen Trimble, 00; W. W. Irwin, 00.

1824—Jeremiah Morrow, 1,268; Allen Trimble, 1,191.
1826—Allen Trimble, 1,937; John Bigger, 113; Alexander Campbell, 395; Benjamin Tappan, 574.
1828—Allen Trimble, 1,975; John W. Campbell, 1,892.
1830—Duncan McArthur (Repub.), 1,822; Robert Lucas (Democrat), 1,468.
1832—Robert Lucas (D.), 2,370; Darius Lyman (Whig and Anti-Mason), 2,191.
1834—Robert Lucas (D.), 2,107; James Findlay (W.), 2,230.
1836—Joseph Vance (W.), 2,666; Eli Baldwin (D.), 2,358.
1838—Wilson Shannon (D.), 2,670; Joseph Vance (W.), 2,220.
1840—Thomas Corwin (W.), 3,195; Wilson Shannon (D.), 2,806.
1842—Thomas Corwin (W.), 2,770; Wilson Shannon (D.), 2,865; Leicester King (Abol.), 171.
1844—Mordecai Bartley (W.), 3,081; David Todd (D.), 2,867.
1846—William Bebb (W.), 2,475; David Todd (D.), 1,857; Samuel Lewis (A.), 194.
1848—John B. Weller (D.), 2,797; Seabury Ford (W.), 3,169.
1850—Reuben Wood (D.), 2,456; William Johnston (W.), 2,834; Edward Smith (A.), 69.
1851—Reuben Wood (D.), 2,562; Samuel F. Vinton (W.), 2,747; Samuel Lewis (A.), 196.
1853—William Medill (D.), 1,964; Nelson Barrere (W.), 1,478; Samuel Lewis (A.), 1,288.
1855—William Medill (D.), 1,853; Allen Trimble (Know-Nothing), 1,003; Salmon P. Chase (Rep.), 1,750.
1857—Salmon P. Chase (R.), 1,572; Henry B. Payne (D.), 2,417; Phil. Van Trump (Am.), 950.
1859—William Dennison (R.), 2,280; Rufus P. Ranney (D.), 2,591.
1861—David Todd (R.), 3,025; Hugh J. Jewett (D.), 3,138.
1863—John Brough (R.), 3,979; Clement L. Vallandigham (D.), 3,257.
1865—Jacob D. Cox (R.), 3,363; George W. Morgan (D.), 3,289.
1867—Rutherford B. Hayes (R.), 3,412; Allen G. Thurman (D.), 3,971.
1869—Rutherford B. Hayes (R.), 3,248; George H. Pendleton (D.), 3,764.
1871—Edward F. Noyes (R.), 3,899; George W. McCook (D.), 3,681; Gideon T. Stewart, (Pro.), 38.
1873—Edward F. Noyes (R.), 3,614; William Allen (D.), 3,394. Gideon T. Stewart (Pro.), 230; Isaac Collins (Lib.), 16.
1875—William Allen (D.), 4,588; Rutherford B. Hayes (R.), 4,514.
1877—William H. West (R.), 4,055; Richard M. Bishop (D.), 4,632; Stephen Johnson, 13; Henry A. Thompson, 19.
1879—Charles Foster (R.), 0,000; Thomas Ewing (D.), 0,000; Gideon T. Stewart (Pro.), 000; A. Saunder Pratt, 000; John Hood (G. L.), 000.
1881—Charles Foster (R.), 4,671; John W. Bookwalter (D.), 4,527; A. B. Ludlow (Pro.), 102; John Seitz (G. L.), 68.

1883 — Joseph B. Foraker (R.), 5,532; George Hoadley (D.), 5,426; Charles Jenkins (Pro.), 41; E. Schumaker (G. L.), 26.

1885 — Joseph B. Foraker (R.), 5,765; George Hoadley (D.), 5,131; A. B. Leonard (Pro.), 335; J. W. Winthrop (G. L.), 7.

1887 — Joseph B. Foraker (R.), 5,991; Thomas E. Powell (D.), 5,507; Morris Sharp (Pro.), 441; John Seitz (G. L.), 15.

1889 — Joseph B. Foraker (R.), 5,820; James E. Campbell (D.), 5,601; John P. Helwig (Pro.), 598; John H. Rhodes (G. L.), 4.

CHAPTER IV.

By Col. C. L. Poorman.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL — COAL OF BELMONT COUNTY — LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTS AND CLAYS — MANUFACTURING INTERESTS — IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES — GLASS WORKS — STATISTICS — RAILROADS, ETC.

EILLY characteristics of Belmont county expose to view or easy access more natural resources than are easily found in leveler counties and make it a desirable field for manufacturing. Its high lands, 500 feet or more above the level of the Ohio river are divided by streams that on their way to that river pass through ravines with hillsides from which crop out great beds of stone, clays coal and minerals of great value, and furnish pathways along which the railroads of modern invention pass with their immense traffic, as the ridges thus formed furnished pathways for the roads and pikes along which the earlier traffic passed in road wagons.

The "Indian trail, the Zane road" and then the National road passed in early days along the ridge between the waters of Wheeling and McMahan's creeks, and along this passed for fifty years the trade and commerce of the county. The "Grade road" was for the southern half of the county what the Zane and National road was for the northern half, running from the river along the ridge between McMahan and Captina creeks, it was the great drove road along which most of the horses, cattle and hogs of eastern Ohio passed on their way to the east.

This conformation not only exposed to view and easy access the coals, minerals, clays and stone, but the streams furnished excellent water power for early mills and factories. These advantages, coupled with a rich and productive soil, have kept the county well at the front among the counties of the state, during its wonderful growth in

population and wealth, and deserve special mention in any history of the commercial and industrial growth of the county. As the immense beds of excellent coal, stand at the top in point of value, it will be treated of first.

Extent and Quality of Bituminous Coal.—This being a history and not a scientific treatise, it will deal with concrete and well settled facts, and not with theories and deductions. The geologist may theorize as to how many ages have passed in the formation of strata of the earth's surface, and what special conditions in those successive ages produced a stratum of coal between two layers of sand-stone in one case, and in another case a stratum of coal between two layers of lime-stone, but we are satisfied with the fact that the coal, sand-stone and lime-stone are there, and by the early settlers were made available for building and commercial purposes, and at various times since, as the county grew in population, new discoveries were made until we now know of six well-defined seams of coal, within the limits of the county, of sufficient size to be valuable for fuel, nearly all available, and above the level of the river. What is termed the "Pittsburgh coal seam, is, at present, because of its superior quality, small residum after combustion and great heating power is most largely worked and used.

What is termed the "Four Foot Seam," about seventy-five feet above the Pittsburgh coal, is a valuable coal of great heating power, but interspersed with "nigger-heads" or sulphur stone, and with a larger per cent of incombustible matter, will be valuable in competition with many other coals now used in large quantities, when the "Pittsburgh coal" is not a competitor. These two seams are co-extensive with the county, but the second is not as valuable in the west side of the county as upon the east side.

The "Badgersburg coal," quite thin in seam at the river, increases in thickness until at Barnesville, it reaches a thickness of five feet and is extensively worked. These three seams are now worked, the first along the river front, up McMahan creek and its tributaries to near Glancoe, and up Wheeling creek to the west side of the county, and available with moderate shafting all over the county, the second for domestic use, where the first is not as easily accessible, and the third in the western part of the county, and jointly furnish an area of available coal within the county, little if any less than 1,000 square miles, averaging more than four feet in thickness, of which not more than twelve square miles in area has been mined.

Early coal mining was for domestic purposes, and the first shipment of coal we have any record of was by Capt. John Fink, and was from the mouth of McMahan creek, where Bellaire is now situated, to Maysville, Ky., in 1832. A little later Mr. Fink began to boat coal to New Orleans, and building boats for this purpose, and mining coal to fill them was for a long time the principal business of the people settled about the mouth of McMahan creek. The coal mined from the hill south of the creek was hauled to the river in carts and shov-

eled into boats and when the river raised floated to New Orleans, selling it to sugar refineries at as much as $1.50 per barrel, containing two and three-fourths bushels, to be used in connection with wood to make the heat great and regular enough to produce the best results. The coal was carried out of the boat in a barrel with a rope bale which was swung over a pole on the shoulders of two men.

A few years later a family of English miners named Heatherington, consisting of the father John, and his four sons Jacob, John, Jr., Ralph and Edward, came to Pultney township and assisted in the development of the coal industry. In 1837 Jacob rented a coal bank from Captain Fink and purchased eight acres of land on credit and commenced business for himself mining his own coal and wheeling it out on a wheelbarrow. He soon commenced shipping by river, and furnishing steamboats with fuel, finally building two boats and towing his coal to points down the river, and for many years mined and shipped more coal than any man in the county. He made money buying additional land, increasing in wealth as the city of Bellaire grew up around him, until he is one of the heaviest taxpayers in the county and still actively engaged in mining, having two mines, one for river shipping and the other for supplying factories and families. Peter Shaver, five miles below Bellaire, on the Ohio river, was an early coal operator, mining for steamboat and river shipping purposes. The great development of the coal industry in Belmont county has occurred since the construction of the Central Ohio railroad in 1854, and the subsequent construction of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh and the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling roads, the latter being in fact the heaviest coal shipping road coming into the county. The following figures will show the growth of the coal industry within the past fifteen years in the county.

Coal Mined.—In 1875, 213,955 tons; 1883, 469,339 tons; 1886, 533,779 tons; 1887, 721,767 tons; 1889, 822,148 tons. This is an increase of 300 per cent. in fifteen years, and a product exceeded by but five counties in the state.

Limestone, Sandstone, Cement, Clays, Oil and Gas.—In the exposures along the streams emptying into the Ohio river there are disclosed strata aggregating 118 feet of limestone; 186 feet of sandstone; twelve feet of cement rock and 183 feet of clays and shales.

Limestone.—The distribution of limestone is pretty general over the county, but in larger quantities as the lower strata are reached next the river. They are generally excellent carbonates, and make a good quality of quicklime for building purposes. Some of them have been used at the blast furnaces of the county and neighborhood as fluxes in the production of pig iron, and others have been ground as fertilizers and are likely to be used in greater quantities for these purposes in the future. The supply is unlimited.

Sandstone.—There is an ample supply of sandstone, accessible in all parts of the county, chiefly used for home buildings and paving purposes, and within a few years, quarried and shipped beyond the

county for building purposes, but being generally of the softer and coarser grades than found in some of the northern counties of the state, they have not been produced in large quantities for shipment.

Cement.—Hydraulic limestone, or cement, is as general over the county as coal, and crops out on the east side of the county about fifty feet above the "Pittsburgh coal." This rock was first tested in 1871 by C. L. Poorman, who, with Isaac Booth, erected a cement mill that year with a capacity of 20,000 barrels per year. This mill has recently been idle, but has passed into the hands of pushing, energetic men, who intend to increase its capacity and put it in motion again. This cement rock is six feet thick, of which over four feet is first-class hydraulic lime, and if care is taken in its separation, will produce a cement equal to any in the country.

On the western side of the county, if geologists are not at fault in tracing the coal and other strata in Belmont county, there is another cement seam of nearly the same size, about forty feet above the one used at Bellaire, and not found in the west. This cement was first manufactured by Thomas C. Parker, who erected a mill in 1858 about one mile west of Barnesville. During the war the mill remained idle, but was started up again in 1868 with a force sufficient to produce about 12,000 barrels annually, for which he obtained a ready market.

The following analysis of the Barnesville cement, by Dr. E. S. Wayne, of Cincinnati, and the Bellaire cement, by Prof. Wormley, chemist of the Ohio geological survey, and compared with the Kingston, N. Y., and Shepley, English, shows their standing:

	English.	*New York.*	*Barnesville*	*Bellaire.*
Carbonate of Lime.....	69.00	59.70	72.10	46.70
Carbonate of Magnesia...	.20	12.35	11.15	21.50
Oxide of Iron.....	3.70	2.35	3.10	....
Oxide of Manganese.....	1.20	....	....	....
Silica.....	18.00	15.37	8.47	19.50
Alumina.....	6.30	9.13	4.85	11.60
Water, loss, etc.....	1.30	1.10	.33	.70
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Fire Clay.—There are several seams of what is called fire clay, but none of them have yet been practically developed. A number of tests have been made by preparing this clay and making it into bricks, that have shown very excellent qualities and satisfied those who have made them that we have fire clay of high qualities; there has been no movement to develop their production and use. Within a recent period Mr. William Barnard, of Bellaire, has opened a stone quarry upon the top of the hill from which he was quarrying ruble stone for building purposes. There seemed to be a large amount of silica and mica in a part of the seam, and a test by the Bellaire blast furnace company established the fact that it made a much better lining for

their furnaces than any stone ever used, lasting in the intense heat of the furnace about twice as long as the stone shipped from Pennsylvania. This stone with the overlying strata of fire clay about five feet thick, is found along the river front the entire length of the county, south of Bellaire, and will some day be utilized for clay and brick purposes.

Gas and Oil.—Gas and oil have been found in nearly all parts of the county where drilling or excavating for any purpose has occurred. In the coal mines near Dillie's Bottom both gas and oil appear in small quantities. Gas is found in all coal mines in quantities dangerous to life unless extreme care is taken in ventilation. At the coal mine at Captina, about ten miles from the river, on Captina creek, oil was found in quantities worth taking care of and a large number of wells have been sunk for gas or oil, and some of one or the other found in nearly all of them. Several wells have been drilled within two years in the neighborhood of Glencoe, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, ten miles west of Bellaire, and a pipe line laid from there to the river through which some oil has been pumped, and the claim made that one of these wells produced twenty barrels per day. Other wells followed, but there has been no such developement as warrants the conclusion that oil has been found or will be found in paying quantities. Two wells have been sunk at Barnesville for gas. They were both pronounced good wells, with a capacity to supply the town, and are to be piped for that purpose, but the average citizen is incredulous and it will be difficult to convince him that either gas or oil will be found in sufficient quantities to pay.

Manufacturing Industries.—The early manufacturing in Belmont county, like everything else, was primitive in its character and confined to grist-mills, saw-mills, woolen factories, nail makers and tanneries. The horse-mill supplanted the hand-mill, morters, pounding block and dried skins, between which grain was pounded. The first hand-mill of which there is record, was built by a man named Clarke in Pease township, in 1800, which was soon turned into a horse-mill. In 1804, John Harris built the first flouring mill run by water, on Wheeling creek, on section 24, in Colerain township, near where the present iron bridge spans Wheeling creek. It was used as a mill for sixty years. The same year George Gates built the first mill in the south part of the county, on Catte run, and a little later Judge Dillon built one on Captina creek, where the Potts-Dorsey mill now stands. In 1805, Caleb Engle built a log mill on McMahan creek, near the present site of Lewis mill. About this period and subsequently a number of mills were built along Wheeling, McMahan, Captina and Pipe creeks, growing in size and capacity as the country grew in population and grain production, but most of the old mills have been abandoned or remodeled, and most of the grain is now ground at the two steam mills at Bellaire, two at Bridgeport, and one each at Barnesville, Flushing, Hendrysburg, Morristown, St. Clairsville, Fairmont, Somerton, Powhattan, Captina, Armstrong's and Belmont.

Woolen Mills.—The first fulling mill of which there is authentic

record, was erected by John Warnock, on McMahan creek, in 1813, and is still in existence and owned by John McNeice. In 1817, Samuel Berry built a fulling mill in Wayne township, and the next year put in carding machinery. Several other woolen mills followed on the several streams, but perhaps the most complete woolen mill ever erected in the county was built by G. L. & J. Boger, at Powhattan, in 1850. It had good machinery and turned out excellent cloth and blankets, but the business of manufacturing woolen goods has never been much developed in the county, although it is one of the leading wool-producing counties in the state.

Early Tanneries.—Hugh Park established a tannery in section 18, Colerain township, in 1799, which is the earliest of record. He continued the business for fifty years. Nicholas Rogers started a tannery at Morristown at an early date, of which there is no authentic record. Others followed at St. Clairsville, Barnesville and Hendrysburg.

Distilleries.—Distilleries came with the early settlers, and have been persistent in their existence. The first of record, and there were no "moonshiners" in those days, was owned by Josiah Dillon in connection with a horse mill, within the present limits of St. Clairsville, on the lot afterward occupied by the Friends meeting house. Michael Grove ran a still house in St. Clairsville at an early date also, and Major Thompson, who was one of the early settlers in that place, says "distilleries were quite numerous, and could be found on nearly every other farm." At present there are but three distilleries in the county, only one of which is in operation; one in Pease township, one in York township, and one in Kirkwood township. The York township distillery, by John Rumser, is the only one in operation.

The Iron and Steel Industry.—In 1808 there were two cut nail factories in St. Clairsville, and in 1810, James Riggs came from the state of Maryland and started the largest factory of this kind ever established in the county. He erected a factory with three forges, and over the entrance had a sign in large letters, "James Riggs' Nail Factory." Each forge turned out daily from fifteen to twenty pounds of nails, which sold readily at thirty cents per pound. During the war of 1812 he did a large business and made money, but the "cut nail machine" was invented soon after, and the rapid decline in the price of nails ruined the wrought nail business. There are now in the county two nail factories—the Laughlin, at Martin's Ferry, with 192 machines, and the Bellaire nail works, with 150 machines, capable of turning out about 17,000 kegs of assorted cut nails per week.

Blast Furnaces.—The first blast furnace in the county was erected in 1857 by Cyrus Mendenhall, Moses Mendenhall and George K. Junkins, near Martin's Ferry. They had made some tests of the ore found in the adjacent hills, and purchased fifty acres of land on which it was found. This furnace was the first built southwest of Pittsburgh, and east of Lawrence county, Ohio. It was soon discovered that the native ore needed admixture with other ores to produce good pig iron, and the furnace was removed in 1865 to the bank of the river,

at its present site, between railroads and river. The furnace subsequently passed to the control of the Benwood, W. Va., rolling mill, and has run steadily, except when off for repairs, and produces about 100 tons of mill iron per day. In 1872 the Bellaire blast furnace was erected by the Bellaire nail works company, with a capacity of about sixty tons per day, but the furnace has since been enlarged, and improved machinery and methods adopted by which the capacity has been increased to about 140 tons per day.

Nail, Iron and Steel Mills.—The first nail mill in Belmont county was erected in 1867, at Bellaire, by a company organized under the name of "Bellaire Works," the charter members were: Thomas Harris, Jr., A. L. Wetherald, James B. Gonell, J. P. Harden, G. R. Leasure, Herman Hartenstein and H. L. Beck, with a capital stock of $155,000. In March, 1867, the name was changed to Bellaire nail works. B. R. Cowan, now clerk of the United States district court, of the southern district of Ohio, was the first president of this company; D. J. Smith, secretary. It was started with twenty-five nail machines, but had scarcely started when almost entirely destroyed by fire; was promptly rebuilt. In 1872 the capital stock was increased to $375,000, and a blast furnace erected, and the number of machines increased to ninety. In 1875 the capital stock was again increased to $500,000, and in 1884 a large steel plant, the first in eastern Ohio, erected at a cost of $200,000. This establishment, when running full in all departments and on double time in steel plant, has a capacity to produce 50,000 tons of pig iron, 75,000 tons of steel billets and slabs, and 300,000 kegs of nails yearly, and employs 600 hands on a monthly pay roll of $35,000. These works are located on the bank of the Ohio river, and the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Baltimore & Ohio, and Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroads run through their premises and into their stock yards.

The present officers are: President, James Wilson; secretary, A. B. Carter; superintendent steel works, J. C. Cabot; superintendent of furnace, Edward Jones, Jr.; superintendent of nail department, William Sharp.

The Laughlin Nail Company.—In 1873, William Clark and others organized "The Ohio City Iron and Nail Co.," and erected their works north of Martin's Ferry, on the land of William Clark. The mill was started in March, 1874, with fifty nail machines, and run until May, 1876, when the low price of nails and the stringency of the money market, the company being a large borrower, forced its suspension. For a time the Benwood nail company leased and run the mill until sold in 1878 to the Laughlin nail company, organized April, 1878, with Alexander Laughlin, president; W. L. Glessner, secretary, and A. L. Wetherald, superintendent. When this mill was purchased by this company it contained but fifty nail machines—it now contains 192—the second largest cut nail mill in the world. The number of employes amounts to about 275. The monthly pay roll amounts to about $20,000.00. The capacity of the works is 10,000 kegs steel cut nails per week. The value of the product for 1889—running about

half time—amounted to about $750,000.00. The present officers are W. L. Glessner, president; F. M. Strong, secretary; William Lewis, mill manager, and M. A. Chew, factory manager. When the present company bought the mill, their product was iron nails, now the product is steel nails, and the steel is made by their own steel plant located at Mingo Junction, Ohio.

The Ætna Iron and Nail Works.—The Ætna Iron and Nail works company was organized in 1873, with a capital stock of $209,000, with W. H. Holloway as president, W. H. Tallman, secretary, and Levi Jones, manager. The works were located in Pease township, north of Bridgeport, and went into operation in 1874, manufacturing small T rail, sheet and bar iron. The works, by careful management, were kept running during the hard times following the panic of 1873 and ever since, being enlarged several times, and now has a large trade in sheet and corrugated irons, employing a large number of men, running steadily on good pay. The present officers are: President, W. H. Tallman; secretary, John A. Topping; general manager, B. M. Caldwell.

The Standard Iron Company.—This company was organized in 1882, with L. Spence, president, and W. T. Graham, secretary, with a capital of $200,000, for the manufacture of sheet and plate iron. The works are located north of Bridgeport, in Pease township, and have been successfully managed. The present capital is $350,000, with a bi-weekly pay roll of about $11,000, and produces annually 15,000 tons of plate and sheet iron and steel, galvanized iron, corrugated V crumped and beaded roofing and siding and ceiling. The present officers are: L. S. Delaplain, president, and W. T. Graham, secretary.

The Foundry Business.—The foundry and machine shop business is confined to the towns of Barnesville, Bellaire, Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry, the latter leading. The first foundry in Belmont county was started at Martin's Ferry, about the year 1837, in connection with the manufacture of threshing machines. There are now two foundries and three machine shops in Martin's Ferry, the largest being known as the Ohio Valley Agricultural works of L. Spence, devoted to the production of agricultural machinery and general machine shop work, employing about thirty hands. In 1836 Wiley & Griffith manufactured the first threshing machine in Martin's Ferry, and since then a number of others have engaged in the business, including Benjamin Hoyle, Griffith, Moore & Sanders, E. J. Hoyle, Griffith & Co., E. J. Hoyle & Bros., Henry Heberling, A. D. Rice, Hobensack & Reyner, and White & Wiley. At present L. Spence and Hoyle Bros. are engaged in the business. The Mann & Co. Foundry and Machine works, Martin's Ferry, was first started in 1837 as a foundry to make threshing machine castings and under several different owners continued that business until it passed into the hands of Culbertson, Wiley & Co., who enlarged the works, increased their capacity and commenced making heavy castings for rolling mills, blast furnaces, etc., and added a machine shop for the construction of heavy mill machinery. Wiley & McKim succeeded the above firm and they in

turn were succeeded by Mann & Co., who are now doing a good business on portable and stationary engines, mill machinery, etc.

The Belmont Foundry at Bridgeport, was established in 1849 by William B. Dunlevy, sold in 1853 to James Gray, who sold in 1855 to the present firm, Woodcock & Son, who have run the foundry successfully on stove and miscellaneous castings. The first foundry in Bellaire was erected in 1870, in connection with the Bellaire Implement and Machine Works, C. L. Poorman, president, which in 1879 passed to the Ætna Glass and Manufacturing company, and is still running in connection with the machine works. About the same time a stove foundry was erected in South Bellaire, by Parks & Co., that rapidly increased in business, was enlarged several times, was incorporated as the Ohio Valley Stove company in 1883, and was completely destroyed by fire in 1888. A new company has since been organized and the contracts sold for the erection of a new foundry on the same grounds. The foundry now owned and run successfully by J. H. Watt & Bros., at Barnesville, was erected in 1862, by Joseph Watt, assisted by his son, J. H. Watt. It passed to the presentm anagement, his three sons, in 1867, and they have developed a very large business in the construction of coal bank cars, using a self-oiling car wheel, patented by the firm. They now employ twenty hands on the construction of these cars, and will this year enlarge their works to meet increasing orders.

The Glass Industry.—For years Belmont county has been in the lead in the production of flint and window glass in the state of Ohio, having eleven flint glass factories and six window glass factories. The discovery of gas in the northwest part of the state has temporarily drawn attention from this part of the state, and secured the new factories erected within the past two years, but Belmont county factories are all running, and when gas fails as a fuel, will again take the lead in this industry.

The Excelsior Glass Works.—In 1849, Ensell & Wilson erected a small furnace, the first in the county, on the grounds now occupied by the Excelsior Glass works, and run it as "Bottle works" until 1852, when it passed to Wallace, Giger & Ensel. It had a precarious existence, passing in turn to Dites & McGranahan, and Hohn & Sonner, until in 1861. Michael and James Phillips, of Wheeling, then built a new furnace, but lacking means, James McCluney, of Wheeling, became a partner, and in 1863, Joseph Bell, also of Wheeling, entered the company now styled Sweeney, Bell & Co. The factory was rapidly enlarged before 1868, until it had three ten-pot furnaces, and is the largest factory in this county. In 1876 this factory passed into the hands of a Wheeling company that has run it with success.

The Belmont Glass Works.—The second factory organized in the county to make flint glass was organized in 1866, in Bellaire, by practical glass men from Pittsburgh and Wheeling, in the name of Barnes, Fanpel & Co., with a capital of $10,000. They erected a ten-pot furnace at the foot of Cemetery Hill, with necessary buildings, and commenced the production of "table ware." The company was in-

corporated in 1869 with Henry Fanpel, president, and Charles Cowen, secretary. A second furnace was erected in 1872, and the works greatly enlarged, and has been run with varying success ever since; furnishing more practical men to start other factories here and elsewhere than any other in the state. Its present capital is $79,250, when full it employs 160 men, pay roll $2,000 per week, and produces about $150,000 worth of glassware per annum. The present officers are M. Sheets, president; H. M. Kelley, secretary; Harvey Leighton, factory manager.

National Glass Works.—The National Glass works, Bellaire, were organized in 1870, by James Dalzell, Francis Eckles, Robert Crangle and others, and a ten-pot furnace erected on lands of Capt. John Fink, south of the creek. In 1873 the factory passed into the hands of a joint stock company, which failed in 1877, and was then purchased by Albert Thornton and John Rodafer, and has since been run in the name of Rodafer Bros., on lamp chimneys, lantern globes, and some specialties. Capital, $35,000; hands employed, 120; annual products, $75,000. The business is managed by the three brothers.

Bellaire Goblet Works.—This company was organized in 1876, by E. G. Morgan, C. H. Over, Henry Carr, John Robinson, M. L. Blackburn and W. A. Gorby, all practical glass men from the Belmont glass works, except Mr. Morgan, who had the capital. The capital stock was $40,000. A ten-pot furnace was erected and nothing but goblets manufactured. These works were remarkably successful, and in March, 1879, the company leased the Ohio glass works then recently suspended, which they subsequently purchased, and erected a large fourteen-pot gas furnace alongside of the eight-pot furnace in these works, and for several years run both with great success. In 1886, this company leased their works here and erected a large factory at Findley, where they are now operating, but both works here are occupied by the Lantern Globe works in the production of lantern globes, for which a ready market is found.

The Bellaire Bottle Works.—The Bellaire Bottle works were organized in 1881, with a capital of $23,000, and the works were erected with a ten-pot furnace, and operated by practical glass workers, Julius Armstrong, president; John Kelley, secretary, and Thomas K. Sheldon, factory manager. The factory has run steadily since finding a market for its products, and doing a fair business, employing about 100 hands, paying them $1,300 per week, and turning out about $80,000 worth of fine prescription and other bottles annually. The present officers are, Thomas K. Smith, president; G. W. Yost, secretary, and D. A. Colbert, factory manager.

The La Belle Glass Works.—These works are situated in Pease township, below Bridgeport. Were incorporated in 1872, capital stock, $100,000; officers, E. P. Rhodes, president; F. C. Winship, secretary, and A. H. Boggs, manager. The product was table ware of all kinds, and introduced a great deal of fine cut and etched ware. It was destroyed by fire in 1885, and again rebuilt, but has not since been successfully run.

The Elson Glass Company.— In 1882, W. K. Elson and M. Sheets, secretary and manager of the Belmont Glass works, at Bellaire, organized a company as above named, and constructed a large and complete glass factory, with a sixteen-pot furnace, at Martin's Ferry, with W. K. Elson, president, and M. Sheets, secretary, with a capital of $120,000, employing about 175 hands, running steadily, and turning out about $150,000 worth of glass ware, of large variety and much of it of fine quality, annually. Present officers are, W. H. Robinson, president; Charles J. Gill, secretary, and W. K. Olson, manager.

The Ætna Glass Manufacturing Company was organized in 1879, and purchased the property formerly occupied by the Bellaire Implement and Machine works, on the banks of the river at Bellaire. It continued the foundry and machine shop business, and in connection with it erected a twelve-pot glass furnace, and commenced the production of fine cut and etched glassware, which it continued until 1890, when it discontinued the glass business and leased the furnace to the Bellaire Bottle Company.

The Window Glass Business.— The production of window glass was commenced in this county some years after the production of glassware. The first window glass factory erected in the county, was in Bellaire, in 1872. Since that date the original factory has been doubled in capacity and three other factories erected in Bellaire, and one with two furnaces at Barnesville.

The Bellaire Window Glass Works.— This was the pioneer factory, and was erected in 1872, by an incorporated company, with S. M. Sheets, president; John Sanders, secretary, and James Heburn, manager. The original capital was $45,000, subsequently increased to $60,000, and an additional furnace erected in 1880, started under peculiarly favorable circumstances; this establishment was very successful. A labor trouble in the old factories stopping their production, this factory found a ready market at high prices and made large dividends to the stockholders. This incited the investment of capital in other factories here and elsewhere, and created competition that has reduced the prices and profits. Star Woodbridge in the secretary and manager, and the factory employs about 120 men.

The Union Window Glass Company.— Among the new factories induced by the profits of the Bellaire, the first in order was the Union, organized in 1885, with a capital stock of $45,000. Its factory was erected in Bellaire, near the Bellaire Nail works. Its first officers were W. C. Stewart, president; C. C. Kelley, secretary, and W. T. Blackston, manager. The works employ about seventy hands, and turn out 75,000 boxes of glass annually. The present officers are, H. Roemer, president; D. J. Smith, secretary, and John T. Adams, manager.

The Crystal Window Glass Company.— In November, 1882, this company appointed a board of control to facilitate the construction of their factory, while giving legal notice for election of board of directors, December 30, 1882. The first officers were R. W. Muhlman, president; D. J. Smith, secretary. The paid-up capital was $50,000;

hands employed, fifty-five; averge capacity 38,000 boxes glass annually, worth from $70,000 to $80,000. The present officers are R. W. Muhleyman, president; A. W. Voegtly, secretary. This entire plant was destroyed by fire in March, 1886, and was promptly rebuilt entirely of iron, and started up in February, 1887, since when it has run successfully.

The Enterprise Window Glass Company.— This company was organized by the employes of the Bellaire Window Glass company, during a lockout in that factory in 1883, with a capital stock of $45,000. A ten-pot furnace was erected and business commenced under the following officers: A. Schick, president; D. B. Cratty, secretary, and Joseph Bates, manager. The company employs sixty-five hands, and produces about 30,000 half boxes of glass annually. The factory runs steadily, and the present officers are: Andrew Schick, president; J. H. Johnson, secretary, and Joseph Bates, manager.

Stamped Iron and Tin Ware.— In 1871 the Barnon manufacturing company was organized at Bellaire with a capital stock of $30,000. The principal business at the start was the manufacture of lanterns and plain tin ware, but the business has increased and new articles made, until it has three or four times its original capacity, and is now producing a complete variety of stamped ware in steel, iron, tin, and brass, and nickel and silver plated ware. The present capital is $200,000. The factory recently doubled its capacity; employs 225 hands. It has been one of the most prosperous manufacturing establishments of the county. Col. John T. Mercer has been, and still is, its president; A. P. Stewart, secretary.

The following table shows the number of hands employed, amount and value of products of leading manufactures in the county:

Name of Product.	Hands employed.	Tons produced.	Value of.
Coal mined	1,275	828,048	$830,000
Pig Iron	159	73,389	1,147,613
Nails	419	14,388	575,520
Steel	303	54,831	1,371,270
Sheet Iron	350	7,660	383,000
Glassware	1,850	.....	1,288,000
Window Glass	1,332	.....	210,000
Stamped Tin, Iron and Steel	200	.....	145,000
Stoves and Castings	.....	2,100	125,500
Coal Car Wheels	60	400	16,000
Steam Engines	.....	.....	10,000
Threshing Machines	.....	.....	6,500
			$6,108,403

The Barnesville Window Glass Company.— In 1873, a company was incorporated at Barnesville, with a capital of $60,000, to erect a window glass factory. The original officers were: J. J. Buchanan, president, and J. M. Lewis, secretary, who are still in charge of the works. Shortly after the completion of the first eight-pot furnace, a second furnace was commenced, and this company has run successfully, the two factories employing about 125 hands, paying monthly about $8,500 in wages, with an out-put of about 6,500 boxes of glass per month.

The Railroads.— Nothing has contributed so much to the growth of Belmont county in population and wealth during the past thirty years as the construction of railroads. The principal increase in population and wealth in the county during that period has been along the lines of the railroads. To these more than any other cause has been due the building up of Bellaire and Martin's Ferry, the leading centers of population in the county, as large manufacturing towns and the growth of Bridgeport, Barnesville and other towns along them. All roads built or contemplated through the county or any part of it terminate or form connections at Bellaire, where the great bridge constructed by the B. & O. and Central Ohio companies in 1869–70, crosses the Ohio river. These roads, in the order of their construction, are the Central Ohio, now managed by the B. & O. railroad company; the Cleveland, Pittsburgh & Wheeling, managed by the Pennsylvania company; the B., Z. & C. railroad; the Bellaire & St. Clairesville railroad; the C., L. & W. railroad; the St. Clairesville Northern railroad, now running, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad and the Ohio Valley railroad in process of construction, the latter by the Pennsylvania company.

The Baltimore & Ohio or Central Ohio.— The Central Ohio railroad was chartered in 1848 by act of the general assembly. The incorporators were: Robert Neil, Samuel Medary, Joel Buttles, Joseph Ridgeway and Bela Latham, of Franklin county; David Smith, Daniel Duncan, Adam Seymore, Israel Dillie, Albert Sherwood, Nathaniel B. Hogg, Levi J. Haughey, Jacob Glessner, George W. Penny, Jonathan Taylor, A. P. Prichard and Wickliff Condit, of Licking county; James Ragnet, Robert Mitchell, Daniel Brush, James Hamm, Soloman Sturges, Richard Stilwell, Daniel Converse, Levi Claypool and Solomon Woods, of Muskingum county.

The company was vested with power "to construct a railroad, with single or double track, commencing at Columbus, thence by the towns of Newark and Zanesville, to such point on the Ohio river as the directors might select." The capital stock of the company was fixed at $1,500,000, with the privilege of increasing to $2,500,000; shares $50 each. The $10,000 required by law before organization was subscribed by the incorporators, and a meeting for organization called, which met at Newark, August 26, 1847, at which the following directors were elected: Solomon Sturges, John Hamm, William Dennison, Jr., George James, Albert Sherwood, Charles B. Goddard, Daniel Marble, Levi Claypool, Daniel Brush and Stephen R. Hosmer. Solo-

mon Sturges was elected president; Daniel Brush, treasurer, and David H. Lyman, secretary. The meeting authorized a survey, and called upon the cities of Newark and Zanesville to raise money to complete the survey. During the first year but little progress was made, and at the next election held August 22, 1848, a change was made in the board of directors and officers, the following being elected: Lewis Claypool, Israel Dillie, A. Sherwood, R. McCoy, William Dennison, Jr., James Ragnet, John Hamm, Solomon Sturges, Daniel Brush, C. B. Goddard, S. R. Homer and John Sullivan. In September, Mr. Sullivan was elected president; Daniel Brush, treasurer, and Israel Dille, secretary. This organization commenced a vigorous canvass for stock and stock subscriptions by counties along the line, and the road was opened from Zanesville to Newark in 1849, and from Newark to Columbus in 1850. This was called the "western division." The work on the "eastern division," from Zanesville to the Ohio river, was pressed by Mr. Sullivan with great energy, and to his efficient management and remarkable canvassing ability was largely due the collection of the stock subscriptions from individuals and county with which this part of the work was constructed. The road from Zanesville to Cambridge was opened in 1853, and from Cambridge to Bellaire in 1854. The road from Columbus to Bellaire is 137 miles long, and its construction cost about $7,000,000, only $1,600,000 of which had been subscribed as stock, so that when the road was built there was a debt of about $5,400,000. A one-half interest in the road between Newark and Columbus was sold to the P., C. & St. L. railroad company for $800,000, which reduced the debt to $4,600,000 and the scaling of the stock at date of re-organization, in 1865 the debt and stock were fixed at $5,500,000, upon which the lessee, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company now pays interest. The bridge across the Ohio river, at Bellaire, completed in 1871, was constructed by the B. & O. and C. O. companies, the former paying two-thirds of the cost and the latter one-third of the cost.

The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.— This company was chartered by an act of the general assembly, passed March 14, 1836, and was amended March 11, 1845. Active work, however, was not commenced until 1847, when the line was located from Wellsville to Cleveland. Work was commenced in August, 1847, but progressed slowly, for want of money, but the whole main line was let in the summer of 1849, to Joseph and Silas Chamberlain, and was completed and opened for traffic from the lake to the river, in March, 1853. In the fall of 1853, the Beaver and Bellaire division of the road was put under contract, and on January 1st, 1857, opened for business. The Bayard and New Philadelphia branch was opened for traffic in 1856. At the first organization of the road, Cyrus Prentiss was elected president; Samuel Folzambe, secretary, and William Wadsworth, treasurer. In 1857, the board was re-organized and J. T. McCullough was elected president and has held the position since. At the time of the completion of the road the stock was worth 80 to 90 cents, but after the panic of 1857, the stock ran down and much of it changed hands at as low as 5 to 8

cents. The road now runs through an almost continuous town, and when leased to the Pennsylvania company, it was on the basis of 6 per cent. interest on the stock valued at $1.47.

The Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati.—In 1875, the Bellaire & Southwestern railroad company was organized to build a railroad through Belmont, Monroe, Washington and Athens counties, from Bellaire to Athens. The first division of the road was located, and the work of raising subscriptions undertaken, and the amount subscribed on this division in 1876, was $240,000, about half the estimated cost of a narrow gauge road. Much of the work of raising this money was done by Col. John H. Sullivan, who had charge of the construction of the Central Ohio railroad. This road was completed to Woodsfield in 1877, over a rougher country than traversed by any road in the state, at a cost of 11,500 per mile. The name of the company was changed in 1882, to the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad company and the road completed, first, to Caldwell, in Noble county and then to Zanesville, in Muskingum county. The road passed into the hands of a receiver in 1887, who ran it, paying some of the debts and improving the road, until 1890, when the re-organized company again obtained possession, having paid or adjusted all the claims against it. Hon. S. L. Mooney, of Woodfield, is its president.

The St. Clairsville & Bellaire Railroad.—This was constructed first as a narrow gauge railroad from St. Clairsville to Quincy, or St. Clairsville Junction on the B. & O. railroad, four miles west of Bellaire. After the serious high waters of 1883, it was changed to a standard gauge road, and is now run in connection with the B. & O., making five trips a day from Bellaire to St. Clairsville and return.

The St. Clairsville Northern Railroad.—This is also a short line running from St. Clairsville on the north side, to connect with the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad, on Wheeling creek, and by that road to Bellaire. It also makes five trips a day from Bellaire to St. Clairsville and return.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad.—This road was completed to Bellaire in 1888. It was constructed from Dennison, Tuscarawas county, to Bridgeport, Belmont county, in 1876, and has developed an immense coal trade along the Wheeling creek valley west of Bridgeport, carrying over a million tons of coal annually toward the lake. Its length from Lorain to Bellaire is 161; its capital stock, $5,600,000; funded debt, $850,000; gross earnings, $1,170,976; operating expenses, $815,484.

The Ohio Valley Railroad.—The Ohio Valley Railway company was chartered April 26, 1871, to construct a railroad on the north side of the Ohio river from Bellaire to Cincinnati. The surveys were made and the road located over the route laid out, and partly constructed in 185–, by the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad company. For a number of years little was done by the present company, but three years ago the Pennsylvania company became the owner of its franchises, and the work of construction was commenced at Bellaire by the construction of two miles of track from the C. & P. railroad depot to the

southern corporation line, and last year further work was done, extending the line to Pultney Bottom. Contracts have now been made for the construction of the road between Bellaire to Powhattan, which will be followed by others, placing the whole line under contract.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad.—This road running from Toledo on the lakes, to the Ohio river at Portland, twelve miles above Bellaire, and now being constructed to Bellaire, was organized in 1886. The road was completed from Bowerston to the river in 1889, and will be completed to Bellaire the present year. It has 250 miles of main track. Its paid-up capital stock is $3,600,000; its funded debt, $4,000,000; its earnings in 1888 were $818,353; running expenses, $576,518.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.

David S. Adams, one of the prominent citizens of Colerain township, was born in Washington county, Penn., January 2, 1820, son of Dr. David and Eliza (Stewart) Adams. The father was born in Pennsylvania, where he educated himself in the practice of medicine, and was a successful practitioneer for several years. He remained in Pennsylvania till his death. The mother was born and reared in Pennsylvania and was of a very noted family. Our subject grew to manhood in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio in 1838. He received a good common school education. In 1841 he married Margaretta C. McNeely, daughter of William and Eliza McNeely. He was for a number of years cashier of the old St. Clairsville bank, and served two terms as auditor of Belmont county. To this union six children were born, all living: William, Charles, Mary, wife of L. Danford, Stewart, Ella Lee and Thomas. The mother was born and raised in St. Clairsville. This wife died while he was in the late war, and in 1866 he married Mrs. Isabella Robson, wife of John Robson (deceased). They have two children, Mark A. and Anna. The mother was born in Ohio, W. Va., and came to Ohio when three years of age. In June, 1863, he went out as a lieutenant, and on January 24, 1865, he resigned his position and was discharged on account of disabilities. He was under Col. Wallace, Fifteenth Ohio regiment. He also had two sons in the war, William, who enlisted in 1861, Company E, Fifteenth regiment, under Capt. Danford, and Charles D., enlisted in 1862, and was in the navy in what they called Mississippi flotilla. Mr. Adams has always taken an active part in politics, and was one of the organizers of the know-nothing party of Belmont county. He was at the head of the movement in St. Clairsville, from which point the whole county was organized. Along in the '50's he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the clerk's office of Belmont county caused by the death of William R. Carroll, and after serving out that time he was nominated by the republican party, and was elected over J. R. Mitchell by a handsome majority, and served

out his second term with credit to himself. He was the first wool buyer who bought and shipped wool in Belmont county.

Dr. Isaac G. Cope, a leading practitioner of Colerain township, was born and raised in Farmington, where he now lives. He was a son of Caleb and Mildred Cope. The Cope family has been connected with the history of Colerain township since the year 1804, at which time George Cope removed to Concord settlement from Frederick county, Va. A member of the Society of Friends and opposed to the institution of slavery, he sought a home in young and free Ohio. He was married in 1790, to Abigail Steer. They had nine children, three of whom were residents of this township, viz.: Joshua, George and Caleb H. Joshua Cope owned a mill near the source of Glenn's run. It was the first and only mill in Concord settlement. His residence was noted for being one of the southern termini of the Under Ground railroad; and in spite of the danger attendant upon such a course, he helped many a forlorn and destitute fugitive on the way to liberty. George Cope, about the year 1829, started a store in the town of Farmington, which was for many years the only store in the place. He was an active member of the Society of Friends, and especially noted for his adherence to principle and unbending rectitude. Caleb H. Cope was born near the town of Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio, in which town he pursued the study of medicine and commenced practice. In 1834, he removed to the town of Farmington and continued the practice of his profession. He was for more than thirty years the only physician in the township. The doctor was a man of fine natural ability, and although in youth deprived of all advantages of education, except those generally afforded by early settlers, he by his own efforts acquired a good education, and always took an active interest in the educational advancement of the country. Our subject was raised in Colerain township, and studied medicine with his father and attended medical college at Nashville, Tenn., and located at his old home where he began the practice of his chosen profession, and has now a large business, and is regarded as a very successful physician. In 1865, he married Elizabeth Dungan, and to this union were born three sons: Herman, Ellis, Isaac G., and seven daughters. Ellis is now studying medicine with his father. The doctor was raised in the Society of Friends, and besides being one of the leading doctors of the county, he is also one of the leading citizens.

David Cowan, a farmer of Colerain township, was born in Pennsylvania, 1847, and removed to Wood county, W. Va., when six years of age, with his parents, where he remained till 1865, when the family removed to Ohio, settling in Belmont county. He was a son of Robert and Margaret (Bowels) Cowan. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania. Robert Cowan's father was an early settler of Pennsylvania, where he remained till his death. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and when he crossed the mountains he carried all his possessions in a red cotton handkerchief. He settled in a new country, but by hard work and close economy he made a great deal of money and died quite wealthy. He lived to the good old age of eighty-nine

years. Our subject's father died when he was only three years of age. He received a good common school education through his own exertions. At the age of thirteen years he began life for himself. In 1872 he was married to Aggie R. DuBois, who died in 1876, and to this union was born one child, John A. In 1882 he married Catherine Warner. Their marriage has been blessed with four children: Jesse, Albertha, Carrie and Blanche. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. In 1882 he was elected trustee of Colerain township, and has served in all seven years, and acquitted himself with credit to himself and constituents. He began in life without anything but now owns seventy acres where he lives, and a two-thirds interest in 129 acres with his brother. He is one of the leading citizens of the township and is well respected.

David Hawthorne, one of the pioneers of Belmont county, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, January 24, 1824, and came to Belmont county when he was twenty-six years of age. He was a son of John and Martha (Boggs) Hawthorne. The father was born February 26, 1786, in Ireland, and was brought across the sea when ten weeks old, and was fourteen weeks crossing. He was a son of William and Hannah (Bigham) Hawthorne, who were both natives of Ireland. He was born May 1, 1751. She was born February, 1759, and emigrated to America in 1786, and first settled in Washington, Penn., where they remained until 1810. They removed to Ohio, settling in Jefferson county, where he remained until his death. Our subject's father was raised in Pennsylvania, and came with his parents to Ohio in 1810, and his father gave him 100 acres of good land, but it was all in the woods at that time, which he cleared into a beautiful farm. He was married to Martha Boggs, January, 1814. Their children are: Hugh B., William, Eliza J., Samuel J., David, Hannah, Mary A., Martha, Sarah, Margaret and John B., of these children, six are now living: Hugh, William, David, Mary A., Margaret and John B. The mother was born in Belmont county, 1792. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served through the war. Our subject was raised in Jefferson county, receiving a very limited education in the pioneer log school, and after reaching his majority he attended school and finally began teaching, and followed that about three years. In 1849 he was married to Margaret E., daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth (Lemon) Major. They have four children, three now living: Martha E., wife of George W. Chandler, of Chicago; Rebecca J., former wife of W. S. Barton, who is now dead; Archibald M. and Adda V. The mother was born in Belmont county on the old Major homestead farm. Archibald M. married Mary Oxley. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, likewise all the family. He served as justice of the peace of his township fifteen years. He now owns 119 acres of good land which is well improved, and he has placed all the improvements upon the same. He is a worthy citizen and representative farmer of Belmont county, and is well respected by all who know him.

Jacob McMillan, a prosperous farmer of Colerain township, was

born and raised on the farm where he now lives, son of Jacob and Sarah (Vale) McMillan. The father, born in York county, Penn., in 1796, died in 1884. He was a son of Thomas McMillan, and grandson of John McMillan, a native of Scotland. The mother, born in York county, Penn., in 1800, daughter of Joshua Vale, a native of Wales. Our subject's parents had five children: Mahlon, deceased; Eli, died 1890; Sarah A., Elizabeth, Jacob and Ira V. Jacob was raised in Belmont county, receiving a common school education in the old log school-house. He and sisters own 101 acres of the old homestead farm, where his father settled and remained till his death. He and family were members of the Society of Friends.

Sarah A. McMillan, wife of Eli McMillan (deceased), who was one of the leading farmers of Colerain township, was born in Pennsylvania, October 29, 1827, died Junuary 5, 1890. He was a son of Jacob and Sarah (Vale) McMillan. He was raised until about twelve years of age in Pennsylvania, came to Ohio with his parents and settled in Colerain township, where he grew to manhood. He received a good common school education. In 1865 he married Sarah A., daughter of Abner and Mary (Dillon) Stillwell. The father was born in Maryland, and came to Ohio in a very early day when St. Clairsville was yet in the forest. He first settled in St. Clairsville, and for several years followed teaming for a living. He began in life without anything, but by hard work and close economy, he accumulated considerable money, and at one time owned over 500 acres of land. He lived to be nearly ninety years of age, a respected and honored citizen. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. McMillan eight children were born: Sarah V., Mary L., Ira S., Isaac N., Albert E., Ina B., Edith O. and Ethel E., twins. The mother was born and raised in Belmont county. Jacob was a member of the Society of Friends and of the Masonic order. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was an exceptional son. His father bought a farm, and while the other members of the family left home he remained with his parents till he was forty years of age and paid out for the farm and placed all the improvements upon the same. After marriage he purchased sixty-two acres which he left to his family, also five-eighths interest in sixty-two acres more. They are living in a stone house that was built in 1824. His family is well respected by all.

David K. Naylor, a farmer of Colerain township, was born in Smithfield township, Jefferson county, May 28, 1818, son of A. G. and Ruth (Hammond) Naylor. The father was born in Maryland, son of John Naylor, also of Maryland, and came to Ohio in 1812, and settled in Smithfield when it was in its infancy. He bought several farms and gave to all his sons. He was a slave holder in Maryland, but on coming to Ohio set them free. He had in his family nine children, five boys, our subject's father being the youngest. The mother was a daughter of George and Deborah (Hutton) Hammond, natives of Virginia, and was of Irish descent, and in 1811 settled in Smithfield township, where he remained until death. The grandparents on both sides were very strict Quakers. Our subject was raised in Smithfield

township, received a common school education, beginning in the old log school-house. He first began life by working in a stone quarry. He afterward traveled in the mercantile business for five years, and then established a store in York where he afterward lost all he had formerly made. In 1852 he married Margaret Smith, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Parkinson) Smith. Of their six children, three are now living. Elizabeth, Ida M. and Harry A. The mother was born in Belmont county, where she lived till her death, September 24, 1879. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a member of the same church. After he lost his property in York, he removed to Belmont county, and was then fifty dollars worse off than nothing, but by hard work and good management he has done well, and now owns ninety-two acres of good land, which is well improved, with good and substantial buildings. He served two years as justice of the peace and resigned his office. He is a thoroughgoing farmer and a worthy citizen.

Isaac Vickers, a citizen of Colerain township, was born in Chester, Penn., son of Jesse K. and Margaret (Penrose) Vickers. The father was born in Chester, Penn., son of Thomas Vickers, who was also born in Pennsylvania, and a son of Peter Vickers, a native of England. Our subject's father was born in 1795, died in 1889, and all were members of the Society of Friends. The mother, born in Montgomery county, Penn., daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Roberts) Penrose. Our subject was raised in Pennsylvania till thirteen years of age, and came to Ohio with his father's family, crossing the mountains in wagons. He received a good common school education. In 1842 he married Rachel, daughter of Isaac and Deborah (Wisenan) James. To this union six children have been born, five living: Leander, Albert, Morris, Edwin, Samuel and Willis. Morris died when three years of age. The mother was born and raised in Belmont county. They are members of the Society of Friends. He is a man that began life without anything, but by hard work and good management he has done well, now owning 115 acres, besides a store house in Morning View, where he does a general mercantile business. In 1856 he established his store and has done an honest and lucrative business since that time. In 1867 he was appointed postmaster at Morning View, a position he has held since that time, but when Cleveland was elected they tried hard to find some irregularity in the office, but failing he was allowed to retain the same.

Josiah Watson, one of the pioneers of Colerain township, was born in New Jersey, December 23, 1798, son of William and Sarah (Ackley) Watson. The father was a native of New Jersey, and was a militiaman during the Revolutionary war, belonging to what was known as the Jersey Blues. He was of English descent. Our subject came to Philadelphia when a boy about sixteen years of age, where he grew to manhood. He received a limited education and was bound an apprentice to a tailor, where he served five years, and he then entered the post-office at Philadelphia, as letter carrier, where he remained twelve years, when he resigned his position and came to Ohio in 1837,

and settled on the farm in Colerain township, which he had bought in 1835. This he cleared and converted into a beautiful farm. In 1833 he married Julia E., daughter of Edward Parker. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and for many years was engaged in the publishing business. Two children (twins), have blessed this union, only one living, Charles H., who has been connected with Weatherl & Bro., in the manufacture of white lead, where he has been engaged for over thirty years. He is a man that began in this world without anything, but by close economy he did well and at one time owned 106¼ acres of good land. He is now in the ninety-second year of his age and in good health.

Milton Yost, a prominent agriculturist of Colerain township, and a descendant of an old and influential family, was born and raised in Harrison county, Ohio, the son of John and Mary (Wilson) Yost. The father was born near Winchester, W. Va.; his father, Michael Yost, was born November 3, 1766, died in January, 1865, was the son of John Yost, a native of Germany, who first settled in Chester county, Penn., from there going to Frederick county, Va., now W. Va. Mary (Wilson) Yost was born in New Jersey, the daughter of John and Sarah (Atkinson) Wilson. John Wilson was born in New Jersey, the son of Alexander and Nancy (Kennard) Wilson. Alexander was an Irishman by birth. To John and Sarah Wilson five children were born, named: Charles, George, William, Mary and Sarah. They all reared families. Charles had one child: William C. George was the father of four children: Charles, Sarah, George and Jane; Mary had four children: Rachel Ann, John W., Lemuel A. and Milton; Sarah was the mother of three children: Emily, John W. and Catherine. Michael Yost was the father of the following named children: John, Elizabeth, Fannie, Elisha, Isaac, Hannah, Mary, Elias, Elijah, Sarah and Margaret. John Yost emigrated to Ohio, in May, 1806, and settled in Harrison county, where he remained until his death. He was prominently identified with the educational and general improvement movements of the county, having served for two terms as a county commissioner, and was a representative member of the whig party. When the family moved to Ohio they bought land which was at that time in its natural state. From this they made fine farms and became prominent in agricultural circles. Milton Yost received a common school education, and in October, 1874, was united in marriage to Ellen C. Hall, daughter of David and Amy (Smith) Hall. David was the son of Thomas and Mary (Patterson) Hall. To Milton and Ellen Yost seven children have been born: Mary Rachel, Sarah Amy, Edith Lora, Myra Kate, Florence Wilson, Clara C. and Frederick Michael. Mr. Yost came to Belmont county in 1886, and located where he now lives. His farm, consisting of 106 acres of land, is one of the most improved farming properties in the county. It is finely stocked, and under the highest state of cultivation. Mr. Yost makes a specialty of the dairy business.

FLUSHING TOWNSHIP.

A. William Beatty is the leading dealer in boots, shoes and gents' furnishing goods, of Flushing. Mr. Beatty is a son of William H. and Mary (Miller) Beatty, who are the parents of the following named children: Tecumseh S., a blacksmith by trade; A. William, Charles L., a professor in the New Orleans Commercial college; Dora, John O., Frank C. and Birdie. William H. Beatty came with his father's family to Ohio in 1835, his wife was a daughter of John and Mary Miller, Mary was born and raised in Harrison county, Ohio, while her parents were of German parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Beatty were members of the Presbyterian church of Stillwater, and Mr. Beatty was an elder in the same for many years, being one of the leading men in the church, but is now a member of the Nottingham Presbyterian church. His wife dying August 22, 1879, in her thirty-fourth year, Mr. Beatty some time after took to himself in marriage, Margaret McCleary, by whom he has had one child: Fannie. Mr. Beatty was for several terms trustee of Flushing township. He enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, under Capt. Bell, and serving with the true purpose of a patriot he received his honorable discharge from service in June, 1865. He is a member of the Mitchell-Bethel post of the G. A. R. He has a farm of 120 acres in the highest state of cultivation, and is very successful in all his enterprises. A. William Beatty spent his boyhood on his father's farm, acquiring a good education, having graduated from the Delaware Business college at Delaware, Ohio, he taught for some time in the public schools. Receiving a call from the New Orleans Business college, he spent one year in that college as superintendent of the commercial and penmanship department, and assistant principal of the mathematical department. Retiring from the vocation of teacher, he returned home and engaged in the business in which he still continues, having met with the most gratifying success, being recognized as one of the leading business men of the county in his line. Mr. Beatty married Miss Laura Lafferty, July 11, 1889. She was a daughter of Joseph and Mary Lafferty. The former was an old settler of Harrison county, he died March 29, 1886; the mother is still living. Mr. Beatty is a member of Morefield lodge of Knights of Pythias, also of the order of the Sons of Veterans, Camp No. 290.

Among the old and influential citizens of Flushing is Alfred Bethel, who is the son of James and Mary Bethel, both natives of Virginia. They came to Ohio in 1790, where James bought a land lease. They were among the first settlers and became well known throughout the community. They were both members of the Rock Hill Baptist church. The father died about 1850, and the mother followed him about the year 1857. Their children were: Sarah, deceased; Lucinda, Edward, deceased; Benjamin, deceased; Alfred; Abner, deceased; Elizabeth Ann, deceased; Mary; Eliza Jane, deceased; Francis M., deceased; and James S. Alfred Bethel was born in 1819, having been

reared on his father's farm and receiving the best education that the schools of that day afforded. He was married when twenty-three years of age to Margaret McCall. Mr. and Mrs. McCall are the parents of eight children: John A., Mary E., deceased; James O. and Nancy, deceased; Jesse B., Thomas F., and a pair of twins that died in infancy. The four living children are all established in homes of their own and all have bright prospects in life. John A. answered his country's call enlisting in the Ninty-eighth Ohio infantry, and afterward going to Louisville, Ky., where he entered the marines under Capt. Fisher, serving for thirty-one months with much courage and efficiency; he was honorably discharged at Vicksburg one year after the close of the war. Mr. Bethel has served his township as a trustee for several terms with great credit to himself and much benefit to the community. Although now in his seventieth year, yet he is well preserved and gives promise of living for years to come. Mrs. Bethel is also well along in years, being sixty-seven, but like her husband, she is still in the enjoyment of good health and bids fair to live for many years yet.

James Bethel, an extensive agriculturist of Flushing, is one of five living children who were born to William and Elizabeth Bethel. The children are: Susan, Jane, James, Sarah, now Mrs. Hall, and John A. William Bethel came from Stafford county, Va., in 1812; one of his brothers, Thomas, who fought in the war of 1812, settled with him in Belmont county. He worked hard all of his life, having cleared several farms, and died about 1865, after living a life of usefulness. James Bethel lived with his father until he was twenty-six years of age, being obliged to carry his part of the family burden. In 1846, he espoused Miss Caroline Bethel. He worked for others for three years before he bought a farm of his own, he then bought 118 acres of land, going into debt for the same. By hard work and the exercise of much energy, he has not only paid off the debt, but has added 166 acres to the original property, and has some money invested in other enterprises. He is a man who holds the confidence and esteem of his neighbors in an unusual degree. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bethel. Two sons reside in Flushing and are comfortably situated on their father's farm. Mrs. Bethel was a member of the Disciples church until her death, December 11, 1883. She was a woman of many fine qualities, and her death caused much sorrow in her large circle of friends and acquaintances.

David Branson is a son of Smith and Jane (Frame) Branson, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter a native of Maryland. They were married in Flushing, and always resided there. They had nine children; seven of them are now living: Lydia, wife of John Hoge, a resident of the state of Iowa; David; Rachel, wife of Israel Sidwell, a citizen of this county; Asa, now living in Iowa; Elizabeth, also a resident of Iowa; Mary Jane, wife of Nathan Steer, a resident of Belmout county; and Smith, a citizen of Flushing. David was brought up on his father's farm, and having received a common school education, he worked for his father upon his farm and in the

grist-mill, situated on Wheeling creek, which was run by his father in connection with his farm. This mill was at first operated on rather a small scale, but as the needs of the community increased, the business of the mill increased also. David was of great service to his father, being able to do most that is required about a mill. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah B. Holloway, daughter of Jacob and Martha Holloway. The Holloway family was from Virginia; Martha, mother of Mrs. Branson, whose maiden name was Bye, was a native of Maryland; her family migrated to Ohio, and it was in that state that Mr. Holloway and Mrs. Warfield were married April 29, 1813. Mrs. Branson was one of six children: Daniel, born March 4, 1814, died April, 1873; Eliza, born May 5, 1816, died April 8, 1842; William, born December 23, 1818, now a resident of Bridgeport, Ohio, and president of the bank of that place; Martha, born December 11, 1820, died in 1825; Jacob, born March 6, 1823; Mrs. Branson, born April 10, 1827; and there is also a half-brother, John, and two half-sisters, Mary and Maria Warfield. Mr. and Mrs. Branson have been made happy by the birth of six children: Martha B. Hobson, wife of Dr. J. A. Hobson, born August 24, 1851; Anna Eliza, born January 23, 1854, wife of Henry Hall; Mary Ellen, born August 14, 1856; Lizzie M., born January 14, 1859, wife of Nathan R. Smith; Emma J. Branson, born November 21, 1862; and Myra D., born March 3, 1869. Mr. Branson has served his township and county in various honorary positions, and is at present the president of the Flushing & Uniontown Pike, being one of the original projectors of that road. He is also one of the organizers of the bank of Flushing, and at present a director. Mr. and Mrs. Branson are members of the Society of Friends, and the entire family have birthrights. Mr. Branson has 495 acres of land under the highest cultivation, and now, that he has retired from active life, he can live comfortably from the fruits of his energetic labors. He is one of the most influential and one of the most highly respected of Belmont county's citizens.

Isaac Clevenger was born in Maryland, about the year 1791, moving to Ohio with his father's family when a young man. In 1818 he was married to Rachel Howell, by whom he had the following children: Thomas, Elizabeth, wife of George Latham; Catharine, deceased; James A., deceased, and Isaac M., deceased. Isaac was in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry serving with the true devotion of a patriot. In 1845 Mrs. Clevenger died, and some time after Mr. Clevenger espoused Miss Catharine Smith. Their one child is Galen S., who is a Baptist minister, now located in South Dakota. Thomas Clevenger, the subject of this sketch, was born in Belmont county, where he obtained a fair education, working on his father's farm during the summer, and attending school in the winter season. When twenty-eight years of age he was married to Miss Isabel Morrison, the ceremony taking place December 25, 1867. Mrs. Clevenger is a daughter of Joseph and Martha (Chambers) Morrison. The former was born in Ohio, about the year 1825, son of Alexander Morrison, an American by birth, but of Scotch descent.

Martha Chambers was born in Ohio, daughter of Alexander Chambers, but like her husband, she was of Scotch parentage. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clevenger: Ora V., born October 11, 1868; Eva L., born October 30, 1872, and Wilfred M., born January 24, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Clevenger and their two daughters are members of the Nottingham Presbyterian church. Mr. Clevenger has 178 acres of very fine farming land, situated on what is known as the "Trail Fork," in a very beautiful and fertile valley. He does a general farming business, and besides is a most successful stock-raiser, having some very fine breeds. The family has been prominently identified with the settlement and growth of Belmont county, and its different members are among the most prominent citizens of the county.

James B. Collins, a successful farmer and fine stock-raiser, is an only child of George P. and Minerva (Dunn) Collins. The father was born in Morefield, Harrison Co., Ohio, about the year 1833; having acquired a good education, he was married when twenty years of age. After his marriage he lived on a farm and operated a saw-mill in connection with his farming, continuing this for some time; he then moved with his family to Belmont county, locating at Belmont Ridge. In February, 1865, he offered his services to his country by enlisting in Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, under Capt. Bell; he served until the following September, when he received his honorable discharge. He was one of fourteen children born to George and Eliza C. Collins. His grandmother was born in 1803, and died March 23, 1890. Minerva (Dunn) Collins was a daughter of James and Harriet (Long) Dunn, of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Collins were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Collins is also a member of Post No. 15, G. A. R. He is a resident of Harrison county, where he is operating a farm with much success, although now well along in years. James H. Collins was born and raised on a farm in Belmont county. He obtained a common school education, and October 3, 1878, took unto himself in marriage Miss Jennie Price, a daughter of John and Agnes (Bethel) Price. John Price was born in Belmont county, and his wife, a daughter of John Bethel, was a native of Harrison county. The union has been blessed by the birth of three children: an infant, born March 24, 1880, died when but a few hours old; Lawrence W., born January 28, 1882, and an infant born January 24, 1890. Mr. Collins is a member of the Sons of Veterans. The farm and stock owned by Mr. Collins are unsurpassed in quality by anything of their kind in the county.

Frank M. Cowen is a son of one of the most distinguished lawyers who has ever practiced at the Belmont county bar. Judge D. D. T. Cowen, his father, was a son of Benjamin Sprague Cowen, a noted jurist and statesman, of the same county. Judge Cowen's father and mother were natives of Washington county, N. Y., whence they removed to Ohio in 1825, settling in Harrison county, where Judge Cowen was born January 20, 1826. A few years later his family removed to St. Clairsville, Ohio, where his early education was acquired

in the public school and at Brooks institute, of that place, his father being one of the founders of the latter institution. His classical training was received under the tutelage of Doctor McBane, of Cadiz, Ohio; later he studied medicine and surgery with his uncle, Dr. Sylvanus Wood, of Cadiz, and Dr. John Alexander, of St. Clairsville. He did not study medicine with the intention of practicing it, however, but with the idea of gaining a broader and more comprehensive education, and as preparatory to the practice of law. His chosen profession was the law, and under the wise guidance of his eminent father, and his father's partner, Hugh J. Jewett, afterward president of the Erie railroad, he was fitted for the bar, being admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio, January 20, 1847. After his admission to the legal ranks, Judge Cowen began to practice at St. Clairsville, and soon attained a high standing at the bar of Belmont county, which, since its organization, has been in high repute on account of the great number of exceptionably able men who have practiced there. Notable among which are such men as William Kennon, Sr.; William Kennon, Jr.; John M. Goodenow, Ex-Governor Wilson Shannon, W. B. Hubbard, Carlo C. Carrol, Benjamin S. Cowen, Hugh J. Jewett, and many others of marked ability. In time Judge Cowen came to be the recognized leader of this association of leaders, and practiced in all of the courts of that section and in the supreme court of Ohio. Soon after the commencement of hostilities between the North and South he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Fifty-second regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, of which Daniel McCook was colonel. That officer being assigned to the command of a brigade, the command of the regiment devolved upon Colonel Cowen. He participated in all of the engagements in which his regiment was involved, until the sad news of his wife's failing health forced him to resign his commission and return to her to whom he owed his first allegiance. Tendering his resignation he was honorably discharged in February, 1863. On his return home he was made chairman of the military committee of Belmont county, of which Judge William Kennon, Judge Kelley and Benjamin S. Cowen were members. Mr. Cowen was the prosecuting attorney of Belmont county from 1852 to 1858, he also served as clerk and mayor of St. Clairsville, and was a member of the board of education and the board of school examiners from 1854 to 1862, at which time he resigned to enter the army. Judge John Okey resigning as common pleas judge, Colonel Cowen was made his successor, serving the remainder of the term. Judge Cowen's superior abilities were recognized by his selection as a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1873, receiving a majority of 2,300 votes in a county about evenly divided politically. Judge Cowen was twice married, his first wife being Hannah Frances Martin, and his second espousal being to Anna Martin, her sister. He was the father of twelve children. From its organization he was the president of the First National bank of St. Clairsville. April, 1884, this distinguished man passed away to his eternal rest, his death causing a sorely felt vacancy in the county.

Frank M. Cowen was born February 4, 1855, in Belmont county, and his boyhood days were passed in St. Clairsville, where he attended the common schools until he was fourteen years of age, at which time he went to live with an uncle, Gen. B. R. Cowen, of Cincinnati, Ohio. That gentleman receiving the appointment of assistant secretary of the interior, Mr. Cowen was given a first-class clerkship in the Pension bureau, at Washington city, which office he filled acceptably until he resigned for the purpose of attending college. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, Ohio. After leaving college, Mr. Cowen returned to St. Clairsville, and on the completion of the study of law, and his admission to the bar, entered into a partnership with his father. He remained there until the opening of the Flushing bank in 1884; he then removed to Flushing with his family, having accepted the position of cashier of that institution. He was united in marriage to Miss Kate Meyer, daughter of Henry and Katherine Meyer. Their marriage has been crowned by the birth of one child, a bright little girl, who was born May 30, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Cowen are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Flushing. Mr. Cowen is a member of the town council, president of the Gallaher tool manufacturing company, and secretary of the Building and Loan association of Flushing, and in those as well as in his position of cashier of the bank, he holds the confidence and esteem of the community at large, being a financier of much ability. This building and loan association, organized by the efforts of Mr. Cowen and other gentlemen in the spring of '88, by limiting its dividends to a low rate, and by a system of rebating excessive earnings to its borrowers originated by Mr. Cowen, certainly is one of the most liberal and equitable institutions of that character in the state, and its beneficial results are already felt and appreciated in that community. While living at St. Clairsville, he was town clerk and secretary of their building association, and he was also honored by his associates with the position of captain of the St. Clairsville Light Guards, which company in a competitive drill at Marietta, in the summer 1878, received the second prize for proficiency in drill; their captain afterward received a letter from the late lamented General Cooke, of the United States army, a judge at that drill, congratulating him and his command for their admirable discipline and exhibition, and speaking in high terms of the Ohio National Guard in general.

Abijah B. Fisher is one of the rising young farmers and stock-raisers of Belmont county, having a finely improved farm of ninety acres, which he operates after the most approved and progressive style. His stock is of the finest breeds and is gaining him an enviable reputation. Mr. Fisher is a son of Samuel and Eve Fisher; the latter's maiden name was Packer. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher were early settlers of Belmont county, Mr. Fisher being an old and respected farmer and citizen of that county. Abijah lived on his father's farm, receiving his schooling from the common schools in the vicinity of his home. January 4, 1881, he was married to Miss Derotha Wilkins, daughter of John and Sarah Wilkins, who were born in Virginia, but removed to

Ohio in their childhood. Four children have come of this marriage: Charley S., born August 21, 1882; Ethel R., born January 10, 1884; Elsie A., born January 11, 1886, and John W., born September 2, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are both active communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Fisher is a class leader and trustee, being one of the most aggressive church workers in the community. John Wilkins was born in Virginia, but removed to Ohio in his childhood; his wife, Sarah McCollough, was born in Ohio. John Wilkins enlisted in the late war and died in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, in April, 1864.

Mrs. Rachel Fisher is a daughter of Isaac and Phœbe (Kirk) Hollingsworth, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. Isaac Hollingsworth came to Ohio with his parents when he was four years old; the family located in Flushing where Isaac received as much schooling as was obtainable in those days to people in moderate circumstances. When he was thirty years of age he married Miss Phœbe Kirk, and they founded a home in Flushing township. Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth were members of the Hicksite Society of Friends. By hard work the husband accumulated a good property which he left his widow on his death, May 2, 1874. The wife died February 5, 1877. The man and wife lie side by side in the Friends' cemetery at Flushing. Rachel was born December 12, 1835, living with her parents until her marriage in October, 1876, to Samuel Fisher, a son of Barreck Fisher, of Frederick county, Va. Samuel Fisher came to Ohio with his widowed mother and commenced farming upon the same property where his widow now lives. He was a prominent man in the township, having been township trustee, and also a member of the board of the Uniontown pike. He left a farm in the highest state of cultivation, the property consisting of nearly 400 acres. He was also a very successful sheep raiser. His death occurred February 3, 1886, and the sad event cast a gloom over the entire community, as his life of probity and kindness had won him many friends.

Edward L. Hobson is one of six children born to Stephen and Margaret Hobson. The former was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, and the latter in Belmont county, same state. The father died in July, 1887, at the age of fifty-seven years. Their children are: Rebecca, died in 1889; Edward, Joseph, a prominent physician of Cleveland, Ohio; Alice, died in 1886; Mary and Clarence, both living with their mother. Edward L. was born March, 1860, and was raised in Flushing, where his father was engaged in the mercantile business for twenty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hobson were members of the Society of Friends, and the family were members of the same by birthright. Edward obtained a good education, spending two terms at the Friends college, of Barnesville, in connection with other schooling. After leaving college he entered his father's store and continued in this business until 1889, since which time he has been engaged exclusively in the wool business. Mr. Hobson has been buying and selling wool more or less since 1878, but since he has given his time solely to

this interest, he has increased his business until in the past year he bought the enormous quantity of 135,000 pounds of wool. In May, 1885, he was married to Miss Sarah Alma Mills, a daughter of Elias and Mary (Brown) Mills. Two children are the issue of this union: Harold A., born April 3, 1886, and Francis H., born June 30, 1889. Mr. Hobson is thoroughly informed in all the details of his business, and is rapidly coming to the front as one of the largest wool dealers of the state. Mrs. Hobson is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church of Flushing, and both she and her husband are prominent in the cultivated circles of Flushing and vicinity.

John A. Hobson, M. D., is one of six children born to Thomas and Unity Hobson; the former was born 1812 in Jefferson county, Ohio, and spent his early life in teaching school in the old pioneer log schoolhouse in Jefferson county, Ohio. His ambition was to become a physician, and at one time he had all his arrangements made for commencing the study of his chosen profession, but the sickness of his father compelled him to abandon his project. The mother was a daughter of John and Dorothy Johnson, and was born in Loudon county, Va., in 1811. She, with her father and mother and her twin sister, rode on horseback from Loudon county to Columbiana county, Ohio, in the year 1812, the parents each carrying one of the children. The family were Quakers as far back as they can be traced. Their children's names are: Benjamin J., Mary C., wife of Thomas Conrow, a resident of Flushing township; Sarah Ann, who resides with John Hoyle, an uncle, of Columbiana county, Ohio; Dorothy, widow of John Stratton, the organizer of the large grist-mill at Flushing; since his death she has been engaged in teaching in the Friends' seminary, at Barnesville, being the principal of the same; John A., and Belinda, wife of Joseph Binns, a resident of Harrisville, Ohio. Dr. Hobson was born in 1849 in Jefferson county, Ohio. His boyhood was spent in the common schools and in working upon his father's farm. When he was four or five years of age his father removed to Washington county and at the age of eighteen he entered the Friends' seminary at Mt. Pleasant. Having chosen medicine as his vocation in life, he studied for three years with Smith Branson, M. D., of Chester Hill, Morgan county, Ohio; he then entered the Miami medical college at Cincinnati, and was graduated therefrom in 1872; at two different times he was a student at the New York Polyclinic. After leaving college he settled at Plymouth, Ohio, remaining for one year, he then removed to Flushing, Belmont county, Ohio, and has by his undoubted skill and integrity won for himself an enviable reputation and practice. In 1873 he married Miss Martha H. Branson, by whom he has had four children: Mary Bertha, born April 20, 1874, died February 25, 1877; Emma Gertrude, born August 10, 1876; Anna Sarah, born November 4, 1878, and James David, born November 17, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Hobson are members of the Society of Friends, and the former is also a member of the American Medical society; he is also a member of the Belmont County Medical society, in the re-organization of which he was prominently identified. He has, since the comple-

tion of the C., L. & W. R. R., served as surgeon of the road with satisfaction.

Hon. Isaac Holloway was born in the southern part of Virginia, earn Fredericksburgh, Stafford county, December, 1805, being one of two children born to Nathan and Anna Holloway. Mr. Holloway was reared on the paternal farm. Had few school privileges. At the age of twenty-one he came on horse-back across the mountains into Ohio, locating in Flushing township. In that day this was a long and tedious journey, and the end of it was considered a great ways west. Mr. Holloway taught school until he entered the mercantile business at Rock Hill. By strict honesty and a determined purpose to win he came to be one of the most respected citizens of the township. After some time spent in business at Rock Hill he removed to Flushing, which, at that time, was a very small town, here he opened a general store and continued the mercantile business until his death. He also was quite extensively interested in land investments, being successful in this, as well as in other enterprises. Mr. Holloway had accumulated a large property at the time of his death. When he started teaching he was possessed of just 12½ cents, and like nearly all self-made men, so-called, he was systematic in all his arrangements, regular in his habits, and economical in his expenditures. He served in the Ohio state senate in the sessions of 1858 and '59, and major of Ohio militia. For thirteen years he was a justice of the peace, and his decisions were never reversed. He died July 23, 1885, being sick only a short time. In May, 1850, he was married to Ann Eliza Norton, who now survives him, residing in the comfortable home which he left her in Flushing. By a previous marriage Mr. Holloway had three children, they are: Mrs. Atkinson, Otho and Nathan, the latter a resident of Canton, Ohio. Mr. Holloway's parents were members of the Baptist church, and he was reared under that pursuasion.

Daniel Wheeler Huff is one of nine children born to Daniel and Nancy (Vanpelt) Huff. The children are: Juliet, deceased; Mary, wife of Lewis Wood, of Spiceland, Ind.; Sarah, wife of Samuel Branson, living in Des Moines, Iowa; John, deceased; Mahlon, who went west about 1860, and has not been heard from since 1885; Aaron; Phœbe, deceased; Jesse, a resident of Belmont county, and Daniel. Daniel Huff, Sr., was a son of Daniel Huff who moved to Ohio from South Carolina with his family about the year 1790, settling in Highland county; his wife, Nancy, was a daughter of John Vanpelt, who came from Virginia and settled in Belmont county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Huff were married in Highland county, where the former died in 1866; the latter died in 1875 at Spiceland, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Huff were members of the Society of Friends. One of the sons rendered valiant service to his country during the war of the rebellion. The subject of this sketch was born in Highland county in 1842, and his boyhood was spent on the farm and in the public schools of the township. When twenty-two years of age he married Miss Rachel Cannon, the ceremony taking place February 11, 1864. Mrs. Huff is a daughter of John and Lydia (Mercer) Cannon, the father was born

in Harrison county, where he lived during his lifetime; the mother was born and lived in Ohio all her life. Mr. Cannon was born January 16, 1799, and died in 1855; his wife was born June 7, 1807, and died in 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Huff are the parents of six children: Charles S., born March 16, 1865; William E., December 25, 1867; Whiticere, March 24, 1869; Sarah, March 14, 1872; Grace M., December 20, 1874; and Lydia E., May 20, 1877. Mrs. Huff is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while Mr. Huff holds a birthright from the Society of Friends. Mr. and Mrs. Huff have a host of friends, and are thoroughly respected by all with whom they come in contact. Mr. Huff is a very successful liveryman and dealer in horses. All of the children live at home with the exception of William, who married Miss Iola Shepherd, and has a home of his own.

Frank M. Judkins, the senior partner in the firm engaged in the publication of the Flushing *News-Advertiser*, is a son of J. P. and Elizabeth Judkins, was born September 4, 1848. He was married February 25, 1869, to Miss L. Ada Hollingsworth, daughter of Elihu and L. A. Hollingsworth. They have four children: Clyde H., the oldest, is the junior member of the Advertiser firm, and a member of the class of '91, in the classical department of Scio college. Anna Maude, the second child, is a member of the class of '90 in the Flushing high school. She is also an elocutionist of some merit. The other children, Wheeler E. and Rae D., boys of sixteen and fourteen years, are members of the high school, and during vacation, can "set" the newspaper with ease and dispatch. Their home is on Spring street. Mr. Judkins has succeeded in making his journal one of the best local papers in the county, wielding a strong influence for morality and the material prosperity of the community.

Thomas W. Kirk, an enterprising merchant of Rock Hill, Belmont Co., Ohio, is the son of Robert and Sarah Jane Kirk. The former was born in 1837, and married October 1, 1858, being the father of seven children: Anna L., born August 19, 1859; Thomas W., born February 15, 1862; Flora L., born January 17, 1866, died March 25, 1873; James E., born September 25, 1871, died March 5, 1873; George B., born January 9, 1876; Chester C., born August 1, 1878, and Robert J., born September 4, 1880. Thomas W. was brought up in his father's family, attending school in Flushing, and later, graduating from the Zanesville Business college. He married Miss Louie E. Judkins, April 20, 1887. She is a daughter of James E. and Lucinda (Vance) Judkins. One child has come of this mariage, Brenton S., born November 17, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk are active members of the Flushing Methodist Episcopal church, and are very popular with their many friends and acquaintances, Mr. Kirk being regarded as one of the most promising young business men in the county. Mrs. Kirk's grandfather came to Ohio from Virginia at a very early date, living to be eighty-five years of age; he and his wife now sleep side by side in the Rock Hill cemetery. The family have been prominently identified with the settlement and growth of Belmont county. Mr. Kirk is a member of Flushing lodge, No. 291, of the K. of P.,

Uniform Rank, No. 92, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, Flushing lodge, No. 298.

George S. Latham, born August 21, 1823; Robert A., born November 26, 1807, died November, 1865; Sarah, born March 14, 1809, widow of Alexander Johnson; Lucinda, born September 18, 1810, wife of Rev. Lewis H. Davidson; Mary, born May 8, 1812, widow of C. G. Kennedy; Anne, born July 2, 1814; Fanny, born February 8, 1817, died in 1853; John, born April 12, 1819, a prominent resident of Harrison county, Ohio, having represented his district in the state legislature, and also having served as county commissioner, and Elizabeth, born May 30, 1821, died in 1865, these are the children which were born to John and Lucy Latham. The father was a native of Virginia, as was also his wife; they came to Ohio and settled in Belmont county, about a mile from the place where George Latham now resides in Flushing township, in the year 1814. Mr. Latham commenced to work on a farm after his settlement in Ohio, continuing in this until he had saved enough to buy property of his own. He served in the war of 1812, and lived his whole life as a man of integrity and purity. Mr. Latham passed to his reward in 1835; his widow survived him until 1876, when she too was laid to rest, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. She drew a pension from the government as the wife of a soldier of the war of 1812. John Latham married Lucy Ross, January 1, 1807. George Latham was reared on the farm with his mother, receiving a good common school education. Arriving at the years of manhood he was united in marriage September 4, 1845, to Elizabeth Clevenger, daughter of Isaac Clevenger, of Flushing township. Mr. and Mrs. Latham have had two children, Rachel Anne, born May 26, 1847, she is now the wife of William Junkins, of Butler, Harrison county, and Taylor J., born March 7, 1850, died March 14, 1875. Mr. Latham and his family are members of the Baptist church of Rock Hill, and are held in high esteem by the community in which they live. Mr. Latham has served with distinction as a township trustee for years, and is accounted one of the most successful agriculturists in the county.

Frank Mead is a prosperous farmer and a prominent citizen of Flushing township, of which he was a trustee for four years, he has also served with great credit to himself as land appraiser of the township, and has always been true to himself, to his friends and to the political faith which he holds. He is a staunch supporter of the republican party. Mr. Mead was born in Belmont county, Ohio, and was raised on his father's farm in that county. He obtained a very good education, graduating from the Iron City college, of Pittsburgh. After leaving college he taught school for eight terms, and when twenty-nine years of age was married to Miss Parley M. Collins, daughter of Zachariah and Rachel Collins. The former was born in Maryland, and the latter was of English extraction. Mr. Collins died November 12, 1884. His widow still survives him. Mr. and Mrs. Collins were communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church and raised their family in that faith. Frank Mead's parents were Joseph

and Phœbe G. (Nichols) Mead. The father was born on July 2, 1811, and died August 1, 1884, he was a son of John Mead, a native of Loudon county, Va.; the mother was born May 14, 1821, and died August 24, 1881. She was the daughter of Isaac and Mary Nichols, both natives of Virginia. Their children are: William T., Joseph J., Charles E., deceased; Mary E., deceased, was the wife of Isaac W. Haines; Cornelia M., wife of Leander Vickers; Frank J., Phœbe, Alice, Pineous E. and Archie R., deceased. Thsse parents were married about 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mead are earnest communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Flushing, and are very influential people in the community. Mr. Mead has a finely cultivated farm of ninety-eight acres and carries on a general farming business. His children are: Maud R., born October 22, 1883, and Lulu Alice, born December 11, 1885.

Morris Family History.—The first member of this family that came to eastern Ohio was Daniel Morris, who came to Cadiz, Ohio, from West Liberty, W. Va., then a part of the "old Dominion," in 1811, and built a cabin at the corner of what is now Marion and Warren streets, where he resided until 1846, when he removed to Monroe county, Ohio, where he died. The second member was John Morris, Sr., son of James Morris, who resided in West Virginia, opposite Marietta, Ohio, who came to Cadiz, Ohio, in 1813, he also being from West Liberty, W. Va. He resided with his brother Daniel until 1816, when he married Charlotte Huff, daughter of Joseph Huff, of whom we shall treat later, and moved to a farm one mile northeast of New Athens, Ohio, now owned by Robert McFarland, where he resided until 1826. During this residence there was born to them five children, namely: Alexander, Joseph, Margaret, John (now living at Marquette, Neb.), and a daughter who died in infancy. During 1826 he sold his farm and purchased another from the heirs of Nicholas Smith, situated two miles west of New Athens. Here he removed in the early autumn of 1826. During this residence there were born five more children, namely: Mary Ann, Prudence R., Philip Doddridge, Charlotte and Elizabeth. He continued to reside here until his death, which occurred April 4, 1865, caused by paralysis. His widow resided sometimes with her children and sometimes at the old home, until her son Joseph removed from his farm near Flushing, to a farm near Hopedale, Ohio, in 1879, when she removed with him and remained there until her death, December 8, 1884, aged eighty-eight years, ten months and five days. The third member of this family connected with this history, was Morgan Morris, brother of John and Daniel, who came to New Athens township, Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1815, and there resided until his death; his descendants living in the same township at this time, 1890. Joseph Huff, father of Charlotte Morris, was born in Virginia about 1765, and at the age of fourteen ran off from home and entered the American army, and acted as a scout until the war closed, and in the same position in the Indian wars of the northwest territory, and again in the war of 1812. He was an inveterate hater of Indians and snakes, having acquired his

hatred for the red men by his brother Jack and his entire family being massacred near old Warren block house in the northeastern corner of Belmont county, Ohio, and he declared vengeance on them and kept his word. When Harrison county was surveyed by Daniel Morris, Huff furnished the men with wild meat, for which service the government gave him a quarter section of land where Cadiz now stands. He died three miles west of Westchester, in 1841. Joseph, eldest son of John Morris, was born near New Athens, Ohio, March 16, 1822, being the third child of John Morris, Sr.; he removed with his father to the Smith farm in 1826, and remained with his father until March 9th, 1843, when he married Mary Brock, daughter of George S. Brock, when he removed four miles west of New Athens, on the farm now occupied by John Morris, eldest son of Morgan Morris. Here he resided eight years, during which time were born: John A., January 11, 1844, now living near Kennon, Belmont county, Ohio; Mary E. Charlotte, June 27, 1847, now living near New Athens, Ohio; George S. Brock, October 21, 1850, now living in Arkansas City, Kansas, being one of the leading physicians of that place. During April, 1857, he removed to the farm now owned by Jacob Harris, near Flushing, Ohio, and there resided two years, and then again removed one mile west to the farm now owned by his son John A., near Kennon, Ohio, and during this residence Luke V. was born June 12, 1854, died February 28, 1885, at Flushing, Ohio, and in 1866, he again removed to the Harris farm, where October 28, 1873, his faithful companion departed this life, aged forty-seven years, eight months, and twenty-four day. After her death he resided mostly with his son John A., until February 14, 1875, when he married Emma Moore, daughter of Cryus Moore, and again began farming at his old home, where he continued until 1879, when he traded farms with Jacob R. Harris, of New Hopedale, and removed to his present home, where he now resides (1890) being, at this time, sixty-eight years of age. John A., eldest son of Joseph Morris, was born near New Athens, Ohio, resided with his father, working on the farm in summer and attending school in winter until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the war of the rebellion, serving in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer infantry, being with the army of the Potomac, Sixth corps; being in several battles until the Wilderness fight, when he was wounded in the left eye, May 12, 1864, during Grant's flanking movements at Spottsylvania Court House, Va. After being wounded he remained at different hospitals for about one month when he was sent home on furlough, where he remained but a short time, then reported to commanding officer at Camp Chase, Ohio, then was sent to Camp Dennison, Ohio, when being unfit for active field service, he was detailed as clerk at Kelton Barracks, Cincinnati, Ohio. In the winter of 1864 and 1865 he acted as sergeant major of a portion of the Thirty-seventh Iowa volunteer infantry, well known as the "gray beard" regiment; then by special detail from Gen. Willich as clerk. In May, 1865, he was mustered out. After remaining on the farm a year or two, and attended a mercantile school at Colum-

bus, Ohio; then was engaged in mercantile business at Rock Hill two years. On October 28, 1869, he married Margaret Ayers, daughter of Philander C. Ayers, and since that time has resided at his present residence near Kennon, Ohio. Meredith D. Morris, only child of John A. Morris, was born near Rock Hill, Kennon postoffice, Ohio, June 15, 1871, began attending school at the age of eight years, and continued to attend the country school until fourteen years of age, when he began attending Flushing high school and continued two years, when he attended the Belmont county teachers' examination, and secured a certificate to teach. He shortly afterward began teaching at Egypt, Kirkwood township, Belmont county, Ohio, where he taught eight months, at the expiration of which time, being offered better wages by No. 1 school board of Flushing township, accepting this has continued up to the present time.

James Parks, one of Belmont county's substantial farmers, and a justice of the peace of Flushing township, is one of five children born to John B. and Annis (Gillaland) Parks. The children are: James, William G., deceased; Hiram N., a carpenter of Uricksville; Adam G., also a resident of Uricksville, where he is foreman of a tile factory; Sarah E., deceased. The father and mother were married in Lafayette county, Penn., about the year 1838. After marriage he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1845, when he moved with his family to Harrison county, Ohio, where he bought a farm. He lived there until 1860, when he removed to Belmont county, living there for five years; he then settled in Morefield village, where he remained until his death, December 30, 1876. The mother still survives him, living with the children. Mr. and Mrs. Parks were members of the Baptist church, and brought their family up in that faith. Mr. Parks' father, James, was a native of Pennsylvania, coming to Ohio in 1800. He married Elizabeth Boyd, also a native of Pennsylvania. James Parks, the subject of this sketch, was born January 3, 1840, working on his father's farm in the summer season; he attended the common schools during the winter months. January 23, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Phebe Alkire. A short time after his marriage he left his bride and gave his services to his country, then involved in the civil war. He enlisted for three years in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, fighting in their ranks until he was badly wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1863. He was honorably discharged from the hospital March 16, 1865. Returning from the war he entered the mercantile trade at Belmont Ridge. Continuing in this for some time he bought a farm and engaged in farming. James H., William H., Emma J., Sarah E., Mary P., Charles H. and Anna B., are the issue of his marriage. The mother died December 4, 1880, much beloved and mourned by all who knew her as a friend. For his second wife Mr. Parks chose Sarah Fisher, daughter of Samuel and Eve Fisher. This union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Olive R., born July 23, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Parks are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Parks has been a class-leader for fifteen years. He is also a mem-

ber of G. A. R., post No. 315, and both he and his wife are very highly thought of in the community.

John W. Price is one of the leading agriculturists and citizens of Holloway, Ohio. Mr. Price was born in Belmont county, October 16, 1849, on his father's farm, and attended the common schools of his township during his early life. Reaching the years of manhood, he married Lucinda J. Brewer, October 25, 1876. Corella B., born June 2, 1880, is the fruit of this marriage. Mr. Price is a progressive, energetic farmer, and has met with very gratifying success. He and his wife are influential members of the Stillwater Presbyterian church. Mrs. Price is a daughter of Daniel Brewer, of Belmont county. She was born May 29, 1853. She is descended from an old and honorable family. Her paternal grandfather was Daniel Brewer, who was born in Pennsylvania, being of Dutch descent. The maternal grandfather was Peter Snedeker, who was also of Dutch descent. Mrs. Price's father died March 26, 1865. His wife still survives him, residing with a daughter in Belmont county.

Henry Stanton is a descendant of an illustrious family. The eminent lawyer, citizen and statesman, E. M. Stanton, secretary of war during the trying days of the war of the rebellion, was his cousin. Edmond and Sarah (Hoyle) Stanton were his parents. The former was a native of Belmont county, Ohio. His great-grandmother migrated from North Carolina with her family of five sons about the year 1804 or 1805, her wagon being the first to cross the Ohio river at Portland, above Wheeling, W. Va., and the first that came over that route to Mount Pleasant, Ohio. Henry Stanton's father, who was a farmer, was married about the year 1842, and was the father of six children, who were: Nathan, died in infancy; Rebecca, wife of Robert Smith, lived in Jefferson county; Tabitha, who is the wife of John F. Davis, now living in Philadelphia; Henry; Benjamin, who lives near Barnesville; and Daniel, also living in the vicinity of Barnesville. The father died in 1851, and the mother in 1884. Henry was reared by his stepfather, Ezekiel Bundy, on a farm, his father dying when he was but four years old. He received the average education given in the common schools, and attended the Friends seminary at Mount Pleasant for two winters, afterward learning the machinist's trade, at which he worked for three or four years, at the expiration of which time he purchased an interest in the Davis-Stanton Planing Mill Company, of Barnesville, being connected with this company for four years. He then went into the coal business in Barnesville, and in 1879 moved to Flushing, where he has since been engaged in the milling business with Charles Stratton, having by honesty and fair dealing built up a profitable business. March 8, 1871, he married Miss Mary Bailey, daughter of Hezekiah Bailey, of Belmont county. One child, which died in infancy, is the result of this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton are members of the Wilberite branch of the Society of Friends.

Charles Stratton is a son of Benjamin D. and Ellen (Stanley) Stratton. The former was a native of Salem, Columbiana county, and the

latter of the same place. B. D. Stratton was a cabinet-maker during the early part of his life, but afterward engaged in the milling business. The grandfather of Charles was a native of New Jersey. B. D. Stratton died in 1879; his widow survives him, living near Salem with one of her children. Seven children were born to these parents: Ruth Ann, wife of Joseph H. Branson, of Media, Penn.; Abigail, married Elisha Llewellyn; John F., who married Dorothy Hobson, died in 1878; Charles, Abram, married Hannah D. Brantingham, lives in Media, Penn.; Mary Ellen and Sina. The latter is teaching school in Chester county, Penn. Charles obtained a good education in the public schools and at the Friends seminary in Chester county, Penn., attending the latter school during one winter. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the milling trade, he started in the business for himself when twenty-five years of age. In connection with his brother, John F., and his brother-in-law, Joseph H. Branson, he built one of the best mills in the county. Since the death of his brother, Mr. Stratton has been associated in business with Henry Stanton, and has met with the most gratifying success. August 22, 1889, Mr. Stratton was united in marriage to Miss Mary French, of Salem, Ohio. She is a daughter of David and Eliza M. French. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stratton are members of the Society of Friends.

Isaac J. Walker, senior member of the firm of I. J. Walker & Son, the leading furniture dealers and undertakers of Flushing, Ohio, is a son of Joel and Mary (Moris) Walker. The parents were married December 12, 1820, at Newton, Delaware county, Penn., and in 1841, came to Belmont county, Ohio. These parents had eight children, six boys and two girls. Isaac was born while the family lived in York county, Penn., in 1823. Living on his father's farm, he received a good common school education, and afterward learned the carpenter's trade, then served his time as an apprentice at wagon making under the instruction of Mr. Casley, of Pleasant Grove. After learning his trade, Mr. Walker came to Flushing, and at once went to work at his trade. May 5, 1851, about two years after his removal to Flushing, he was married to Miss Angeline Cannon, by whom he has had three children, they are: John C., born October 25, 1853, married September 10, 1879, to Annie E. Bethel, now located in Kansas, is a graduate of the Scio college and a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church; Joel P., born September 7, 1857; Mary L., born September 1, 1863, married to Dr. J. E. Barricklow, September 10, 1883. Mr. Walker has always been one of the substantial, popular men of the town. After he gave up the wagon business, Mr. Walker engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, taking his son Joel into partnership with him. This firm came into existence in 1880, and has since done the largest business in its line in that section of the county. The son is a practical embalmer, holding a certificate from Prof. John Sullivan, of Boston, Mass., whose lectures he attended in 1888. The mother passed to her reward, May 2, 1888, leaving the great vacancy that the loss of a true mother and wife always occasions in a home. She was a most estimable woman, and was a devout member of the Methodist

Episcopal church. Mr. Walker is a member of the Society of Friends. For four terms he has had the honor of filling the important office of town treasurer.

John V. Webster, M. D., is an eminent physician and surgeon of Belmont county. His preliminary education was derived from the old log school-house which stood near his father's house. He afterward entered Hopedale college in Harrison county, and in 1870 graduated with honor from the Cincinnati College of Physicians and Surgeons. After graduation he came to Flushing and began the practice of his profession with his brother-in-law, Dr. Shooley. Dr. Webster's undoubted skill, and consequent success, has brought him a large and lucrative practice. He is at present the proprietor of a drug store in Flushing, which he runs in connection with his practice. In 1882 he was elected treasurer of Flushing township, being the candidate of the democratic party, he was elected by a good majority in a strong republican district. Dr. Webster was born January 13, 1846, being the son of Naylor and Jemima Webster, both natives of Chester county, Penn., the father being of English descent, and the mother of Scotch-English descent. These parents had ten children, eight of whom are living: Abigail, Sarah, Hannah, John, Mary, Lydia, George, Isabella, living; Mary Ann and Samuel, deceased. The parents came to Ohio at an early date, about 1810 it is thought, although the exact date is not known. Dr. Webster was united in marriage to Miss Minnie B. Whitaker, daughter of Hiram and Alicenda Whitaker, who were natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively, in 1865. Mrs. Webster was born in 1851. One child has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Webster: Ella T., born June 11, 1869. Both the doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Flushing. Mrs. Webster is one of the most efficient religious workers in the community, being very prominont in both church and Sunday-school work. Dr. Webster is also a member of lodge No. 291, K. of P., and of lodge 298 of the Masonic fraternity, being a past worshipful master of the same, and is a Knight Templar.

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP.

John W. Bently, a prosperous farmer of Union township, Belmont county, is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the valley. His grandfather was one of the early settlers in West Virginia. His father, William, and mother, Martha Bently, were residents of Ohio county, W. Va., where John W. was born February 19, 1827, and when he was twelve years of age they removed to Belmont county, where William Bently purchased 185 acres of land. The father died in 1870, and the mother in 1884. They had five children who are living: Mary, wife of John G. McConnell, of Muskingum county; Solomon, who married Emily Smith, and now resides in Union township; William, who married Mary Evans, of Marshall county, W. Va., and lives near Barnesville; John W. and Thomas, who married Elizabeth Mitchell, of Richland township. John W. was reared as a farmer,

and is now the owner of the homestead. A part of the house he occupies was built in 1815, and is in a good state of preservation. He has been an industrious and hard working man, and has the esteem and good words of all. He was married in 1874 to Martha A. Gatts, of Moundsville, W. Va., who was born in 1837, of parents who were natives of Virginia. By this union he has two children, Cora M. and John H.

Robert W. Bone, ex-soldier of the republic, and a worthy citizen of Goshen township, Belmont county, is a son of Benjamin Bone, who was born in Hampshire county, England, in 1814. In 1830, the latter came to America, shipping at Portsmouth on a sailing vessel, and making a trip of six weeks to New York. From there he proceeded to Deersville, Harrison county, Ohio, and he subsequently learned the shoemaker's trade at Cadiz, where he lived four years. He then settled at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, and became foreman of the shop of John Hog. There he was married, in 1837, to Leonora Evans, whose parents, of Welsh descent, came from Virginia, in 1814. Benjamin Bone finally went into business with Livermore & Spencer, and at the end of two years opened a shop of his own, in 1852, and managed the same until his death, December 1, 1877. There were eleven children in his family, all of whom are living; except Hannah, deceased, viz.: Sarah A., Josephine, Robert W., Pinkney, Benjamin F., Alfred E., Nora, Belle, William H., Mary. Robert W. learned the trade of his father, but at the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the Union service, first on the receiving ship "ClaraDolson," and afterward was on the gun-boat "Tuscumbia," participating in the running of the batteries at Vicksburg, and battle of Grand Gulf. In January, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, one of the finest regiments the state sent out, and took part in the battles of Buzzard Roost, or Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Atlanta, Eutaw Creek. He was then in the Hood campaign, at the battles of Columbia, five days' continual fighting, Franklin and Nashville, and then followed Hood to the Tennessee river, took a boat and came to Cincinnati, whence he went to Alexandria, and by ship to Fort Fisher, where he participated in the capture of Fort Anderson, after which he was in the battle of Old Town Creek, and at Wilmington, where his division captured an entire brigade of confederates. He then joined in the movement for the relief of Gen Cox, at Rinston, and then at Goldsborough united with Gen. Sherman, whence they proceeded to Raleigh, and from there the One Hundred and Fourth regiment moved to Greensborough, and was at Johnston's surrender. He was then transferred as mail messenger to the One Hundred and Eighty-third regiment. On July 17, 1865, he was mustered out at Salisbury, N. C., and discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio, after which he returned to Mt. Pleasant and worked at his trade eleven months. In July, 1866, he enlisted in the regular army, and served twenty-five months. In 1867 he had command of a squad of men who went to Texas and brought the remains of Gen. Griffin, and Lieut. Griffin, his son, and Col. Taylor, who died of yel-

low fever, to New York. In August, 1868, he was discharged for disability, and came to Belmont county, where he has since resided. He was married, in 1871, to Huldah Dunn, by whom he has five children: Mary L., Nettie M., Frank L., Harry L. and Clara. Mr. Bone is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of the Masonic order, and of Robert Hilles, G. A. R., post No. 220, at Barnesville.

James A. Burson, a prominent farmer of Goshen township, Belmont county, was born in the same township August 9, 1844. He is the son of Cyrus Burson, who was born in Loudon county, Va., in 1818. He came to this county in 1838 and located on section 16, where he lived seven years, then going to his native place, but in 1859, again making his residence in Belmont county. He was married to Ann C. Ecton, of Maryland, and they had eight children: John W., who married Nellie Davis, of Richmond, Va., and is a government clerk at Washington; Mary E., wife of John Dunn, of Warren county, Iowa; Hampton C., of Warren county, Iowa; Margaret T., widow of Samuel Wright, of Iowa; Fannie, wife of Berry Hammontree, a railroad superintendent living at Des Moines, Iowa; Howard, living with his parents. James A., the subject of this sketch, was married to Martha Jane Stewart, who was born August 4, 1843, daughter of William and Sarah (Evans) Stewart. In 1862 he enlisted in Capt. Charlesworth's company of the Twenty-fifth Ohio regiment, and seved three years. He was in the battles of Bull Pasture, Cross Keys, Rapidan River, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, etc. At Bull Run he was taken prisoner, and was confined two months in Libby prison and five and a half months at Belle Isle. At the latter prison he was lost to the search of his parents, but a brother, John, who was in the confederate army, found him in an almost naked condition, and assisted him to the Union lines. He was discharged at Hilton Heads in 1865. He was one of the last 500 men exchanged during the rebellion. Returning home he was engaged in farming, an occupation in which he has prospered, and now has a comfortable home. He and wife are members of Christ's church, in which he is an elder. They have three children: Harry C.; Hattie S., wife of William McKelsey, and Frank H.

One of the prominent early settlers of Belmont county was Samuel Dunn, who was born February 15, 1805, in Maryland. After coming to Belmont county he took a contract on the construction of the National pike, and after the completion of his work contracted for the supply of material for the repair of the road, and was overseer of a gang of men until 1850. He then settled in Goshen township, and purchased a farm of 108 acres two miles south of Belmont, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1857. He married Catherine Vail and they had seven children: Naney, wife of John W. Fields, a large farmer of Logan county, Kas.; Mary, wife of Joseph Henderson, of West Virginia; Jemima, deceased; Samuel, deceased; Huldah, wife of Robert W. Bone; Taylor, deceased; and Stephen. Stephen Dunn is now one of the prominent citizens of Goshen township. He was born in Union township, November 4, 1838, and was reared as a

farmer, which is his present occupation. During the war he engaged in buying horses for the government, and afterward he was occupied for eighteen years in shipping stock and in the meat trade. He then bought his farm of forty-five acres and has added to it until he now has a well-improved property of 120 acres. He was married to Louisa Jane Hedges, who was born October 15, 1840, the daughter of Darius Hedges, and his wife, Harriet Casey. Mr. Dunn has seven children living: Charles, who married Estella Graham; Etta, wife of Jesse Ramsey; Harry, a jeweler of Wheeling; Archie, Alva, Daisy and Olive. Mrs. Dunn died March 16, 1885. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been steward, class-leader and exhorter, and is now district class-leader, and has been an Odd Fellow since 1864, and has passed the chairs of Belmont lodge, No. 277.

Jeremiah Field, a venerable citizen of Belmont, Belmont county, Ohio, was born in Lancaster county, Penn., May 19, 1818. He is the son of Vincent Field, who was born in the same county, August 20, 1788, of Irish and German descent. Jeremiah Field was reared in Lancaster county until he was eighteen years of age, and then in company with his father, his mother having died several years previous, he came to Ohio in the fall of 1837. They came first to Belmont county, but subsequently removed to Guernsey county, where the father purchased a tract of 160 acres of wild land. After living there six years he sold that, and bought eighty acres partially improved in Belmont county. In later years he kept hotel in Belmont at about the time that the Baltimore & Ohio road was extended through the county. Two other children were born to Jeremiah Field's parents, a brother and sister, now deceased. He also has a half-brother, now a farmer and stock-raiser in Kansas. On February 2, 1841, Mr. Field was married to Mary Bush, of Harrison county, who was born December 11, 1818, and eight children were born to them, six of whom are living: Cassandra, Christina, Sarah E., Caroline A., Isaiah A., William B., all of whom are residents of Belmont. Mr. Field's first occupation in youth was as an apprentice to a carpenter for three years, and he subsequently followed that trade six years, afterward engaging in farming until his health failed, since when he has led a retired life.

Joseph L. Heed, a native of Belmont county, born August 14, 1845, is now one of the successful farmers of that district, having his residence in Goshen township. His grandfather, Jonathan Heed, of English descent, emigrated to Belmont county from Pennsylvania in an early day. His son, Thornton, father of the subject of this mention, was a prominent farmer and stock dealer. He married Mary Ann Irwin, of Monroe county, Ohio, who was of Irish descent, and they have had five children. One of these, Jonathan, was a volunteer in the Forty-third Ohio volunteers, and was taken sick at Pulaski, Tenn., and there died. The father of these children died in 1856. Joseph L. Heed received a common school education in his youth, and was for a time engaged in teaching. His life occupation, however, has been

farming, in which he has done well, having now a good farm of over eighty-two acres in good condition and a comfortable home. He is a worthy member of the Odd Fellows, and has passed the chairs in his lodge. He is, in politics, a republican, and he has held some of the township offices. Mr. Heed was married to Eliza Jane Porterfield, of Belmont county, whose parents still live in the county, and by this union he has five children: Dora M., Anna M., Charles C., Albert L., Royal. Mrs. Heed is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Nathan Humphrey, a highly esteemed citizen af Goshen township, Belmont county, was born in Union township, that county, April 8, 1836. He is the son of William Humphrey, of English descent, and his wife, Eliza Jones, who died when her son Nathan was a small boy. The father is still living upon a farm near Barnesville. These parents had seven children: James of this county, Robert, Love, Eliza Jane, wife of Mr. Snellen, the last three residents of Iowa; John and Nathan. Nathan engaged in farming in his youth, and when the war broke out he became a volunteer in Company E, Ninety-eighth regiment of Ohio volunteers, under Capt. Cordner and Col. Webster. He was wounded at Perrysville, Ky., and after lying in the hospital five weeks, was honorably discharged in the fall of 1862. He lost his arm in his country's cause, and receives a pension of $45 per month. On his return home he engaged in farming and now owns a pleasant place of fifty-six acres, well improved, with a good residence. He and family are members of the Christian church, and he is in politics a strong republican. Mr. Humphrey was first married to Ruth Palmer, of Monroe county, Ohio, by whom he had four children: Chatwood, George, William and Herman. His present wife is Sarah Jane Jump, daughter of early settlers of the county, and by this marriage he has these children: Laura, Alice, Sarah E. and Nettie.

Thomas B. Jackson, a prominent citizen of Belmont, Belmont county, Ohio, and a gallant ex-soldier, was born at Centreville, Belmont county, August 9, 1836. He is the oldest son of John Jackson, who was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1809, and brought by his parents to Ohio when eleven years of age. He followed the trade of cabinet-maker at Centerville until his death, October 21, 1876. By his wife, Rosanna Pierce, of Williamsport, Penn., he had five children: Thomas B., Malvina, Geraldine, Mary, Vashti and John McM. The mother died August 28, 1852. Thomas B. enlisted at the age of twenty-five years in Company F, Fifteenth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, October 25, 1861, under Capt. Amos Glover and Col. Moses R. Dickey, and served honorably four years and one month. He was with his regiment in twenty battles, and was under fire five times as often. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Stone River, where he was captured December 31, 1861, and confined in Libby prison twenty-one days. On being paroled and sent to Annapolis, he and John Piper and Lafayette Hess marched 200 miles over the mountains, took train and reached home in February, 1863, surprising those who had thought

him killed at Stone River. Being exchanged he reported for duty, joined his command in June, and was in the battle of Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863, where his company lost ten killed and wounded and he was commended for bravery by his captain. He was at the battle of Chickamauga, and with his comrades withstood the terrible night charge of September 19, 1863. He was in Chattanooga during the siege, took part in the battle of Orchard Knob, was on the skirmish line in the battle of Mission Ridge, and was one of the first two men to reach the rebels' main works on the summit. He was next at Knoxville, Tenn., then at Strawberry Plains, where he re-enlisted as a veteran. After his furlough of thirty days, he returned to participate in the Atlanta campaign, and was in the memorable fights of Rocky Face Ridge, May 5–9, 1864; Resaca, May 12–16; Cassville, May 19–22; Pickett's Mills, May 27; the almost incessant battle at Kenesaw Mountain from June 9 to 30; Peachtree Creek, July 20, Atlanta, July 22; Lovejoy Station, September 2–6; Franklin, Tenn., November 30; Nashville, December 15–16. He then went with his command to San Antonio, Texas. En route he camped on Jackson's old battle ground below New Orleans, went by way of the Gulf to Indianola, and marched the night of July 10, 1865, to Green Lake, during which movement hundreds of men died for want of water. He was discharged at San Antonio, Texas, November 21, 1865, was paid of at Columbus, and arrived at home December 31, broken down in health. He determined to qualify himself for teaching, and took a commercial course at Lebanon, Ohio, receiving his diploma from A. Holbrook. He taught school some fifteen years in West Virginia and Ohio, and being a good mechanic, devoted much of his leisure time to cabinet-making and carpentry. Being active in politics as a republican he received, in 1883, the republican nomination for auditor of Belmont county, but was defeated with the state ticket and much of the county ticket, on account of a prohibition amendment to the constitution being advocated by the party. Mr. Jackson subsequently engaged in office work, book-keeping and insurance, and on June 25, 1889, took out a patent on a fire place heater of his own invention, intended to secure the advantages of a hot air furnace capable of heating several rooms from an ordinary grate. Mr. Jackson is a member of the G. A. R. post at Barnesville. He was married October 11, 1871, to Henrietta E. Fletcher, and they have had two children: Florence W. and Clarence W. Mrs. Jackson and son are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Linder, a respected resident of Belmont, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, January 28, 1820, the son of George and Margaret (Shepherd) Linder, early settlers of that county. His father was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1788, and came to Muskingum county in 1812. He and his brother James each bought 320 acres of land, and about three years later, George Linder was married and made his home in a little log cabin in which the subject of this mention was born. The father lived there several years and then removed to Guernsey county, in 1832, whence in 1836, he came to Goshen town-

ship, Belmont county (where he resided ten years, and then removed to Richland township, Belmont county), where he bought a farm of 182 acres, and resided there until his death, in 1873. His wife died some years before, being then in her seventy-fourth year. They had eight children, of whom three are living: Artemisia, who married Benjamin Watkins, of Guernsey county, and now resides on the homestead in Richland township; Kesiah, who lives with the latter; and Jacob. Jacob was married in 1868, to Rosanna Egy, who was born in this county in 1834, of parents who immigrated from Pennsylvania, and they have one daughter, Mary. Jacob Linder began his career by teaching school, and two years later, began clerking in a general store at St. Clairsville, and remained there fifteen years, after which, he dealt in stock for several years, and then in 1869, bought a farm, on which he resided four years. He then removed to Belmont, but in 1885, bought his present farm of eighty acres, upon which he has a pleasant and comfortable home. He also owns property in Belmont, where he still resides. His wife and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Clark H. Mayhew, a prominent citizen of Belmont, Belmont county, was born in Smith township, of that county, February 19, 1830. He is the son of Amos Mayhew, who was born at Winchester, Va., August 4, 1793, and was there married to Lorinda Hall, the mother of the subject of this mention. In 1822 they removed to Belmont county, and took part in the pioneer life there. The father, who was of English descent, was a shoemaker by trade. During the war of 1812 he served in the army of his country, and was stationed at Baltimore at the time of the death of the English general, Ross. His wife, a native of Dartsville, W. Va., was a member of the Society of Friends in early life, but after marriage joined the Methodist Protestant church. Clark B. Mayhew, son of the above, was reared and educated in Belmont county, where he has always made his home. By trade he is a shoemaker, and of well-known skill in that calling. He was formerly a member of the Odd Fellows. In politics he is a prohibitionist, having previously been independent in his party action. His life is without reproach and he is highly respected. On December 30, 1862, he was married to Jennie Adams, of Wheeling, W. Va., and they have two children, Harry and Virgil, both of whom are engaged in cigar making.

William Nichols, a native of Loudon county, Va., now a retired farmer and prominent citizen of Belmont, was born in the year 1814, the son of Isaiah Nichols. The latter a native of the same county, started in 1825 with his family for Belmont county, but died on the way at the foot of the Allegheny mountains. Their money was kept in a bandbox in the wagon, but was all lost at the time of his death. The family then returned to their home, and two years later the children were brought by the mother, Sarah (Hollingsworth) Nichols, to Belmont county, where she bought a farm of thirty acres, with a log cabin and barn. In this family there was one daughter and three sons, of whom but one other than William survives, viz., Isaiah, who

lives on the homestead. William Nichols was reared on the farm, and in 1840, was married to Elizabeth Dillon, who was born in December, 1821. Her parents also came from Loudon county, Va. Mr. Nichols began married life as a farmer on rented land, and then bought a farm of fifty-six acres, which he sold in 1882 and came to Belmont and purchased a home which he has since occupied. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is highly esteemed. He has one child, Minerva D., wife of Oliver Wright, by whom she has two daughters.

James V. Stillwell, postmaster at Pleasant Grove, Belmont county, and for many years a merchant at that place, was born in this county, February 20, 1824. He is the son of Elias Stillwell, who came to Belmont from Hancock county, Md., in the early part of this century, and settled near the place now known as Kidd's Station. Here, twelve years after the birth of his son James, Elias Stillwell died, and left his wife and family dependent, in great part, upon the exertions of his twelve-year-old son. His early years were consequently actively employed, although he found time to obtain a common school education. In 1850 he opened a store at Pleasant Grove, and he has there ever since continued in business, having occupied the same building since 1858. He has been prominent in township affairs, having served as township trustee, and has filled the positions of school director and commissioner of the Bridgeport free turnpike. He is now acceptably discharging the duties of postmaster at Pleasant Grove. He is a republican in politics, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Stillwell was married May 4, 1848, to Mary, daughter of James McAvoy, then a farmer of Colerain township. Eight children have been born to this union, one of whom is deceased. One daughter is the wife of a prominent farmer of Colerain township, another resides in the state of Washington. John is a wealthy commission merchant and mine owner in Denver, Col. Elias is a merchant at Peublo, and Henry is also in the west.

Benjamin White, a venerable resident of Belmont, Belmont county, is one of the few worthy pioneers living who have witnessed the wonderful development of the country during the present century. He was born in Pennsylvania (Fayette county), April 7, 1806, the eldest son of John White. The latter, who was of Irish ancestry, died when his son was four years old. His wife was Mary Minton, who came with her parents from Sweden in an early day. They had two children besides Benjamin, viz.: John, a resident of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, and William V., a blacksmith by trade, who lives in Washington county, Iowa. Benjamin White began working in childhood on a farm, and at sixteen years of age was apprenticed to a tanner for four years. Subsequently he carried on his employer's business four years and then engaged in the business on his own account, though with little capital, and is now carrying on the tannery business for his son at the age of eighty-four years. He is a member of the Christian church, of which he has been an elder for many years. He has been thrice married; first to Rebecca Sidwell, by whom he had four chil-

dren, of whom two are living, Rebecca and John. The second wife was Margaret E. Phipps, of Smithfield, by whom the following children are living: Lydia A., John, Regina, Albert, William and Benjamin. His present wife is Elizabeth Stonebraker. William H. White, son of the above, was born in Belmont county, September 6, 1841. In his twentieth year he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-fifth regiment Ohio volunteers, under Col. Jones, and Capt., afterward Col., Charlesworth, and left for the front in June, 1861. He served gallantly three years, participating in the battles of Cheat Mountain, Green Brier, Camp Baldwin, Bull Mountain, Freeman's Ford, and the second Bull Run, and then after being detained some time in hospital at Alexandria, was with his regiment at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg, where he was wounded. He was then sent to Camp Chase, and transferred to the invalid corps at Indianapolis, where he was mustered out in June, 1864. Returning to Belmont county, he was in 1867, married to Laura J. Widdoes, of this county, and they have five children: Clayton L., Anna L., Lizzie J., Dora M., and Walter G. Mr. White is engaged in business as a tanner, and is also occupied as a mason. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been class-leader, and both are highly esteemed by the community.

PEASE TOWNSHIP.

William A. Allen was born in 1858, on the farm where he now resides in Belmont county, Ohio. Was the son of John and Sarah (Greenlee) Allen, both natives of Ohio. John Allen was the son of John and Martha J. (Giffin) Allen, who came from Scotland to America some time before the Revolutionary war. William has, since his birth, been living on the farm formerly owned by his father, where he still resides. His education has all been received from the common schools of the county. He was married in 1888 to Miss Annie Warrell, a daughter of William and Margaret J. (Mealy) Warrell, of Washington, Penn. They are not as yet blessed with any children. Mr. Allen by industry and perseverance, bids fair to follow in the tracks of his worthy father. John Allen, father of William, was born 1814, on his father's farm in Belmont county, on a part of which his son still resides. His life was principally spent on the farm of his father, and in the early part of it got an education from the common schools. He married in 1848, a Miss Sarah Greenlee, born 1822, a native of this county, and a daughter of James and Sarah Greenlee, who, from all the facts obtainable, were from over the sea. By his first wife he was father of seven children, only one of whom is living: Margaret A., Martha J., James, John, one died in infancy, William, Lizzie B. William is the only living representative of this family. Mrs. Sarah Allen died in 1861 on the homestead farm, and at her death the family lost a kind mother and loving parent, and the community a good citizen. John, the father remarried in 1877, a Margaret McGregor, daughter of James McGregor, a native of Pennsylvania. There were no child-

ren by the second marriage. The second wife died after a short illness. John Allen died in 1886, and in his death the family lost a loving relative, and the community one of her best citizens. He was always a strong supporter of all educational matters, and a man who was always respected and looked up to by his neighbors. The son, William, has by industry and good management, maintained the family name and honor and is already recognized as a man of much ability and resource in the community in which he lives. He with his wife occupy the home of his ancestors and has a fine, well improved farm and a pleasant residence.

John Armstrong, of Martin's Ferry, one of the pioneer business men of the upper Ohio valley, was born near Enniskillen, county of Fermanagh, Ireland, February 15, 1806. His parents, Andrew and Mary Armstrong, were married about 1804, and had five children, of whom John is the only survivor. The father emigrated to Canada, and soon afterward died there. John Armstrong was reared in Ireland, receiving a limited schooling, and was engaged in farming until he was about thirty years old, when in 1837 he came to the United States. He landed at New York, but not finding employment there, he went to Pittsburgh, where he found various employment until he secured the position of porter in a carpet store, where he remained for some time working up to the position of book-keeper. He came to Wheeling in 1845 and was engaged as a book-keeper for two years, with Prior, Clark & Co., after which, in 1852, he embarked in business in the Fifth ward. He conducted this quite successfully for ten years, and since then has not been actively engaged in business. He has made judicious investments, however, and is interested in various manufactories, being a stockholder in the Standard Iron works, the Benwood and Ætna works, and also has an interest in the Ohio Valley and National banks of Wheeling. In 1870 he came to Martin's Ferry, which has since been his residence, and in 1882 he, in company with William R. Ratcliff and others, organized the Exchange bank of this city, of which he was elected president. Mr. Armstrong is one of the pioneers in business in this region, and his successful career, rising from poverty to a commanding position among men, is one highly deserving of notice. He was married in October, 1856, to Jane Hunter, of Pittsburgh, and they have two children: Jennie, the wife of Dr. Harvey, and Margaret. Mr. Armstrong and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

W. F. Bayha, of the firm of Bayha Brothers, was born in Fulton, W. Va., in 1860. He learned the blacksmith, carriage ironer and horse-shoer's trades in the city of Wheeling, where he worked for ten years prior to the estsblishment of the factory at Bridgeport, Ohio. His brother, Andrew A. Bayha, also a skilled carriage maker and wood worker, was born in Fulton in 1863. He acquired his knowledge of the business in Wheeling, becoming an expert workman. After working in Wheeling for eight years he, on November 1, 1887, formed a partnership with his brother. Since this date they have operated the wagon and carriage shops on Main street in the city of

Bridgeport. This firm manufactures on quite an extensive scale for so young a concern, and bids fair to become a very large house. They manufacture all sorts and kinds of wagons, buggies and carriages to order, and also carry a large assortment of manufactured vehicles. They at present employ ten skilled workmen in their shops. Besides the manufacture of carriages, Bayha Brothers have a large trade in horse-shoeing. They make a specialty of the latter industry, shoeing horses on scientific principles. They also carry on a general repairing and jobbing business in all departments. Enterprising and progressive as they are, it is only a question of time until they will be obliged to enlarge their works, to employ more men and to extend their business generally, providing the same energy and wisdom is employed in the future as has been in the past.

Joseph Bird, of Martin's Ferry, general manager of the blast furnace at that place, was born at Briher Hill, Staffordshire, England, in April, 1827. He is the son of Stephen Bird, who was an iron worker by occupation, and did a great deal of work by contract, employing workmen, and also owned and managed a small farm. He died from cholera in 1832. He was twice married and had twelve children. His second wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Maria (Shakspeare) Shakspeare. Joseph Bird had no educational advantages in his childhood and when quite young began working at an iron furnace, and continued to be so employed until he came to the United States in 1851. He landed at New Orleans after a voyage of three months, and then came up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where he found employment at Brennan's iron mills a short time. Proceeding then to eastern Pennsylvania, he settled in the Lehigh valley, where he remained some five years. Subsequently he went to Rochester, N. Y., where he blew the first furnace in that city, thence went to Pittsburgh and remained two years, and in 1875 came to Steubenville, Ohio, which was his residence until 1879, when he settled at Martin's Ferry, and entered the employment of the Benwood iron company, as manager of the blast furnace at this place. He is an acknowledged master of his important business in all its many details, and is a competent and successful manager. He was the first to make iron exclusively from cinders, and though the process he discovered was no source of great profit to him, he was the means of bringing about a great change in iron working. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is in politics a republican. Mr. Bird was married in 1850 to Susannah Scriven, who started with him from England, and died on ship board and was buried in the Gulf of Mexico. In 1852 he was married to Mary Jones, of Pennsylvania, and they have had ten children, of whom these survive: Mary J., Hanna and Clara.

Benjamin F. Brady, of Martin's Ferry, a leading dry goods merchant, is a native of Ohio, born in Jefferson county, February 7, 1843. He is the son of Robert Brady, a native of Cannonsburgh, Penn., who there learned the tailor's trade, and after coming to Ohio, when a

young man, followed it at Knoxville, until his death, about 1855. About the year 1841 he was married to Elizabeth Clare, a native of Ohio, who is still living at Knoxville. To this marriage were born seven children, five of whom are living. Benjamin F. Brady was reared at Knoxville, and after his school days were over, was engaged in clerking in various stores at that place until the outbreak of the rebellion. In 1861 he enlisted under the first call in Company I, Twentieth Ohio regiment, and served three months in West Virginia. He then re-enlisted in the Second Ohio for three years, and served in the army of the Tennessee, participating in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Stone River, Mission Ridge, and other important engagements. After the battle of Perrysville, he was promoted from the ranks to second lieutenant, and after Stone River, to first lieutenant, as which he was mustered out in the fall of 1864. After the war he resided at various places until 1875, when he opened a general store at Irondale, Ohio, which was his place of abode until 1882, when he came to Martin's Ferry. Since then he has conducted a dry goods, notions and millinery business with much success, and is known as an active and popular business man. He is a member of the Masonic and G. A. R. fraternities, and in politics has been active as a republican. Mr. Brady was married in 1872 to Catherine McDonald, of Hammondsville, and they have one child, Elizabeth. Mrs. Brady is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George W. Chessell, of Martin's Ferry, a successful business man, was born at Belmont in 1843. His grandfather, George Chessell, Sr., a native of England, came to the United States and settled near Smithfield, Jefferson county, where he learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed for many years. He is still living, a resident of Hendrysburg, Belmont county. His son, George the father of George W., was born in England. He was married to Ann Davis, who died in 1887, and by this union had twelve children, five of whom survive. The subject of this sketch received his education at Hendrysburg. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted, in 1861, in Company K, Fifteenth Ohio regiment, with which he served four years and two months. During this period he passed through many great battles, such as Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and saw much severe service. He was mustered out as quartermaster sergeant, at San Antonio, Texas, in 1865. On his return to Ohio he engaged in the grocery business, at Hendrysburg, until 1874, when he was appointed postal clerk on the Baltimore & Ohio road, running from Columbus to Grafton, and afterward from Newark to Chicago. He remained in the employment of the government until November, 1888. On July 23, 1889, he had, in company with M. F. Earp, purchased the Gem laundry at Martin's Ferry, and to this business he has since given his attention. This institution is well-known for the excellence of its work, and is quite popular throughout the surrounding country. Mr. Chessell is a member of the Masonic order, the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Pythias. In

politics he is a republican. He was married, in 1866, to Sarah J. Hogue, of Jefferson county, and they have three children: Alma, George W. and Harry E.

Matthew A. Chew, general superintendent of the nail department of the Laughlin nail company's works, is a native of Pittsburgh, born March 14, 1857. He is a grandson of Richard Chew, a native of England, who, before coming to America in 1826, was a soldier in the British army. After coming to this country he followed his trade as a nailer until his death in 1835. His son, Matthew J., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Trenton, N. J., and received his education in the Catholic schools at Pittsburgh. He learned the trade of a nailer at New Castle, Penn., and in 1858 came to Wheeling, where he was engaged with the Belmont iron company. In 1864 he became a stockholder in the Belmont iron company and removed to Ironton, Ohio, but in 1866 he returned to Wheeling and was employed in the old Top mill. His death occurred in 1878. By his marriage to Annie Adams, a native of Pennsylvania, who survives, he had eleven children, seven of whom are living. Matthew A. Chew, when fourteen years old, spent three months as an apprentice with Bell, Atchison & Co., nail manufacturers, and then completed his trade with his father. After this he worked uninterruptedly at his trade, with the exception of seven months as a clerk in the store of Joseph Graves, at Wheeling, until 1885. At the time of the strike in that year he was elected national secretary of the the U. N. N. and R. association, and served in that capacity until the close of the strike in 1886. He then purchased a half interest in the *News Letter*, at Wheeling, and was connected with that paper until July, 1888. Resuming his trade, he worked at the Spaulding nail works at Brilliant Ohio, until November, 1889, when he was tendered his present position. He is widely known for his skillfullness, energy and enterprise. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Chew was married in August, 1878, to Annie, daughter of Joseph Graves, of Wheeling, and they have one child, Ella B.

William Clark, of Martin's Ferry, an old resident of that place and vicinity, is a native of Scotland, born at Kirkrubert, August 13, 1820. His father, Hugh Clark, came to America with his family in 1822, and for five years resided in Washington county, Penn., being then engaged in brewing. In 1827 he came to Wheeling, and became a partner of Henry Moore, for many years a prominent business man of that city. In 1842 he dissolved this partnership, having some time before acquired a tract of land on the island, where he then engaged in gardening until 1852, when he turned over the business to his eldest son, William, and made a trip to Scotland. Returning in 1854, he died December 25, 1856. By his marriage to Mary Manson, a native of Scotland, and a descendant of John Maitland, one of the conclave who adopted the confession of faith, together with shorter and larger cathecisms, and all the solemn leagues which have successfully governed the great Presbyterian church all these years, since the sixteenth century. He had six children, three of whom survive.

The mother died about 1867. The subject of this sketch was educated at Wheeling, and then aided his father until as has been stated he took entire charge of the gardening business on Wheeling Island. This he conducted until 1859 when he come to Martin's Ferry, and farmed and gardened until 1874. In that year he and others organized the Ohio City Nail company, of which he was elected president. To this enterprise he donated twenty acres of ground, the present site of the nail works, also gave 100 acres of coal in return for stock. About three years later the company made an assignment, and the works were afterward bought by the Laughlin Nail company. Mr. Clark was one of the greatest losers in the old company, to the amount of about $120,000. He has throughout life been enterprising and liberal in his relations to the public. In 1873 he donated to the county the land on which the Ohio valley free pike was built, and to the old Wheeling steel company, of which he was a director, he gave eight acres, now the site of the Elson Glass works. In 1872 he made an addition to the town, known as Clark's addition, now mostly built up. He has also been interested in banking, and with George H. Jenkins, John Armstrong and others, organized the Ohio City bank, now known as the Exchange bank, of which he was vice president. For several years Mr. Clark has led a retired life. Of the Presbyterian church he is an active member, has been elder for several years, was superintendent of the Sunday-school of the First church of Wheeling some time, and actively engaged in other Sunday-school work, and for many years superintended a mission school and almost entirely supported it financially and otherwise, and in 1883 was a commissioner to the general assembly of the church at Saratoga. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Clark was married September 26, 1849, to Margaret G. Culbertson, who died in May, 1870. To this union eight children were born, of whom there are living: Clara G., Mary M., Sarah A., Thomas C., who is now a minister of the gospel of a Presbyterian church near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Martha A., and Phœbe R. In 1875 Mr. Clark was married to Annie E., daughter of Edward Mansfield, of Jefferson county, Ohio.

Judge John S. Cochrane, a distinguished citizen of Martin's Ferry, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, September 9, 1841. His family in this country, prominent in the early settlement, is descended from William Cochrane, who was a native of England, and a cousin of Sir Thomas Cochrane, earl of Dumdonald, a British admiral. William Cochrane came to America about 1765, and settled near West Liberty on what is now known as the Jacobs and Dexton farms, which he acquired possession of by tomahawk right. He lost his life at the hands of the Indians during that savage raid, one incident of which was the famous leap of the frontiersman, McCullough. He was shot after a desperate chase, just as he was in sight of the block house at West Liberty. His companion, William Boggs, was captured but made his escape and returned to his home at Wheeling, where some of his descendants are still living. William Cochrane had three sons, Thomas, James and Robert. The latter, grandfather of Judge Coch-



Very Truly
Jno. S Cochran

rane, was born in 1770, and reared near West Liberty, but when quite a young man he crossed to Ohio about the beginning of this century and settled near Burlington, Belmont county, where he acquired a large tract of land, which he resided upon until his death in 1860. Of his sixteen children, four are living. His son, Robert, Jr., father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Belmont county in 1814, and passed his life on a farm near Martin's Ferry, being one of the leading citizens of that vicinity. He died in 1863, from fever which he contracted in a southern hospital while trying to save the life of his son, Watson, then a prisoner of war. He was married about 1835 to Susannah Davis, by whom he had thirteen children, eleven of whom were reared. Six of the seven sons served in the Union army, but all escaped death, though two were severely wounded. When the father went south he left the large farm in charge of his wife and four daughters, in the midst of a severe winter, and they were compelled to haul feed through fifteen inches of snow to save their live stock, with but slight assistance from others. Their heroic efforts sufficed, however, to prevent any loss until the arrival of one of the sons, who secured a discharge and came home. They managed the farm until it was sold. The widow of Robert, Jr., is still living. Judge Cochrane was reared in Belmont county, and at twenty years of age, he enlisted in Company K, Fifteenth Ohio regiment, in the fall of 1861, with his brother, R. H. Cochrane, elsewhere mentioned. After one year's service he came home and administered on the estate of his deceased father. After the close of the war he determined to adopt the profession of law, and studied three years with Hon. William Kennon, judge of the supreme court of Ohio. He then began the practice at St. Clairsville, but soon afterward removed to Sedalia, Mo., where he followed his profession with success for ten years. He was elected prosecuting attorney and served one term, and in 1868 was elected judge of the court of common pleas, a position he filled with credit until 1872. In 1876 he removed to Wheeling, and practiced there until 1882, when he removed to Martin's Ferry, where he is still in the practice of law. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, and has been public-spirited and enterprising. In the republican party he has been quite prominent, and in 1888 was elected by his party as elector for the seventeenth congressional district. Judge Cochrane is now president of the Electric Light company of this place. He was married in 1867 to Mattie W. Weldin, of Wheeling. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a member of the Knights of Honor, the Maccabees and the National Union fraternities.

W. B. Crawford, postmaster and grocer of Blaine, Belmont county, Ohio, is a son of William F. and Harriet Crawford, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this book. Mr. Crawford was born April 5, 1852. His early life was passed in Bridgeport, where he received a common school education. After obtaining his schooling he engaged in the grocery business, first with his brother in Bridgeport. After remaining with his brother for five years he sold his interest in the

business and removed to Richland township, where he entered the dairy business. Four years later, Mr. Crawford returned to Pease township, and operated a farm for three years. Subsequently, in 1887, he established the grocery business, which he now conducts, having met with marked success. He was appointed postmaster at Blaine, July 10, 1889, and took charge of the office July 23, 1889. Mr. Crawford has been a school director of the township, serving to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1881, he married Miss Fannie, daughter of Edward and Catherine Simpson. Mrs. Crawford was born March 3, 1863; the mother, Catherine Simpson, was born, December 25, 1843, and the father November 27, 1841. The following named children have been born to them: Carl E., born March 19, 1882; Gertrude, born March 20, 1884; Harriet C., born April 16, 1885; David R., born July 29, 1887, and Francis H., born December 3, 1889. Mr. Crawford is a member of the Masonic Order of Bridgeport, and Mrs. Crawford is a regular communicant of the Presbyterion church. W. B. Crawford is a man who has gained the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen, and is regarded as a business man of much foresight and ability.

Rev. Dr. Frank S. De Hass was born in Washington county, Penn., October 1, 1821. The family was originally German, being known by the name of Von Hass, and having three distinct branches. The family were Protestant Huguenots, emigrated to Holland, and in 1772 some portion of them came to America and settled in Pennsylvania. Gen. John Philippy Hass, of Revolutionary memory, was an immediate ancestor of the subject of our notice. Dr. De Hass was educated at Washington college, Penn., and was licensed as a Methodist preacher in 1843. His first appointment was at Leesburg, Ohio, in connection with the Pittsburgh conference. He was ordained deacon in 1845, and elder in 1857. In 1845 he was stationed at Murrysville, Penn.; in 1846, Weston, Va.; in 1847–'48, Wheeling; in 1849–'50, agent of Allegheny college; in 1851–'52, Wesley college, Pittsburgh; 1853–'54, secretary of "Tract Society," in Methodist church; in 1855–'56, Trinity church, Pittsburgh; in 1857–'58, again secretary of Tract Society; in 1859–'60, Seventh street, New York; 1861–'62, Washington street, Brooklyn. He was appointed to the Pacific Street church, Brooklyn, in 1863, and three years later went to the Metropolitan church, in Washington city, where he remained three years. Among the attendants at this church were, President Grant, Vice-president Colfax, Chief Justice Chase and many other distinguished individuals. Two years were then spent with Trinity church, Cincinnati, and two subsequent years' travel in Europe, Egypt and Palestine. In the Holy Land he secured a rare manuscript of the Book of Moses, found in a tomb supposed to date a century before Christ. April 1, 1872, he was appointed to the Lexington Avenue church, New York. He received the degree of D. D. from Michigan university, in 1870. Dr. De Hass enjoyed considerable reputation as an eloquent speaker. Various sermons at camp meetings were spoken of as grand in the extreme. On one occasion he chained the attention of 10,000 persons for one hour and twenty

minutes. He attended the general Sunday-school convention held in London, in 1862, and at one of the sessions made a speech of marked beauty and power. His publications are principally sermons. At the time of his appointment to the consulate at Jerusalem, Dr. De Hass was pastor of the Lexington Avenue Methodist church, New York city, which charge he resigned soon after. A gentleman of high social culture and of varied learning and accomplishments, he was amply qualified for all the requirements of his office and made a worthy representative of our country abroad. In addition to his consular duties Dr. De Hass devoted his leisure hours to biblical researches in and around Jerusalem. After his return from the Holy Land and the last years of his life were spent principally in travel. Some ten years before his death he came to Martin's Ferry, where he owned some property, and on account of his mother living here. Three years before his death symptoms of cancer began to appear on the lower part of his face, and was ultimately the cause of his death, which occurred December 8, 1889. He never took an active part in politics, but was ever identified with the republican party. He was also a member of the Masonic order.

James H. Drennen is a native of Steubenville, Ohio, was brought up on a farm from his fifth to his fourteenth year, at which time he went to Pittsburgh to serve an apprenticeship to a cabinet- and chair-maker whose place of business was corner of Third and Smithfield streets. In 1837 he went to Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio, to work at his trade. There he married, and purchasing a farm in Pease township, three miles distant from Martin's Ferry, where he continued to reside till the care of the *News* requiring all his attention, he removed to Martin's Ferry, where he has since resided. Since he has had control of the *News*, the place has grown from a village of 1,800, to a city of 7,000 to 8,000 inhabitants; from one railroad, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, it has two in operation, and another nearly completed, which will open up additional communications with the entire country, and give several other railroads access to the city and the east via the splendid railroad bridge connecting the city with Wheeling, which will be completed in June. During the existence of the *News*, manufacturing of iron and glass has been firmly established in the little city where it is published, for which that paper is certainly entitled to a due share of credit, as it has always given prominence to all enterprises which Mr. Drennen believed would tend to building up the town of his adoption. While the *News* has never been a partisan sheet, it has always contended for a protective tariff, and while Mr. Drennen remains in control, it may be depended on to favor any policy which will create and foster a diversified industry.

George Duncan, of Martin's Ferry, a prominent attorney, was born in Allegheny county, Penn., May 11, 1841. He is the son of Thomas Duncan, a native of Pennsylvania, who was reared in Allegheny county, and learned the trade of wool-carding. He became the owner of a carding mill about ten miles north of Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny road, which he operated about forty years. Disposing of this

in 1862, he purchased a farm on which he resided until his death, November 19, 1864. He was married in 1838, to Nancy Herdman, by whom he had six children, of whom three besides the subject of this sketch, are living. The mother also survives. George Duncan received his early education in the common schools of Allegheny county, and in the Valley academy, and when about nineteen years old began the study of law with Thomas Howard and John D. Mahon, of Pittsburgh. Removing subsequently to Columbiana county, Ohio, he completed his studies with J. D. King, and in November, 1865, he was admitted to the bar of Mahoning county. While pursuing these professional studies he had followed teaching in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Beginning the practice in Columbiana county, in 1867, he remained there seven years, and then went to Norwalk, Ohio, which was his residence until he removed to Martin's Ferry, in the spring of 1878. Here he has attained a creditable place in his profession, and is widely known as a learned and successful lawyer. Mr. Duncan was married in 1863, to Maggie Hall, of Allegheny county, by whom he has three children: Thomas M., Nannie V., and Lottie.

William K. Elson, of Martin's Ferry, one of the most enterprising manufacturers of the upper Ohio valley, was born in Stark county, Ohio, November 27, 1833. He is the son of John and Harriet Elson, the former of whom died when the subject of this sketch was but nine months old. In 1837 the latter came to Wheeling with his mother, and in that city attended the then indifferent schools until he was twelve years old, after which he entered the employment of Barnes, Hobbs & Co. He then learned the trade of a glass blower, and became a master of that craft. He did not leave the employment of this company until he was about twenty-nine years of age, when, in 1863, in company with John Oesterling, Peter Castle, James Leisure and others, he started a small factory at Wheeling, which has since developed into the Central Glass works. He remained with this glass manufacturing company until January, 1878, when he became associated with the Belmont glass house, of Bellaire, and remained there five years. In 1881, he joined with M. Sheets and others in the organization of the Elson Glass company at Martin's Ferry, of which he has acted as president, and now holds the position of general manager. W. H. Robinson is now president of the company. Mr. Elson's residence at Martin's Ferry began in 1885, and though a comparatively recent comer, he is accorded a prominent place in business and social circles, and is highly esteemed by all. His political affiliation is with the republican party. Mr. Elson was married in 1855, and has three children. Mrs. Elson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Henry Floto, president of the Northwood Glass company, of Martin's Ferry, was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1839. He is the son of Lewis and Caroline (Frohme) Floto, natives of Germany. The father, who died in 1850, was a shoemaker by trade, and also engaged in farming. The mother is still living in Germany. Henry Floto received a limited education in Germany and learned the craft of a

glass-blower, at which he was engaged until he came to the United States in 1863. He found employment at Steubenville about one year, then worked at McKee's Glass works at Pittsburgh, afterward at various places, and in 1866 came to Martin's Ferry and entered the employment of Sweeney & McCluny. Soon afterward he and his brother purchased the bakery establishment of J. Ensley, and this he still conducts. He is also a stockholder and president of the Northwood Glass company. He has been highly successful in business, and is one of the most enterprising men of the town. No less than thirteen residences and other buildings have been erected by him in Martin's Ferry, and he is active in the public interests. Mr. Floto also owns large tracts of land in Tennessee. He was married in 1866 to Margaret Roller, of Steubenvile, and nine children have been born to them: George, Hattie, Frank, Henry, Christian, Emma, William, Minnie (deceased), and Charles. He is a member of the Lutheran, and his wife of the Catholic, church.

E. W. Gilmore is a native of Ohio, born in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson county, that state. His parents, John and Elizabeth, were both natives of Maryland. In 1869 he moved to Bridgeport, Ohio. Some five years after his removal to Bridgeport, he entered the grocery business, and still occupies the stand where he commenced trading. The business, urged on by his thrift and foresight, has steadily increased, year by year, until at the present time he ranks among the leading grocers of Bridgeport. Mr. Gilmore is a member of Belmont lodge, K. of P., of Bridgeport. Politically, he is a "liberal" democrat.

Thomas L. Glessner, president of the Laughlin Nail company, is a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and a son of Jacob Glessner, one of the pioneer publishers of eastern Ohio. Jacob Glessner was born in Somerset county, Penn., where he learned the printer's trade. In 1834 he removed to St. Clairsville, Ohio, and, in company with his brother, purchased the *St. Clairsville Gazette*, which they published about five years. He then went to Zanesville, and published the *Aurora*, the leading democratic organ, for six years, after which he established a family journal, known as the *Zanesville City Times*, which he conducted for over twenty years. In 1867 he sold the paper and purchased the Zanesville paper mill, which he managed until 1886, since when he has been retired from business. While at St. Clairsville he was married to Miss Laughlin, of Wheeling, and five children have been born to them, of whom one is deceased. Thomas L. Glessner, after receiving his education at Zanesville, entered the Benwood Iron works, and there remained six years, having charge of the Benwood office. In 1878, in company with his uncle, Alexander Laughlin, he purchased the Ohio City Iron and Nail works, at Martin's Ferry, and organized the Laughlin Nail company, of which he acted as secretary until the death of Mr. Laughlin in 1885, when he assumed his present position. The works were partially destroyed by fire in 1882 and again in 1886, but each time were rebuilt and enlarged, and they are now the second largest nail works in the world.

Mr. Glessner is also president of the Laughlin and Junction Steel company, which built and operates the Bessemer Steel works at Mingo Junction. He has been a resident of Wheeling since 1872, and is regarded as one of its foremost citizens. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is in political matters a republican. He was married in 1879, to a daughter of George R. Taylor, elsewhere mentioned, and one child, Mary, has been born to this union.

C. F. Handel, the subject of this sketch, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, August 28, 1840. Four years later his parents came to the United States and settled at Pasco Station, Ohio. Learning the printer's trade in Wheeling, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at his trade until the outbreak of the late war. Heeding his adopted country's call, he was among the first to enroll himself on the roster of the Ninth regiment of the Ohio volunteer infantry, whose fortunes he bravely followed through the trying scenes of the battles of Rich Mountain, Fairfax Ferry, Mills's Springs, Shiloh, Perryville, Chickamauga and Resaca. Having been honorably discharged in the year 1864, he went to New York, where he followed his trade for one year, after which he returned to Ohio and established a grocery business at Pasco, his father's old home. Mr. Handel remained at Pasco until 1871, then removed to Wheeling, where he became a member of the firm of Klein & Handel, wholesale dealers in notions. In 1883 he again moved, this time to Bridgeport, Ohio. He established a grocery house here which he still presides over, and under his guidance does an increasingly prosperous buisness. Mr. Handel married Miss Elizabeth Breidenstein in 1870. Miss Breidenstein was the daughter of Caspar Breidenstein, one of the most prominent and honored of Bridgeport's pioneers. Two sons, Willie and Albert, are the result of this union. The qualities that made him a true, courageous soldier, a successful business man and an upright citizen, won him the regard of his fellow townsmen, and in 1886, their vote placed him in the city council. A member of the republican party, yet respected by all parties. The family are members of the German Lutheran church of Wheeling.

Joseph T. Hanes, of Martin's Ferry, a prominent business man, was born at that place, July 7, 1839. His father, James Hanes, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Martin's Ferry in 1855, and was one of the first settlers, erecting one of the first dwelling houses. His occupation was marble-cutting, which he followed until his death in 1862. In 1827 he was married to Rebecca Hadsell, a native of Pennsylvania, who died July 18, 1889, aged eighty-eight years. These parents had eight children, all of whom are living. The subject of this sketch received his education in the old log school-house on Lucas street, and in the Union school, and then took a commercial course with the intention of starting a commercial school, but this was prevented by the war of the rebellion. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, of the Fifteenth Ohio regiment, and served until 1865. He was captured at the battle of Chickamauga, and for over sixteen months was confined at Andersonville and other military prisons, at one time almost suf-

fering death from scurvy. When exchanged in November, 1864, he was completely broken down and required crutches to move about. After the war he took up his father's business, which he carried on until 1874, when failing health compelled him to abandon it and he engaged in the real estate business. In this he does a considerable business, and is also interested in building associations, one of which, the Franklin, he started in 1879. He also acts as a notary public and insurance and steamship agent. He has taken an active interest in politics as a republican, and has been influential in municipal affairs, having, as councilman, been instrumental in securing water works. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and National Union fraternities. Mr. Hanes was married in 1869 to Anna Clyker, of Wheeling, by whom he has had three children, Gertrude C., Lyman S., and James W., deceased.

Charles A. H. Helling, of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, secretary of the Northwood Glass works of that city, was born in Derenthal, province of Brunswick, Germany, March 24, 1847. He is the son of Henry and Sophia Helling, who came to this country about 1849. They remained at Wheeling some two years, and then came to Martin's Ferry, their subsequent residence. Henry Helling was one of the leading men of his day, being for many years the leading coal dealer of Martin's Ferry, and interested in nearly all the enterprises of the place. He was a member of the Ohio City Nail mill company, now known as the Laughlin Nail mill company, the Buckeye Glass company, the Martin's Ferry Stone company, and was one of the organizers of the old Ohio City bank known as the Exchange bank at present, and of the Northwood Glass company. In other business channels he also acted as a public-spirited man, and was one of the organizers of the German Lutheran church. He died May 27, 1889, but his wife survives. They were the parents of five children, one of whom is deceased. The subject of this sketch after attending the schools of Martin's Ferry in his youth, went into business with his father as book-keeper, a position he held until January, 1888, when he took the position of shipping clerk. In 1889 he was elected secretary of the company which he now efficiently serves. He and wife are members of the German Lutheran church. He was married December 10, 1872, to Kate Dorsch, of Martin's Ferry, who died in 1873, leaving one child, Charles G. In October, 1874, Mr. Helling was married to Annie Burk, daughter of Frederick Burk, born in the Province of Wurtemberg, Germany. They have three sons and three daughters, one son having died.

William E. Hervey, M. D., a successful physician and surgeon of Martin's Ferry, was born in Ohio county, W. Va., October 2, 1855. He is a grandson of William Hervey, one of the early residents of the state of West Virginia, a farmer by occupation, and an influential citizen. Thomas H. Hervey, son of the latter, and the father of Dr. Hervey, was born in Ohio county. He followed farming and stock-raising and was a prosperous and worthy man. By his marriage in

1851 to Rachel A. Maxwell, he had eight children, all of whom are living. Dr. Hervey was reared in Ohio county, and was educated at the West Liberty Normal school, the academy at Cannonsburgh, Penn., and at the Washington and Jefferson college, where he was graduated. In 1879 he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. T. Carter, of Triadelphia, and in the following year he entered the medical college of Ohio, at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1882. He opened an office at Martin's Ferry in the same year, and has since then been actively engaged in the practice. He is held in high regard as a physician and as a citizen. The doctor was married in October, 1886, to Jennie, daughter of John Armstrong, elswhere mentioned. They have one child, Margaret A. Dr. Hervey and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

James L. Higgins was born in Bridgeport, Ohio, April 20th, 1854, of Irish-American parentage; his father being a native of Ireland, and his mother a native of Ohio. Mr. Higgins's early life was passed in the public schools of Bridgeport. He filled various situations satisfactorily until the year 1881, when an opportunity for entering the grocery trade offered itself, which he accepted. Having succeeded to the business of Joseph Waterman, he brought to it the energy and uprightness which had always characterized him, and which have made him the successful business man that he is. He has since added to his grocery business by establishing a line of transfer wagons, which are run in connection with the C. & P. railroad. Mr. Higgins is an acceptable member of the following secret orders: K. G. E., Washington castle No. 5, of Bridgeport; Belmont lodge, No. 109, K. of P.; and also the Knights of Labor and Knights of Maccabees. In politics he is a republican. In 1885 Mr. Higgins was married to Azelia Rosa, of Wheeling, a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. Two sons, Arthur and Paul, have blessed their union.

One of the most skillful machinists of Bridgeport is Thomas Hill. Mr. Hill is an Englishman by birth, having been born in that country, July 6, 1840, in Dunstairs, Elton township, Lancashire. His parents were John and Rebecca Hill, also natives of England. John Hill was born in the year 1817, and his wife 1819. They reared a family of four sons and two daughters, one of the daughters is now deceased. Thomas Hill, the principal of this biography, lived in England until he had reached manhood. He learned the machinist's trade in his native land. May 24, 1861, he was united in marriage to Sarah A. Leach, daughter of James and Elizabeth Leach, both English born. Mr. and Mrs. Hill and one son emigrated to this country July 6, 1863. After their arrival, Mr. Hill worked at his trade in Massachusetts for three years, then returned to England, but in one year came back to the United States and took up his residence in Bridgeport, Ohio. Until the spring of 1870 Mr. Hill was employed in the shops of Spence, Wiley & Gray, machinists of Martin's Fery. At this time he started the shop which he now occupies. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have had five sons and six daughters, seven of these children are now living. Mr. Hill is a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, and Sons

of St. George; he is also an active and influential communicant of the Presbyterian church, and is very prominent in Y. M. C. A. work. He is always ready to give of his means and time to any public improvement, or to aid the needy and afflicted.

Stephen Hipkins, Jr., proprietor of the Novelty Model works, of Martin's Ferry, was born in England, July, 1841. His father, who bore the same name, was a blacksmith by trade, and after coming to this country, followed his trade for a number of years, being for some time in the employment of the Ohio Central railroad, and afterward in business for himself. He resided successively at Philadelphia, Zanesville, Ohio, and Bellaire, living in the latter place from 1859 for fifteen years. Since then he has resided upon a farm. He was married in England to Eliza Brown, who survives, and they had ten children, seven of whom are living. The subject of this sketch was eight years old when he came to this country, and when about fourteen years old, became an apprentice in iron working with H. & P. Blandey, of Zanesville, and after removing to Bellaire, entered the employment of the Central Ohio railroad, and completed the trade of locomotive machinist. He served as a foreman with the company until 1861 or 1862, and then was engaged a year at Zanesville, after which he entered the service of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road at the Wellsburg shops. Soon afterward he removed to Bellaire and established a shop, in connection with which he made glass moulds for the Belmont glass company, an occupation to which his attention was turned while working for some years with George Barnes, who was employed in that manner. After working at Wheeling for Hobbs, Brockunier & Co., he came to Martin's Ferry, to take charge of the mould department of the Buckeye Glass works. This position he resigned in 1884 and engaged in a limited way on his own account in the manufacture of glass moulds, with the assistance of his sons. By hard work and perseverance this business has grown to be the largest of the kind in the valley outside of Pittsburgh. The reputation of his goods is wide spread, and they have a ready sale. He is a public-spirited citizen, takes an active part in municipal affairs, having been a member of the city council, and now holding the office of president of the water works board, and in politics he is an earnest republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Masonic, Knights of Honor, Odd Fellows, and G. A. R. fraternities, having been qualified for membership in the latter by service in Company I, One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio infantry. Mr. Hipkins was married in 1862 to Maggie H. Heatherington, of Bellaire, and they have eight children: Bertie, George, Howard, Emma, Jessie, Laura, and Frank and Flora, twins.

Robert T. Howell is the son of one of those old stalwarts whose footsteps can be traced upon the pages of pioneer history so long as men remain true to the past, and do not forget the teachings of their fathers. David E. Howell came to this country from Wales, at the time when the infant Republic was most in need of true sons. He settled in Bridgeport in its early days, where he engaged in the wagon

and carriage business, afterward becoming a grocer. He served as justice of the peace of Pease township, for twenty-eight years, and was postmaster at Bridgeport for eight or nine years. He married Susan Marders, a native of Mississippi, by whom he had thirteen children. After a life of usefulness and probity, he died in the city of his adoption, having lived there for forty-five years. Mrs. Howell is still living. Robert Howell came into this world November 22, 1841. After receiving a practical education in the Bridgeport common schools he became connected with his father in the hardware business, the name of the firm being D. E. Howell & Son. He continued with his father for six years, when he sold his interest to him and went into the produce business, engaging in this for some fifteen years, after which he entered the insurance and real estate business, which he continues to the present time. In 1885 Mr. Howell was elected justice of the peace of Pease township, which position he still occupies. On May 7, 1867, he married Rebecca L. Worthington, a daughter of the Rev. N. C. Worthington, a Methodist minister of Bridgeport, at that time, now located in Muskingum county, Ohio. Five children have come to bless their lives, all of them living. W. W. holds a position with the Warfield Grocery company, of Quincy, Ill.; Charles W., Frank, Maggie and Susie still remain at home. Mr. Howell is a member of Bridgeport lodge, No. 181, F. & A. M.; Belmont chapter, No. 141, also of Bridgeport lodge, No. 109, K. of P. He served his country bravely during her struggle, as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio volunteer infantry Politically, he is a staunch republican. Mrs. Howell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a worthy companion of her husband's life.

John C. Kehrer, of Martin's Ferry, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1831, the son of John Kehrer, who was a gardener and grape raiser, by occupation. He died in 1853, and his wife 1851. Mr. Kehrer received good educational advantages in Germany up to his fourteenth year, when he was apprenticed for three years, to a stone mason. Subsequently he followed his trade in that country two years, as a journeyman, and then, in 1849, came to the United States. On landing, he came directly to Wheeling, and followed his trade there until 1858. He then took a tour through the west, visiting all the large cities, and on his return, crossed to Martin's Ferry, and in partnership with others, purchased a tract of thirty-one acres, upon which he began the culture of grapes. As soon as the vineyard was producing, they provided a cellar, and under the firm name of Scheele & Kehrer, began the production of wine. This was the first wine cellar in the valley, and the qualities of the soil for wine production was not yet known. The experiment has, however, under the skillful management of Mr. Kehrer, proved to be an entire success, and the product of their vineyard finds a ready market in all the cities of the land. The firm now has about fifteen acres of land devoted to vineyard, and produces four to five thousand gallons of wine per year. Mr. Kehrer is recognized as one of the most competent wine producers of the val-

ley, and as a citizen, he is highly esteemed. He is a member of the German Lutheran church, has been a Mason since 1856, and is a republican. He was married in 1851, to Matilda Cook, of Wheeling, and they have had six children: Jeannette, Albert, Matilda, Emma, Lizzie and Clara, the two latter being deceased.

Robert Kirkwood, the subject of the following sketch, was born near Newark, Del., in 1756. His ancestors were Scotch, but in the latter part of the seventeenth century a branch of the family removed to the north of Ireland. In this Scotch settlement, near Derry, about 1731, lived two brothers, William and Robert Kirkwood, both born in Ireland. These are the first names in the connection that have come down to us. William, some ten or twelve years the senior, died in Ireland, leaving a widow with two children. Robert, the younger brother, the father of our subject, when a very young man, concluded to emigrate to America. He set sail about 1732, with the widow and children of his brother William, and landed in Newcastle, Del., some time in the year. They soon made their way to a farm two miles northwest of Newark. Mr. Kirkwood, though in reduced circumstances at the time of his arrival, by dint of industry and economy became in a few years the owner of this farm on which he had found his first American home. He married a Miss McDowell, a member of the Society of Friends. Their family contained an only son, and he was given his father's name — Robert. With a view to his preparation for the Christian ministry he was given a classical training in the Newark academy, But the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain aroused the patriotism of the youthful student; he enlisted in the Delaware regiment commanded by Col. Hazlett, and was made a lieutenant at the early age of twenty. Kirkwood was with the army of Washington at New York, participated in the Long Island campaign, and was in the battles of Princeton, Trenton and Brandywine. After the death of Col. Hazlett, who fell at Princeton, he was appointed captain, an office in which he served until the close of the war. It has been asked why a soldier of Capt. Kirkwood's merit was never promoted to a higher rank. Suffice it to say that in the disastrous battle of Camden the Delaware regiment was reduced from eight to two companies, and required, therefore, no higher office than a captain. The soldiers who had been under Hazlett's command were taken to South Carolina by Gen. Gates in 1780. Capt. Kirkwood bore an honorable part in the battles of Camden, the Cowpens, Guilford, and others. "During all that southern campaign," it has been said, "he was the first in the British lines, and also in their works. Nine of the enemy's fortifications were successively taken, and in them our hero was always the first to place a foot. For his great services he repeatedly received thanks from Generals Greene, Morgan, and Smallwood. His individual exertions obtained a peculiar renown for what remained of the Delaware regiment. At the close of the war, Capt. Kirkwood, through the influence of Washington, was brevetted a major. He returned to his native state, and was received by his fellow-citizens with distinguished honors. His friends

in Delaware numbered almost the entire population." Major Kirkwood married a Miss England, and their residence was for some time at Cantwell's Bridge, now Odessa, Del. About 1788 or '89, he removed to Ohio, immediately west of Wheeling, Va. He was said to have been the first white man to fix his home in that section of what was then the northwestern territory. His house, built chiefly by his own hands, was a log cabin, covered with bark. He was exposed to the attacks of neighboring Indians, who, as he soon learned, were designing to make him a captive. On being informed of their intentions, he secured the assistance of a few soldiers from Wheeling. Armed with muskets, they awaited the attack, which was made near midnight. The Indians, finding the door barred, set fire to the bark roof. At Kirkwood's order the roof was knocked off with the butts of their muskets, the assailants, seen by the light of the burning roof, were fired upon and pursued. Several Indians were killed, the rest fled, and the major with his party escaped unhurt. During the first years of Washington's administration great depredations were committed by the Indians in many parts of the northwest territory. To repel these savages and afford protection to settlers, an army was raised in 1791 and placed under the command of Gen. St. Clair. In the memorable defeat of that year (November 4), Kirkwood fell, mortally wounded. All we know of his last moments is stated by Col. Slough, a fellow officer, in a letter written thirty years after the event. He said: "Capt. Kirkwood had been sick for several days previous to the 4th of November, but was always ready for duty. At the dawn of day, that morning, after the advanced guard was attacked and driven in, I saw him cheering his men, and by his example, inspiring confidence in all who saw him. When he received the wound, I cannot say. I was at a distance from him, and busily engaged in attending to my own duty. About 8 o'clock, I received a severe wound in my right arm, just above the elbow. As it bled very much, and our surgeon was in the rear, I was advised to go and have it dressed. On my way to re-join my company, I found my friend Kirkwood, lying against the root of a tree, shot through the abdomen, and in great pain. After calling to the surgeon, and commending him to his care, I saw no more of him until the retreat was ordered, I then ran to him, and proposed having him carried off. He said, "No, I am dying; save yourself, if you can, and leave me to my fate. . . . I see the Indians coming, and God knows how they will treat me." Some weeks after the battle, the ground was visited by American soldiers, to make such disposition as was possible, of the killed, left on the field. The body of Maj. Kirkwood was recognized by a pair of Indian moccasins, known to have been in his possession. Many years afterward, as the present writer was informed by Hon. John M. Clayton, the people of Delaware would have given his remains an honorable burial in his native state, but their identification was no longer possible. Maj. Kirkwood left but two children, a son, Joseph R., and a daughter, Mary. The latter married Mr. Whitely, of Delaware. Her son, Robert Kirkwood Whitely, was educated at West Point, and be-

came a captain in the United States army. The son, Joseph R. Kirkwood, married Miss Gillespie, a descendant of Rev. George Gillespie, the first pastor of White Clay Creek, and head of Christiana churches near Newark, Del. They removed at an early day, to Bridgeport, Ohio. Their only son died in infancy, so that the name of Kirkwood, in this branch of the family, is now extinct. The name in another branch is by no means rare. The numerous descendants of daughters, however, bearing the names of Alexander, Allen, Large and McConahey, are well-known and highly respected in the upper Ohio valley.

Kœhnline Bros. is one of the very best firms doing business in the vicinity of Bridgeport, The business was founded by John M. Kœhnline, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1816. Coming to America in 1838 he located at Bellaire, Ohio, where he carried on a coal and ice business for four years, shipping coal to the southern markets. Moving to Marshall county, W. Va., he remained there until 1863, at the expiration of which time he went to Bridgeport, Ohio, where he died in 1875. While living at Bellaire he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Klemm, a native of Baden, Germany. They were the parents of six children, four of them surviving: Elizabeth, now the wife of N. Zimmer; Henry, William and John. William, the subject of this sketch, is the junior member of the firm of Kœhnline Bros. He was born April 4, 1858, in Marshall county, W. Va. After obtaining a good education in the public schools of Bridgeport, he worked for his father in the coal and ice trade until the death of the latter. In 1878 the firm of Kœhnline Bros. was formed, and still exists, doing a very large coal and ice business at Bridgeport. November 17, 1889, he married Miss Rachel Fox, of the same city. Mr. Kœhnline is a prominent member of Belmont lodge, No. 109, K. of. P., of Bridgeport, and an acceptable member of the Lutheran church. Three different times this energetic, successful young business man has been honored by an election to the Bridgeport council, of which he is a member at the present time. A thorough republican in politics, yet he has always conducted himself with such uprightness and wisdom that those of all parties honor and respect him. John, the senior member of the firm, was born March 14, 1841, in Marshall county, W. Va. He was educated in Marshall county schools, and has done his share towards making the reputation of the firm what it is.

August F. Koehrsen, of Martin's Ferry, a prominent hardware dealer and roofer, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, August 28, 1864, the son of Peter F. and Emma (Walters) Koehrsen. His father served seven years as an apprentice to the trade of cabinetmaker, which he followed in Denmark until 1865, when he came to the United States. He resided successively in New York, New Jersey, at Richmond, Va., and then came to Wheeling, where he resided until 1871, when he made his home at Martin's Ferry, where he has since lived, being engaged with the Buckeye Glass company. By his marriage, which occurred in 1857, he had seven children, three of

whom are living. Their mother died at Wheeling, February 6, 1871. The subject of this sketch at the age of sixteen began an apprenticeship of two years with James Clayland, of Bridgeport, as a roofer, and then worked as a journeyman four years. In May, 1887, he established a small business at Bridgeport, borrowing the money with which to buy the necessary tools. He remained there until January, 1889, when he removed to Martin's Ferry, where his business has steadily prospered and increased until he now occupies the three floors of his business site. Mr. Koehrsen is one of the most successful young business men of the place, and has the good will of all. He was married December 24, 1884, to Mary E., daughter of William E. Freese, deceased, of Terre Haute, Ind., and they have had two children: Newton S. and Charles O., the latter having died in infancy. Mrs. Koehrsen is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the order of the Golden Eagle.

Charles W. Kuckuck, a prominent merchant of Martin's Ferry, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, December 1, 1866. The subject of this sketch received his early education at Martin's Ferry, and subsequently attended the business college at Wheeling. Before attending college he was engaged with the Buckeye & Union Glass Co., as shipping clerk, and after completing his education he engaged in the hat business, purchasing the busines then conducted by Mr. Swartz. This business he has since continued, and enlarged by the addition of clothing and furnishing goods, and his establishment is now conceded to be the leading clothing and hat establishment in the city. His enterprise and sagacity in trade have fairly earned for him a leading position among the business men of the place, and his public spirit has made him one of the town's valued citizens. In 1889 he, in company with Messrs. Ong and Swartz, began the erection of one of the largest business blocks in Martin's Ferry, a part of which is in use as an opera house. Mr. Kuckuck takes an active part in fraternity matters and is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias, the American Mechanics and Foresters.

John W. Lane, a prominent business man of Martin's Ferry, was born near Williamstown, Wood county, W. Va., January 15, 1861. He is the grandson of Samuel Lane, who settled in Upshur county, W. Va., in an early day, and engaged in stock-raising, dying in 1886, and the son of Perry Lane, who was reared as a farmer at the home of his father, in Upshur county, and is engaged in that calling in Wood county, where he settled about 1856. The latter was married about 1860, to Susan Mail, and seven children were born to them, of whom one is deceased. John W. Lane was educated in the common schools at his home, and at the commercial college at Parkersburgh. At seventeen he became an apprentice of Cole Bros., plumbers, machinists and steam fitters, of Parkersburgh, and served four years. He then worked at his trade one year in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad shops at that place, after which he was engaged at Wheeling and Pittsburgh until 1867. In the latter year he established his present business at Martin's Ferry, starting in partnership with

his brother, O. B. Lane, who remained a partner until July, 1889, since when the business has been entirely in the hands of the subject of this sketch. His well-known skill and talent for business has led to the building up of a large and lucrative trade. Mr. Lane is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias, and in politics is democratic. He was married in June, 1885, to Mary E. Murray, of Wheeling.

William B. Lewis, manager of the Laughlin Nail mill, of Martin's Ferry, was born at Wheeling, W. Va., August, 1842. His father, Thomas E. Lewis, a native of Monmouthshire, England, was a millwright by trade, and on coming to the United States in 1825, first settled in Baltimore, where he resided several years. Removing then to Wheeling, he erected the first two rolling mills at that place, the old Top mill, and the mill which stood where the Baltimore & Ohio passenger depot now is. In 1850 he took a contract for removing a rolling mill from Cincinnati to St. Lous, but died in Cincinnati May 11, 1850. He was married in 1838 to Emily Tyson, a native of Fredericksburg, Va., daughter of James and Mary Tyson, a soldier of the war of 1812. She is still living with her son. The children born to this marriage were six in number, and three are now living. The subject of this sketch received his education in the night schools at Wheeling, and when only seven years old began work in the Top mill, where he continued until the mill was destroyed by fire in 1852. He found employment in various mills until he was twenty-one years old, when he went to Cincinnati, and until 1873 was manager of the Cincinnati Railway Iron works. At the time of the panic he went to San Francisco, where he was engaged in rail making two years. During that period he had partly contracted with the Chinese government for the running of a rolling mill in that country, but the death of his wife compelled him to give up the project. Returning to Moundsville in 1876 he remained there until 1878, when he entered the employment of the Laughlin Nail company as a roller. In 1884 he became a member of the joint stock company which erected the rolling mills at Brilliant, and he was manager of the forge department of that establishment until January, 1889, when he accepted his present position with the Laughlin company. Mr. Lewis is one of the most skillful iron workers of the country, and as a manager he is very highly valued. In social and public affairs he takes an active part. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor and National Union fraternities, and has served the community three years as a member of the school board. Mr. Lewis was married in 1865 to Camilla Carpenter, of Wheeling, who died in 1878. By this union he had five children, William F., who represents his father's interests in a furniture store at East Liverpool; Laura C., deceased; Thomas E.; Emma, deceased; and John, deceased.

D. S. Loe, the well-known citizen and grocer of West Wheeling, Ohio, was born in Old Philadelphia, Penn., February 22, 1832. His parents were Robert and Catherine Loe, natives of Pennsylvania, who

came to Ohio in 1838, and settled on a farm owned by John Fink, where they resided for about two years, they then removed to Bellaire and remained there for a short time. Finally taking a farm on Gravel Hill the father and his six sons operated a farm there for several years. D. S. Loe was the recipient of an average common school education, such as was obtainable to the young of those days. He went to the "Old Stone School-house" just below the present city of West Wheeling, situated on Whiskey run. After leaving school Mr. Loe became a brick-layer, having acquired the trade from his elder brother. For several years the Loe brothers, six of them, followed the brick-layer's trade at Wheeling, W. Va. Mr. Loe worked in the Riverside mill for nine years after abandoning brick-laying, and during all these years he lost but twenty-four days from his work. In 1883 he embarked in the grocery business and has since continued in this business, having met with much success. He is classed among the enterprising citizens of the place, and can be relied upon to aid any movement promising benefit to the community. Mr. Loe and Miss Janes Boyles were joined in marriage in the year 1852 and their union has resulted in the birth of five sons and three daughters, one son and one daughter being deceased. Mr. Loe is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his wife and sons are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Conrad Long, of Martin's Ferry, a successful business man, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, in April, 1836. Before he was two years old, his father and mother died, and he was left in the care of other relatives. At fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to a tinner, with whom he worked until he was eighteen years old, when in the year 1854, he came to the United States, in the company of an uncle and aunt, who settled in Virginia. He came on to Wheeling, and entered the employment of George W. Johnson, with whom he remained two years. He then made his home at Martin's Ferry, in 1856, and for one year was in the employment of Mr. Dunlevy, whose business he subsequently purchased. He was one of the first tinners in Martin's Ferry, and laid the first tin roof in the town and in eastern Ohio. His services were consequently in great demand at various neighboring places, and he built up a large business in tinning, to which he gave his personal attention until 1884. His business grew rapidly from the start, and in 1859, he purchased a lot on Washington street, and in 1880 erected a business block on Washington street on the site of his old shop. To this he added a large storeroom in 1887. His hardware stock has been enlarged until he now has one of the leading establishments of the kind in the valley, and also carries a large line of agricultural implements. In 1884 his stock was considerably damaged by the flood, but he has since repaired his losses. Beginning as a poor orphan boy in a foreign land his career is one highly deserving of consideration. Mr. Long is a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge and encampment, and in politics is a democrat. He was married in 1858, to Kate, daughter of Ebenezer Clark, and granddaughter of Elizabeth Zane. They have six children: Capitola

Charles, Howard, Louise, Mattie and Elizabeth Z. Mrs. Long is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Alexander Lyle was born in Mercer county, Penn., December 13, 1848, the son of Alexander and Janette (McCarty) Lyle, natives of Scotland, who emigrated to the United States in the year 1847, and settled in Mercer county, Penn., where they lived for several years, subsequently moving to Ohio. Alexander, Sr., was a contractor on the C. & P. railroad. After the completion of the road, he was chosen foreman of the river division, a position he filled for many years. Finally, retiring from railroading, Mr. Lyle purchased a farm where he resided until his death, February 15, 1885. Alexander, Jr., attended the common schools of Belmont county until fifteen years of age, at which time he began working in the Belmont Rolling mills, and was occupied in this pursuit for twenty years. After leaving the mills he was employed in various capacities, but returned to his trade and worked in the mills at Brilliant, Ohio, for one year. Abandoning the iron mills once more, he established a grocery business October 12, 1887, purchasing the business from Parks Loe. January 1, 1873, he took Anna Retta Worls to be his wife. She is a daughter of Milton Worls. One son and one daughter have been born to them, named: Harry A. and Anna, respectively. Mr. Lyle is a Mason. Mr. Lyle has so conducted himself in his business and private life as to command a large circle of warm friends, and to gain the respect of all. His business prosperity fully attests his ability and integrity.

William B. McClure, M. D., a successful physician of Martin's Ferry, was born at Pittsburgh, July 4, 1848. He is the grandson of Judge McClure, one of the pioneer lawyers of Allegheny county, and judge of its court for a considerable time. This distinguished gentleman lived to be about one hundred years old, and was hale and hearty at that age, his death being caused by the breaking of a limb. Alexander P. McClure, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Pittsburgh, and was there educated. For a long time he was engaged in civil engineering, particularly underground surveying for drainage, but the later years of his life were spent at McKeesport, where he was engaged in the mercantile business. He died in 1880. His wife was Margaret, daughter of William B. McClure, a native of Pennsylvania, and for many years clerk of the court of Allegheny county. He was a member of the board of commissioners which let the contract for the building of the second court house of that county, which was burned several years ago. Alexander McClure and wife had six children, who are all living. Dr. McClure received his early education at McKeesport, graduating from the school there in 1868. He then studied medicine two years with Dr. Hall, of Pittsburgh, after which he practiced three years as a disciple of the old school of medicine. At the end of that time he began study under Dr. E. W. Dean, the leading homeopathist of Braddocksfield, and subsequently engaged in the practice of homeopathy in Allegheny county. In 1880 he entered the Pulte medical college, of Cincinnati, and graduated in 1882. After practicing a time in Allegheny county he came to Martin's

Ferry in 1883, where he has since resided. He is one of the leading practitioners in his school of the profession, and has an extensive clientele. The doctor is active in social and public affairs, is a member of the Presbyterian church, and of the Knights of Pythias, the American Mechanics and the Maccabees fraternities, and in politics is a republican. He was married in 1875, to Rebecca M. Fleming, of Pittsburgh, and they have three children: Ray F., George C. and William A.

Dr. James McCum McConahey came to Bridgport, Ohio, about 1840, and was the first resident practitioner of Bridgeport. He came to Bridgeport immediately after having graduated from the old Miami medical college of physicians and surgeons. His marriage to Catherine Steele Kirkwood, took place in May, 1845. The result of this marriage was five sons and one daughter; two of the sons, George G. and Robert Kirkwood, and the daughter, Mary M., survive. Mrs. McConahey was a daughter of Joseph Kirkwood, who was one of the pioneer characters of Kirkwood. His father was Col. Robert Kirkwood, commander of the Delaware troops in the Revolutionary war. He was killed in action, at the battle in which St. Clair was defeated. While Dr. McConahey resided in Bridgeport he did more for the advancement of the town, than almost any other man, and was repeatedly requested to accept some of the offices of prominence, local and state, but he preferred to follow his profession. His public spirit led him to assist in any legitimate enterprise for the good of the community, but his modesty kept him from accepting any other reward for his labors than the esteem and good-will of his neighbors. Dr. McConahey was also very active in religious matters, and was one of the first to suggest the building of the Presbyterian church, and he magnanimously mortgaged his own personal effects to secure money with which to aid in the erection of this edifice. His property was seized by the sheriff, to satisfy this mortgage, and he only recovered it by paying a large portion of the church debt. He was a sufferer from white swelling, from his boyhood, and while his own pain was great, he never was heard to complain, and was ever ready to alleviate the sufferings of others, to his own physical detriment. He was one of the founders of the Belmont County Medical society, and was the co-editor of its journal for several years. His fame as a physician was not confined to the town in which he lived, his services being sought by the sick, all over the county and in the city of Wheeling. His death occurred June 9, 1870, aged sixty-one, and was a great calamity to the neighborhood. He left a host of friends and acquaintances, his funeral being one of the largest ever held in Bridgeport. His wife died May 30, 1887. George G. McConahey, a native of Kirkwood, Ohio, born January 6, 1848, was educated in the public schools and in the Linsley institute, of Wheeling, and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college in 1869. After studying law for one year, circumstances beyond his control compelled him to abandon this project and he has since been engaged in teaching. At present, Mr. McConahey is teaching in sub-district No. 12, of Pease township, Belmont

county, Ohio, near Martin's Ferry, this being his third year. Margaret E. Payne, daughter of Mahlon and Jane Payne, became his wife in 1882. Mrs. McConahey was born November 16, 1859. The result of this union is two daughters: Felicia, born August 9, 1886, and Lucia, now deceased, born July 12, 1883. Mr. McConahey is undoubtedly a successful teacher, his record is unstained by any dishonorable or mean act, either in private or public life.

A popular liveryman of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, is G. T. McCue, who is a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he was born September 16, 1854, the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Gardner) McCue. The father was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, April 24, 1824, and his wife, in Tuscarawas county, in April, 1824. Robert McCue's father was James McCue, an Irishman by birth, having immigrated to this country. He was a very prominent man in his day, having been the colonel of the muster of Jefferson county during the war of 1812, he was also at one time the wealthiest man in the county. His ultimate financial failure was caused by the dishonesty of his so-called friends. James McCue raised a family of ten sons and four daughters, five of the children are still living. Robert McCue now resides near Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, where he is engaged in the production of fine fruits and berries. His seven children are living. G. T. McCue, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the schools of his native town, and also at Rehobeth, Jefferson county. After leaving school Mr. McCue worked for a man by the name of James Russell, remaining with him for seven years or more. August 2, 1880, he took Miss Samantha V. Carter to wife. She is a daughter of Nelson and Mary Carter, and was born June 9, 1855. After his marriage he engaged in farming in Jefferson county. March 8, 1886, Mr. McCue and his brother established a livery business in Martin's Ferry, which they conducted until March 10, 1890, at which time he purchased his brother's interest, and now operates the business himself. He is noted for his stylish driving horses, and also for his fairness to all. Mr. and Mrs. McCue had one child, Jessie H., born May 17, 1887. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. lodge of Martin's Ferry, and both he and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are much respected by the community at large.

Daniel Z. McSwords, of Martin's Ferry, a well-known retired druggist, is a representative of one of the early families of this region. He is the grandson of Archibald McSwords, a native of north Ireland, who came to America during the Revolutionary war, with British troops, but as soon as possible, after landing, joined the continental army, and served in its ranks until independence was secured. Then coming west, he settled in Virginia and was engaged for several years, in the manufacture of iron at Mooresfield. Subsequently he came to Brooke county, W. Va., and engaged in farming and stock-raising until his latter years, which were spent with his son at Martin's Ferry. He died in 1855. While at Mooresfield, he was married to a Miss Moore, who died in 1815, the same year of the birth of their only son, Amon, the father of the subject of this sketch. Amon McSwords be-

came in youth, a clerk in a dry goods store, at Wheeling, and several years later, went to Wellsburg, where he conducted a general store and acquired an interest in the glass works there. About 1850, he removed to Bridgeport and engaged in merchandise there, and on Wheeling Island, and several years later, he embarked in the same business at Martin's Ferry, in company with Mr. Cable, in partnership with whom he also conducted a meat market and a slaughter-house. Before settling at Bridgeport he had also been engaged in trading on the river, between Wheeling and New Orleans. Being greatly interested in the culture of small fruits, he spent his declining years upon a farm near the Ferry, and was not engaged in business for some fifteen years, before his death, April 16, 1874. He was married in 1837, to Indiana, daughter of Daniel Zane, a relative of the celebrated Elizabeth Zane, and three children were born to them: Orville C., Alexis A. and Daniel Z. The subject of this sketch was born September 3, 1840. He was educated at Martin's Ferry, and at the West Liberty academy, and then, in 1847, engaged in the drug trade at Wheeling. Subsequently he removed to Martin's Ferry and conducted the same business here until February, 1888, since when he has been retired. His was one of the leading drug establishments of the place, and Mr. McSwords was decidedly successful in business. He is regarded as one of the leading influential men of the town, and is socially popular. He and wife are members of the Episcopal church, and he is a member of the Senior Order of American Mechanics, the Maccabees and Foresters. Mr. McSwords was married in 1883, to Laura Bamhill, of Bellaire.

William Mann, of Martin's Ferry, a prominent manufacturer, was born at Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, Scotland, October 28, 1845. His parents, James L. and Elizabeth (Walker) Mann, were both natives of the shire of Fife, Scotland, and the father was for over twenty-five years engaged with the Summerlea Iron company of Coatbridge, in the blacksmithing and carpentry department. He brought his family to the United States in 1876, and was occupied for a short time in farming, but at present resides at Little Falls. His wife died in 1889. They had six children, five of whom are now living. The subject of this sketch received his education at his home in Scotland. He served an apprenticeship of five years in pattern making in the Summerlea Iron works, and then took a position in the Atlas foundry and machine shops, where, after six months' experience, he was promoted foreman, a position he held for three years, and until his immigration to America. Soon after reaching this country, he became engaged with the firm of D. M. Ford & Co., of Chicago, and soon afterward removed to Pittsburgh, where, for three years, he held a position with Dixon, Marshall & Co. Coming to Martin's Ferry in about 1874, he entered the employment of Culperston, Wiley & Co., as pattern maker, and remained with that house until 1879, when he leased the works, and embarked in business on his own account. Subsequently he became the sole owner of the works, now the largest foundry and machine shop in Martin's Ferry. Besides this important property, Mr. Mann

is a stockholder in other larger manufactories, and is widely known as a successful and prosperous business man. His success in life is owing to his own industry and business skill, as he began in this country without capital. He is a public spirited citizen, and active in social enterprises. He and wife, whose maiden name was Janet McGilvray, are active members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a republican.

Ebenezer Martin, founder of Martin's Ferry, born November 9, 1791, on what is now the site of the Benwood blast furnace, died January 15, 1876, was one of the most widely known pioneers of eastern Ohio. He was the son of Absalom Martin, a native of New Jersey, who assisted in the earliest government surveys of Ohio, and received therefor a grant of 640 acres near the site of Martin's Ferry, on the west side of the river. During the war of the revolution he had been a gallant soldier, and he held the rank of captain. He settled upon his grant in the latter part of the last century and died there in 1800. In 1789 he was married to Catherine, daughter of Ebenezer Zane, and they had two children, a daughter, who died young, and Ebenezer, the subject of this sketch. The spirit of the latter may be judged by the fact that he traveled on horseback from his Ohio home to Princeton, N. J., to obtain an education. On his return home he took charge of the farm and continued to manage it during the remainder of his life, and after his father's death also conducted the ferry which the elder Martin established over the Ohio river, and retained control of this until 1840, when he sold it to Hugh Nichols. In 1835 he layed out the town which was known until recent years as Martinsville, but now as Martin's Ferry. He devoted his life to the care of his property, and devoted considerable time to fruit raising, having one of the best orchards in the valley. To this, such was his charity and kindness, all poor people had free access. His faith in human nature was imposed upon by many dishonest rogues, and most of his property had passed out of his hands before his death. His good deeds were beyond number, and all mourned his death. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church, to which he gave a lot when he platted the town, and in politics he was a whig and afterward a republican. Mr. Martin was first married in 1809, to Hannah McLaughlin, a daughter of Elizabeth Zane, and by this union he had nine children, of whom one survives: Catherine E. In 1837, his first wife having died, he married Minerva, daughter of Isaac Zane, and they had ten children: Isaac, Rebecca V., wife of Mr. Van Pelt, of Lansing, Mich.; Ebenezer, of Lake Harbor, Mich.; Edith M., deceased; Leonidas, of Lake Harbor, Mich.; Antoinette, of the same place; Annie M., wife of William H. Wood; Lucian B., of Fostoria, Ohio, and two who died in infancy. Three of the sons by the first marriage were soldiers in the war of the rebellion. Absalom died in a hospital at St. Louis; John M., a transport pilot, and Ephraim, who died from disease contracted in the service. Ebenezer, Jr., also served in the First Virginia regiment.

John P. Maywood, manager of the Hotel Maywood, of Martin's Ferry,

was born in Philadelphia, May 30, 1832, the son of William and Dorcas (Paul) Maywood, both natives of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, William Maywood, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, came to America previous to the revolution and settled at Philadelphia. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. William Maywood, born at Philadelphia about 1785, was a bricklayer by trade, and was extensively engaged in contracting in that and other cities. He also served in the war of 1812, and died while engaged in building at Pittsburgh, in 1832. His wife died in 1839. Of their four children, three are now living. The subject of this sketch received his education at Philadelphia, and then served an apprenticeship of five years in carpentry, a trade which he followed until recent years. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was one of the first to enlist in Baker's regiment, which afterward became the Seventy-first Pennsylvania, and he served while with the army of the Potomac, in all its battles until the battle of Antietam, when he was wounded in the hip, and discharged from active service. Afterward re-enlisting as a carpenter he was promoted to overseer and aided in the construction of all the bridges between Nashville and Atlanta. Returning home after the close of the war he followed his trade until 1888, when he took charge of the old Hanover hotel at Martin's Ferry, the name of which he changed to Hotel Maywood. This he has made an inviting and well-kept establishment. Mr. Maywood was married in 1862, to Caroline, daughter of Joseph Kim, a well known pioneer. She died in 1871, leaving three children: Joseph J., Jennie F. and Maggie P. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. In 1874 he married Rebecca Woler, his present wife. Mr. Maywood is a member of the Presbyterian church, and of the Masonic fraternity, and the democratic party.

Thomas J. Mears, of Martin's Ferry, a prominent manufacturer, was born at Wellsville, Ohio, August 9, 1848. His father, Thomas Mears, a native of Ireland, came to America in 1836, and settled at Montreal, Canada, which he left, however, two years later to come to the United States. His occupation at that time was road contracting. Going to Defiance in 1839, he secured the contract for digging a part of the Maumee canal, on which he was occupied two years. He then made his residence at Wellsville, and graded two miles of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad from that place to Yellow creek, also graded the road through Martin's Ferry. Another of his works was the pike road from Martin's Ferry to Mt. Pleasant. He died while working on the contract for railroad construction through Martin's Ferry. By his marriage to Jane Callahan, who survives, he had four children. The subject of this sketch, after receiving his education at Martin's Ferry, learned the cooper's trade, which he followed about ten years. In 1873 he started a small factory in company with William Houge, George Watson and John Bowen; but this enterprise was short lived. In the following January he again embarked in the business in company with D. Park, on the site of the works. In 1878 their works were destroyed by fire, but immediately rebuilt. On the death of Mr. Park in 1881, Mr. Mears became sole proprietor, at which he

still remains. His establishment is the most extensive manufactory of casks, barrels, kegs and boxes in the upper Ohio valley, and its prosperous development is the most eloquent commentary upon the business ability of its founder. Mr. Mears has still other important interests, being one of the organizers of the Northwood Glass works, and a director of the same, a stockholder in the Crystal Glass works of Bridgeport, also in the Junction Iron works at Mingo Junction, the Elson Glass works, and he manages a factory at Bellaire in connection with his factory at this place, and owns a general store on Washington street. His investments at Martin's Ferry are many and important, and he is regarded as one of the notable and influential men of the place. He has taken no active part in politics, though he has served upon the council and as township clerk. He is a member of the Catholic church of Wheeling. Mr. Mears was married in 1882 to Emma, daughter of William Watson, of this place, and they have four children: Emma, Jane P., Inez A. and Lucy B.

Samuel Milligan is one of ten children born to George and Mary (Pasters) Milligan, his birth occurring October 3, 1829, on Short creek, Jefferson Co., Ohio. George Milligan was born in Ireland. Emigrating to the United States at an early date, he settled in Jefferson county, where he raised his family of four sons and six daughters, three of the sons and four daughters survive. Samuel Milligan attended the common schools of Jefferson county, and at the age of eighteen years entered the butcher trade at Warrenton, Ohio. Mr Milligan moved from Warrenton to Martin's Ferry, where he entered the meat business, but subsequently was engaged in boating on the Ohio river, continuing in this occupation until 1853, when he returned to Martin's Ferry and again embarked in the meat business, which he still conducts. His marriage to Mary Allender took place in July, 1853, shortly after his return to this city. Mrs. Milligan's parents were Robert and Margaret Allender. Mr. and Mrs. Milligan have been blessed by the birth of five sons and seven daughters, seven of these children are still living, forming a very happy home. Mr. Milligan is a member of the Martin's Ferry lodge of the I. O. O. F., and is held in high esteem by all with whom he comes in contact. His business is one of the largest of the kind in the city, and has been made so only by the honesty of its owner and by his business ability.

Matthew C. Mitchell, ex-mayor of Martin's Ferry, was born near Mt. Pleasant, Belmont county, July 22, 1840. Of that county Thomas Mitchell, his grandfather, was one of the early settlers, purchasing at an early day a large tract of land at Scotch Ridge, from the government, and farming there until his death, about 1850. John P. Mitchell, a son of the latter, was born in 1802, and was reared upon the farm, where he lived and engaged in agriculture until 1873, when he died. By his wife, Mary M. Theaker, to whom he was married in 1839, and who is still living, he had five children, two of whom are living, besides the subject of this sketch. The latter, after attending the common schools, entered successively Haysville and Oberlin colleges, and after completing his studies there he accepted a position in

the United States patent office, under the commissioner, Thomas C. Theaker, his mother's brother. He remained there until 1869, and then returned home to take charge of the home farm. In 1876 he removed to Martin's Ferry, and embarked in the grocery business in which he was successfully engaged until 1876. Having taken an active part in municipal affairs, and being a public-spirited and popular citizen, he was elected in 1878 to the offices of justice of the peace and mayor. The former office he held six years. The mayor's office he has occupied ever since, excepting two years in which he was compelled to give his attention to his private affairs. During this period he acted as assistant manager of the stove foundry, of which he was one of the directors. At the end of that time he was again elected mayor. Mr. Mitchell is a leader in the republican party, and was one of the delegates to its last state convention. In 1889, he served as chairman of the senatorial convention of Belmont and Harrison counties. At the centennial exposition at Columbus he represented Belmont county as commissioner. He is prominent in several fraternal organizations, being a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Mitchell was married September 20, 1877, to Mary E. Kennon, granddaughter of Judge William Kennon, and daughter of Ellis Kennon. By this union he has five children: E. Kennon, Ellen S., Mary T., Sarah B., and Ruth M. He tendered his resignation as mayor, to take effect March 31, 1890, to accept the position of postmaster to which he was appointed by the president, March 7, 1890.

Rockwell B. Mitchell, the present mayor of Bridgeport, was born in Bridgeport, Ohio, January 6, 1857. His early youth was spent in the public schools of Bridgeport, and also at the Cannonsburg academy, at Cannonsburg, Ohio. After leaving school he worked on a farm some time. Nothing suiting him better than the useful occupation of a farmer, he has always been connected with farming more or less. Mr. Mitchell has figured prominently in the politics of his section, having been elected to fill the responsible position of township treasurer, and serving two terms as corporation treasurer of Bridgeport, also two terms as assessor. In the spring of 1888, the democratic party nominated him for mayor of his native city. The good esteem in which he was held by his fellow townsmen was attested by his election. He is a member of the Belmont lodge No. 109, K. of P., also Golden Eagles, Washington Castle No. 5, American Mechanics, and Knights of the Maccabees. His father, Vincent Mitchell, was also a very prominent man in his time. He was a native of York, Penn., as was also his first wife, Nancy. Both of them were of Scotch-Irish descent. Vincent Mitchell received a very liberal education. After leaving school he worked upon a farm until he accepted a situation with his brother as a clerk in the latter's general merchandise store, in which capacity he continued until he purchased the business. He carried on the business for some twenty-five years, at the expiration of which time he sold out his store and moved to Bridgeport, Ohio.

Here he, with others, built, and started a foundry undes the firm name of Thacker, Mitchell & Co. The business was continued for four years. His first wife having died he married Miss Susanna Hogg, by whom he had three children, all of whom are living: Miriam, Jennie and John T. Mrs. Mitchell died in 1840. Ten years later, on March 14, he was again married, this time to Josephine Kirkwood, a daughter of Joseph Kirkwood, who was one of the founders of Bridgeport, at which place he settled at a very early date. He was a son of Robert Kirkwood, of Revolutionary fame, having served with great distinction under General George Washington. When Joseph Kirkwood came to Bridgeport, then Canton, he owned and operated a farm on the tract of land which is now known as Kirkwood. He continued as a farmer until his death, which occurred in 1856. His wife was the daughter of Rev. George Gillespie, the famous Scotch divine, who was sent to England by parliament. Ten children were born to Margaret and Joseph Kirkwood, four of them are still living: Capt. R. Kirkwood was killed in the battle at which St. Clair was defeated; Sarah E., who married Joseph Large; Elizabeth, the widow of William Kennon, Jr., at one time a prominent attorney of St. Clairsville; Margaret, who married Rev. James Alexander, of the Presbyterian church, then stationed at Martin's Ferry, and Josephine, the wife of Vincent Mitchell, who is now deceased. Eight children blessed the marriage of Vincent Mitchell and Josephine Kirkwood, seven of these are living: Margaret G., the wife of Shields W. McCurdy, a Methodist minister now living at Crafton, Penn.; William, Harriet L., Emma and Euna, twins, Walter, and Rockwell B., the present mayor of Bridgeport. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are active members of the Presbyterian church, and raised their large family of children in that faith. Seldom is a family seen that has kept its record cleaner than has this branch of the Mitchell family.

Joseph B. Montgomery, one of the leading business men of Martin's Ferry, was born at Benwood, W. Va., in 1844; of that part of the county, his grandfather, Thomas Montgomery, a native of Ireland, was one of the early settlers. He made his home first at Sheppardstown, Va., but afterward removed to Marshall county, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was a farmer by occupation. His son, William Montgomery, the father of Joseph B., was born near Sheppardstown, in 1815. His life has been devoted to farming, an occupation in which he has been quite successful. He is still living at Wheeling. About 1859 he was married to Elizabeth Blakemore, who died in 1888, and they had ten children, two of whom are deceased. The subject of this sketch was educated at Wheeling, where his parents removed when he was six months old. Until he was twenty-three years, he was occupied as a cooper, and he then engaged in farming, which he followed until 1884, when he came to Martin's Ferry, and erected the first business house in that part of the city, known as "the orchard." Here he began, on a small scale, a grocery and provision store, out of which his enterprise and talent for business has developed one of the most successful retail establishments

of the city. Since coming to the city he has thoroughly identified himself with its affairs, and he is regarded as one of its most valuable citizens. He has particularly devoted himself, and with much success, to the advancement of that part of the city in which he is located. In 1887, he was elected to the board of education from the Third ward, and through his efforts the new school-house was located in that ward. In 1888 he was elected to the city council from the same ward. In politics he is a republican. He is a member of the Methodist church, and of the I. O. O. F. In 1864 Mr. Montgomery enlisted in Company I, Fifth Ohio cavalry, and served until the close of the war, under Kilpatrick, in Sherman's march to the sea. Mr. Montgomery was married in 1867 to Elizabeth Caswell, of Wheeling, and they have two children, Robert C. and Howard D.

Harry Northwood, general superintendent and manager of the Northwood Glass works of Martin's Ferry, was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1860. He is one of nine children of John Northwood, of Wordsley, Staffordshire, one of the leading glass manufacturers of England, and one of those who, in 1870, produced the work which received the grand prize of the Legion of Honor. He is a very skillful and artistic glass carver, and at one time produced a vase which was valued at $25,000, and was sold to Tiffany & Co., New York. The subject of this sketch, at the age of fourteen years, entered the glass factory as an apprentice and served seven years in that capacity. He then came to the United States, on a venture, hardly expecting to remain, but coming on to Wheeling, he entered the employment of the Hobbs Glass company as manager of the etching department, a position he held for eighteen months. He then held the position of designer for the La Belle Glass works, of Bridgeport, until the flood of 1884, when he went to Phillipsburg, and for a year was engaged with the Phoenix company. The La Belle works by that time were again in operation, and he accepted the general management of the same, filling that place until the establishment was destroyed by fire in 1887. In December of that year, in company with Henry Helling, Henry Floto, William Mears and Thomas Mears, he organized the Northwood Glass company, now one of the important manufacturing corporations of the valley. Possessed of unusual mechanical skill and knowledge, as well as tact as a manager, Mr. Northwood has already, though comparatively young, achieved notable success in life. He is active and enterprising in social affairs, and public spirited, and is one of the lessees of the opera house, a favorite institution of the place. He is a member of the Episcopal church, the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias, and is a republican. He was married, in 1882, to Clara E. Beaumont, of England, and they have two children: H. Clarence and Mabel.

Albert R. Ong, M. D., physician and druggist, of Martin's Ferry, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, near Smithfield, October 9, 1847. He is a descendant of one of the oldest and best known families of Jefferson county. His father, Moses Ong, was born in that county December 20, 1810, and in 1831 was married to Anna Cain, by

whom he had fourteen children, ten of whom, besides the subject of this sketch, survive. The mother died in 1874, but the father, whose life has successfully been devoted to farming and stock-raising, is still living, aged seventy-nine years. Dr. Ong received his early schooling in Jefferson county, and subsequently entered Allegheny college, at Meadville, Penn., where he was graduated in 1872. Soon afterward he was called to the chair of mathematics and astronomy and the vice-presidency of Richmond college, Jefferson county, a position he held for three years. Then determining to adopt the profession of medicine, he pursued the study under Dr. Clancy, of Smithfield, with whom he remained three years. In 1875–6 he attended the Ohio medical college, of Cincinnati, and in 1876–7 he attended at the Columbus medical college, where he was graduated in 1877. In the same year he began the practice at Smithfield, but in the following year removed to Martin's Ferry, and here purchased a small stock of drugs and opened on a limited scale a drug store which he has developed into one of the finest establishments of the kind in this region. Abandoning his practice during the past few years, he has devoted his efforts entirely to business, in which field his talent for affairs has made him eminently successful. As a citizen he is highly popular. An evidence of his public spirit is the opera house block, the finest building of the city, erected by him and Messrs. Swartz and Kuckuck. He has served as a member of the pension examining board since removing here. Dr. Ong was married April 9, 1884, to Catherine Anderson, of Martin's Ferry, and they have one child, Frances H. Mrs. Ong is a member of the Presbyterian church. The doctor is a member of the Society of Friends, and of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities.

Capt. William H. Orr, of Martin's Ferry, was born near Abingdon, Washington Co., Va., 1815, the son of William and Mary Orr. His father came to this land from Ireland, his native country, about 1770, with his parents, and settled in Virginia, where he farmed until the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, when he enlisted in the continental army and served until independence was achieved. He died about 1820. Three children were born to him, of whom William H. is probably the only survivor. Capt. Orr was reared upon the farm of his parents, and at seventeen years of age began an apprenticeship at carriage making, which lasted six years, after which he followed the trade as a journeyman for a considerable period, also engaging in stock dealing, traveling over the greater part of the south. He removed to Wheeling in 1848, but soon crossed to Martin's Ferry, and found employment in his trade with Wells Brothers, wagon builders. Two years later he entered the employment of Hoyle & Griffith, manufacturers of threshing machines, and when Mr. Hoyle established a separate business, he went with him and held the position of foreman over seventeen years. At the outbreak of the rebellion Capt. Orr, though he had been reared in a slave state, promptly espoused the cause of the Union, and was the first man at Martin's Ferry to open a recruiting station for three-year enlistments. He signed the

roll September 2, 1861, the first on the list, and soon had forty men for the First Virginia regiment, who were organized in Company C, with him as first lieutenant. At his first battle, at Winchester, under Gen. Shields, he was severely wounded, his shin bone being split by a bullet. In the spring of 1862, Capt. Millhouse was captured, and Lieut. Orr succeeded to the command, and served as captain until his discharge in 1864, at expiration of period of enlistment. The record made by Capt. Orr as a patriot and soldier, is one highly deserving of commemoration. On his return to Martin's Ferry, he resumed his position with Mr. Hoyle for one year, and in 1866 he was appointed United States inspector and gauger of spirits, a position he held for two years. Being elected mayor of Martin's Ferry in 1868, he served two years, and at the expiration of that time established a bakery, which he conducted until he was wrecked by the great flood of 1884. Since then he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He also acts as health officer of the city, managing trustee of the cemetery, as which he was elected in 1889, and is secretary of the Ohio State Saving and Loan company. He has lived a life characterized by industry, patriotic devotion and public spirit, and is highly esteemed by all. The religious and other organizations with which he is affiliated, are the Methodist Episcopal church, the G. A. R. and D. of R., and the republican party. He was married in 1852 to Jane A. Waters, and they have had three children: Alice W., Eva J., and Marian, now deceased.

David Park, one of the pioneer merchants of Martin's Ferry, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1815, and is the only survivor of ten children of Robert and Margaret (Reynolds) Park. The father, a farmer by occupation, died in 1862, and the mother died in 1828. The subject of this sketch received a limited education in Ireland, and assisted his father on the farm until he was about eighteen years old, when he spent two years as a clerk in a store. In 1838 he came to the United States and settled at Pittsburgh, where he began as help in a wholesale grocery house, working his way up to a position in the office. After working there four years he was assisted by a member of his firm to establish a small store at Martin's Ferry in 1842. He started on a lot now owned by Conrad Long, and continued to do business on Washington street until 1881. His business gradually increased, and his devotion to trade, and talent for the occupation, enabled him to become one of the leading grocers of the city. He took an active interest in public affairs also, and for thirteen years served the township as treasurer, and for nine years was a valued member of the school board, serving at the time the old Union school was established. He has also served on the city council. Though never an active politician, he has been a steadfast member of the democratic party. For some time he has been retired from business, and as one of the oldest citizens of the town, is resting from an active and prosperous career. He was married in 1838, a few months before immigrating, to Eliza McIvor, of county Tyrone, by whom he had ten children: Sarah P., Eliza, wife of Rev. Barnatz, lately of

Wheeling; John R., David, William H., Ross, Mary M., Fred J., secretary of the North Wheeling Glass works, and two who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Park are members of the Presbyterian church.

Oliver C. Parker, a well-known citizen of Martin's Ferry, was born in Pease township, Belmont county, March 24, 1829. His father, Joseph Parker, one of the early settlers of eastern Ohio, was a native of North Carolina, and a son of Jacob Parker, who was born in the same state, and passed his life there. Joseph Parker was a farmer by occupation, and in 1805, crossed the Ohio and settled in Jefferson county, near Harrisville, whence he removed several years later and settled near Martin's Ferry, where he lived the remainder of his days, dying in 1855, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was married October 21, 1801, to Mary, daughter of James Judkins, of North Carolina, and by this union, had ten children, of whom but two are now living. His wife died in 1871, at the age of eighty-four years. The subject of this paragraph, received his boyhood education in the then limited schools of Pease township, and then engaged in farming, which he carried on successfully, until he was compelled by a sunstroke, received in 1872, to retire from active affairs. He was one of the most enterprising and thorough farmers of the county, and is now a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen. During the term of four years, he served the people of the township acceptably as trustee. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Parker was married in 1864, to Martha J. Van Pelt, who died in 1877, and in 1879, he re-married, his bride being Mary K., daughter of Dr. S. B. West, elsewhere mentioned. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. To this marriage there is one child, Simon W.

Perhaps no family has figured more prominently in the settlement and growth of the upper Ohio valley, than the Rhodes family. Among the most worthy and noted citizens of Bridgport, the decendants of this family take rank. In about 1800, Moses Rhodes moved from Virginia, to Canton, Ohio, now Bridgeport, with his aged father. Moses Rhodes was born near Morefield, Va., in 1784, and died in Bridgeport in 1871. While living here he married Nancy Martin, the daughter of Col. Martin, who was one of the most prominent, as well as one of the wealthiest, men of what was then Virginia, now West Virginia. He was a public man, and was a member of the Virginia senate at the time of his death. Nancy, his daughter, was left an orphan at the age of twelve years and was taken into the family of her guardian, Presley Martin, who was a half-brother of her father, Col. Martin. Presley Martin was also a noted politician and citizen of the vicinity in which he lived, his home being at New Martinsville, which town he laid out and which was named in his honor. Nancy Rhodes died in her seventy-third year. Moses Rhodes was among the first to open a tavern in the upper Ohio valley, having established one in, what is now, Bridgeport, at a very early date. He also owned a ferry, and a boat-yard, and speculated in produce, which he bought for the New Orleans market and carried down the river on a flat-boat. Several times he made this, then, perilous trip, walking back

the entire distance to Bridgeport, carrying his silver-money on his back in a sack. The return route lay through the territory of the Chickasaw and Chocktaw Indian nations in the states of Mississippi and Tennessee. The sturdy pioneer on two different occasions sailed from New Orleans to New York, returning on foot to Bridgeport. Later, he erected the Rhodes block, and two warehouses in that town, and for years conducted a large grain and produce business, also running a lumber yard at the same time. In 1852 he retired from active business with an ample fortune, owning considerable real estate in Bridgeport and vicinity, and thereafter lived a quiet and retired life until his death. In politics he was an old line whig, and always took a decided interest in public affairs. Although the Rhodes family were originally Quakers, he became an acceptable member of the Presbyterian church, in which faith he died. His estimable wife was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. This happy marriage was blessed by seven children, three of whom are living. Martin died in 1828; Elizabeth P. and Caroline S., the wife of Christian Ogleby, died in 1875. Lucinda, is the widow of Luther Harrah, a member of one of the first families of Belmont county; Charles, who died in 1865, and Mary, now the wife of William Thomas, of Pultney township, Belmont county, and Elizabeth, who married William B. Kern of Middlebourne, W. Va., she died in 1861. It was of such stock that Ebenezer Rhodes, the principal of this biographical sketch, came. He was born in Bridgeport, June 26, 1818, and has since resided there. It has been his privilege to see the place grow from a mere hamlet to an important city, throbbing with industry, the seat of several large iron mills and other manufactories, several of which he has been active in establishing and maintaining. He received a good education in the common schools, and afterward in Franklin college at Athens, Ohio. Early in life he became connected with his father in the commission business, and under his wise tutelage laid the foundation for a practical business education. Upon the retirement of Moses Rhodes, his father, he and his brother-in-law, Ogleby, succeeded to the business. Soon afterward they gave up the commission business and engaged in the wholesale grocery trade. Eight years later Mr. Ogleby retired from the firm, and Charles Rhodes became a partner. About four years later, Charles was obliged to discontinue business on account of poor health, at which time W. S. Warfield was taken into partnership. Some time after, Mr. Rhodes bought Mr. Warfield's share and took his son Charles into the firm. In 1875 he turned the business over to his sons, C. M. and O. T. Rhodes. Several years later Mr. Rhodes obtained an interest in the Diamond flour mill, which he now owns exclusively. This mill is one of the most valuable properties in eastern Ohio. He owns considerable real estate in Bridgeport, and has been identified with the various improvements in that city and vicinity, being one of the originators of the First National bank, and for twenty years its president. He was also for several years president of the La Belle Glass works, also one of the builders and directors of the Ætna Iron works. The citi-

zens of his native town honored him for twenty years by making him a member of their school board, two years of which he was its president. Mr. Rhodes was one of the directors of the Tuscarawas Valley railroad from the beginning to its completion. On August 3, 1843, he took Caroline Townsend, of New Brighton, to wife. She also descended from one of the oldest and most prominent Quaker families of western Pennsylyania. She was laid to rest September 17, 1888. To Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, eight children have been born, seven of whom survive. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Bridgeport, and no one excels him as a good and loyal citizen, and an earnest promoter of every good and moral movement for the improvement of his fellow-men.

Charles Seabright is one of the prominent contractors of Martin's Ferry. He handles some very large contracts, and is also a stockholder in the Spence, Baggs Company's stove foundry. Mr. Seabright was born in Germany, December 25, 1825, and lived there until 1849, at which time he emigrated to the United States, and settled in the city of Wheeling, W. Va. There he followed the trade of a stone mason for two years, and in 1851 came to Martin's Ferry, and engaged in contracting. Mr. Seabright has been a contractor ever since, with the exception of a few months spent in the meat business. June 18, 1850, he espoused Louise Myer, also a native of Germany. Louis, Charles, William, Emma, Amenia, Louise and Lizzie are the children of this marriage. The mother died in 1884, leaving a home bereft of a tender mother and a loving wife. Mr. Seabright is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the K. of P. lodges of Martin's Ferry, and is a communicant of the Lutheran church. No man in the city is more ready to aid any deserving charitable or municipal enterprise than Charles Seabright. He is a public spirited, progressive business man and citizen.

Hiram W. Smith, vice president of the Commercial bank of Martin's Ferry, was born in Washington county, Penn., March 23, 1821. He is the son of Henry and Barbara (Everly) Smith, who had four children, of whom Hiram W. is the only survivor. The father was born in England, and came to the United States at an early day in the settlement of the Ohio valley, locating in Washington county, Penn., which was his home until death, which occurred in 1839, in his fifty-fourth year. He was in early life a school teacher, but became one of the pioneers of the coal business on the Monongahela river, continuing in that trade during the remainder of his life. The subject of this sketch when but fifteen years of age, having received a slight education in the public schools, became engaged in the coal trade with his father and brothers. In 1838 he formed a partnership with his brothers, Jehu P. and Lewis E., under the title of Smith & Bros., and they continued in business until the death of Lewis in 1872, after which Mr. Smith and his surviving brother kept up the business until 1879, when the latter died, and Mr. Smith disposed of their steamers and barges and leased their mines. During a good portion of the time while in the coal business, Mr. Smith acted as captain and pilot be-

tween Pittsburgh and New Orleans, and gained an extensive knowledge of the lower river. Having been a director in the First National bank of Bridgeport, Ohio, from its organization, and acquired some knowledge of banking, in 1872, in company with James A. Gray, he established the Commercial bank of Martin's Ferry, of which he served fifteen years as cashier before being elected to his present position. In 1886 George H. Smith and James A. Dixon became partners, George H. Smith was chosen cashier, and Dixon, assistant cashier. Mr. Smith is one of the leaders in business of the town, popular with all, and prominent in the various avenues of social activity. For several years he has served as a member of the town council. He and wife are active members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Smith was married in 1844, to Martha, daughter of George Sharpless, who was one of the first settlers of Belmont county, and by this union had eight children, six of whom survive. This wife died in 1865, and in 1867 he was maried to Angeline Lash, and widow of Platoff McNeely, by whom he has two children: Ernest J. and Howard F.

Thomas J. Smith, one of the leading business men of Pease township, Belmont county, was born in that county in 1824, the son of Col. James M. Smith, one of the early settlers. Col. Smith was born in Loudon county, Va., in 1790, the son of Thomas Smith, of English descent, who served in the war of the revolution. Col. Smith was a farmer and a cooper by occupation. He served one year in the war of 1812, and then, in 1813, came to Belmont county, settling within a mile of Burlington, where he lived upon a farm until his death in 1873. He held the rank of colonel in the state militia of Ohio. He was married in 1809, to Mary Berry, who died in 1875, and by this union had eleven children, four of whom are now living. The subject of this mention was reared upon the farm of his parents, and became engaged as a farmer, raising with his brothers, large quantities of grain, which they disposed of by trading along the river. In 1854 he turned his attention to gardening, which he followed until 1879, when he purchased the stock of goods at Burlington, then owned by Goodhue Bros. This he added to, and has since conducted business on a larger scale than before known in the place, meeting with considerable success, and acquiring a reputation as a skillful business man. Burlington is one of the oldest trading points on the river, a store having been established here over sixty years ago. In 1881 a post-office was established, known as Don, of which John J. Smith was postmaster until July, 1888, since when the subject of this mention has held the office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of the Masonic order, and of the democratic party. He was married May 23, 1854, to Lucinda Jump, a representative of one of the pioneer families, and they have had eight children: Mary E., John J., Emery L., deceased; Amanda J., deceased; Louisa, Kate E., Theresa L., deceased, and James W.

J. H. Tilton is a leading citizen of Pease township, Belmont county, Ohio. Mr. Tilton was born May 8, 1846, the son of Joel and Cynthia A. (Hartzell) Tilton. Joel Tilton was born March 10, 1813, in the

state of Ohio, Jefferson county. Cynthia Hartzell first saw the light in Somerset county, Penn., November 4, 1811. Joel Tilton's father was Joseph Tilton, who was born near the headwaters of the Buffalo, in the state of Pennsylvania. His wife, Mary, was also a native of the same place. Joseph came to Ohio with his parents in 1775, and settled in Warren township, Jefferson county, Ohio. Here he went to work in the woods, and by great toil and energy he acquired one of the finest farms in the county, consisting of 640 acres. He was exposed to all the hardships incidental to a pioneer life, often after laboring all day in clearing his land he would be obliged to keep watch at night for the approach of hostile Indians. The Yorkville coal works are now situated on this farm. Joseph and Mary Tilton were the parents of twelve children. The father died at the age of ninety-three years three months and eleven days. His first permanent residence still stands as a monument to the enterprise of this man; it is over one hundred years old. Joel, the youngest child born to these parents, was raised in Jefferson county, and was educated in the old pioneer log school-house. His father deeded his brother and himself a part of the old homestead in Belmont county, the deed being dated December 10, 1838, the witnesses being Dr. S. B. West and John Zane. The instrument was drawn up by John Beazle. He was married to Cynthia A. Hartzell, December 21, 1834, and their marriage was blessed by the birth of five sons and two daughters, named: Noah J., born May 3, 1836; Mary McKin, now living in Kansas City, was born August 19, 1838; Indiana (Darrah) was born March 10, 1841, now a resident of Jefferson county; Joseph was born November 2, 1843, lives near Bethany, W. Va.; John H., born May 8, 1846; Francis H., born November 28, 1848, lives near Tiltonsville; George W., born June 25, 1851, he lives on the farm formerly owned by J. West. The dividing line between Belmont and Jefferson counties runs through his house, so that he can vote in either county. Joel Tilton died February 3, 1873. His son, John H., was appointed administrator of the estate. The wives of Joel, Noah J., and John H., reside on the Joel Tilton homestead, and the sons, John and Noah, operate the farm. They raise large crops of grain, and are prosperous and thorough agriculturists. The family stand very high in the community.

One of the early pioneers and physicians of Bridgeport, Ohio, is Dr. John M. Todd, who was born in Fayette county, Penn., January 26, 1826, son of Samuel P. and Susan (Kerr) Todd, natives of New York and New Jersey, respectively. The father was one of the early physicians of Belmont county, Ohio, having practiced at St. Clairsville at a very early date. Samuel and Susan Todd had eight children born to them, all of whom are living, six boys and two girls. He died at Uniontown, Penn., May 30, 1846, at the age of forty-four years. Mrs. Todd died at Claysville, Penn., February 23, 1884, at the age of eighty-six years. The subject of this sketch received a common school education which he obtained in the public schools of Washington county, Penn. At the age of eighteen years

he began the study of medicine, but before he completed the study he entered the Mexican army under Capt. George W. McCook, of Steubenville, and shared the fortune of occupation under Gen. Taylor. After returning he continued his studies under the preceptorship of R. F. Biddle, of Monongahela City, until he received his finishing training in the Jefferson medical college, at Philadelphia. In 1852 he began the practice of medicine at Holliday's Cove, Hancock county, W. Va., remaining here until 1855, when he moved to the county seat, remaining there for four years, when he left because of the want of educational advantages. He then moved to New Lisbon, Ohio, where he remained until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he took the commission of surgeon in the field regiment, Sixty-fifth Ohio volunteers, serving until 1865. Having resigned on account of a severe injury received at Atlanta, Ga., came to Bridgeport and engaged in his practice and also the drug business, he having continued the practice until the present time. Dr. Todd has been surgeon of C. & P. R. R., in which capacity he has served for twenty-three years. He was married April 17, 1855, to Mary E. Wilson, daughter of Alexander Wilson, of Monongahela City, Penn., a very prominent citizen of that city. They are the parents of two children, both daughters, Ida V., who married Frank P. Zimmer, of one of the prominent families of Wheeling, September 19, 1883, now residing at Omaha, Neb., and Eva May. The family are members of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Todd is a member of the Branum post, No. 271, G. A. R. Dr. Todd has acted as postmaster of Bridgeport for eight years, beginning with Grant's last term. He is an active republican in politics.

G. W. Tweedy, one of the leading citizens of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, was born in Mt. Pleasant township, Jefferson county, Ohio, February 2, 1842. His parents were William and Sarah (Worrel) Tweedy, both Ohioans. Mr. Tweedy received a common school education in the Jefferson county schools. August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-second Ohio volunteer infantry, and for nearly three years he endured all the hardships and dangers incident to a soldier's life. He was mustered out of service in June, 1865, and at once returned to his home, where he engaged in tilling the soil. Subsequently he embarked in the livery business at Mt. Pleasant, and continued in this until the spring of 1890. He then sold his business and came to Martin's Ferry, where he now operates a large livery and feed establishment on Walnut street, between Third and Fourth. He was married September 20, 1867, to Miss Hannah J. Ong, by whom he has had three sons and one daughter, they are: William A., Libbie M., George W. and an infant yet unnamed. Mrs. Tweedy is the daughter of Abram and Elizabeth Ong, and was born September 27, 1847. Mr. Tweedy has met with fair success in his business, and is a man of strict integrity, and, although a shrewd business man, he is just to all.

The Hon. David Wagener, proprietor of the Buckeye Paper mills, was born in Franklin county, Penn., October 10, 1827. His parents were John and Elizabeth Wagener, both Pennsylvanians. David

Wagener was reared in Pennsylvania, living there until he had reached the age of sixteen years. While still living in Pennsylvania, Mr. Wagener learned the saddle and harness business. Coming to Ohio in 1843 he worked in the paper mills during the evenings and at the carpenter's trade in the day time. In the spring of 1844 he and his brother came to West Wheeling and built the paper mill now owned and operated by the subject of this sketch. Mr. Wagener figured very prominently in the politics of his state, having been elected to the Ohio state senate in 1877, taking his seat as senator in 1878. He served for two years, and after two years of retirement, he was elected a member of the house. His term of office expiring, Mr. Wagener retired from political life, and has since given his undivided attention to his business. He was a prominent stockholder in the Wheeling Street railways, and was one of the originators of the Wheeling Hinge factory. Miss Jane Clemens became his wife in 1848. She is a daughter of Mrs. Ann Clemens. Five children are the fruit of this union. Mr. Wagener is an influential member of the Presbyterian church, and one of the most progressive and broad-minded men in the community. His public and private career give evidence of great ability and of strict integrity. As a senator his vote and influence was invariably cast on the side of morality and public improvement. As a business man he is regarded with the utmost confidence by all with whom he comes in contact. A fine specimen of a true American citizen and representative of the people.

Van Wagener, M. D., was born in North Wheeling, May 3, 1853, of American parentage, his father, David, being a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Jane Clemens, a native of Ohio. Both of the latter are still living. David Clemens was an early settler of West Wheeling, where he was engaged in the manufacture of wrapping paper. In his youth, Dr. Wagener attended the public schools, rounding up his preparatory education at the Lindsay Institute, afterward entering the noted old college at Washington, Penn. After leaving college he went into his father's paper-mill as a paper maker, which he continued for two years. As surely as water will find its level, so surely will the well balanced man find the position best suited for him to fill; the young man was eminently fitted for the profession of medicine, both on account of his education and natural abilities, so he left the mill to take up the study of medicine, which he began under Dr. W. S. Fischer, of Bridgeport, with whom he remained for three years. Having received a thorough preparation in his chosen profession, at the Ohio medical college, from which institution he graduated, the young medical student attended a course of lectures at Bellevue hospital, New York, in the years of 1876 and '77. Locating in the thriving city of Bridgeport, Dr. Wagener at once began to build up the enviable reputation and practice which he now possesses in no small degree. He is at present the county physician, and also the assistant surgeon of the river division of the C. & P. railroad. He is an honored member of the Belmont County Medical society, also of Belmont lodge, No. 109, K. of P., of Bridgeport, and of the Charles L. Plinny

Lent, No. 140, Knights of the Maccabees. In 1879, Ada S. Harrah, daughter of Mrs. Lucinda V. Harrah, became his wife. Dr. Wagener is a useful, honored citizen of Bridgeport. The democratic party receives his vote and influence.

Henry Warwood, of Martin's Ferry, was born in Staffordshire, England, February 23, 1823, the son of William Warwood, a skillful tool maker who was employed during his active life in the Brades Steel works, one of the oldest factories of the kind in England. He died in 1858. By his marriage to Sarah Harrison, whose death occurred in the same year as his own, he had nine children, of whom three are deceased. The subject of this sketch received a limited education during his childhood in England, going to night school while employed in the factory where he began work at nine years of age. Coming to the United States in 1848, he remained at Pittsburgh some time in the employment of the Lippincotts, but was compelled by failing health to give up that situation. Then starting a small tool factory at Brown's Coal works, he worked there until 1854, when he came to Martin's Ferry, and started in the same business on a small scale, in the block where the postoffice is now situated, on the site now occupied by Thorngate's hardware store. He engaged in the manufacture of garden rakes and miners' tools, being among the first to manufacture rakes in this country. The excellence of his work soon gave him a widespread reputation, and his business increased until in 1868 he purchased property on First street and erected a large factory. He has for some time abandoned the manufacture of garden rakes, and now produces miners' tools exclusively, and these are sold in every part of the United States where mining is carried on. His coal pick is regarded among miners as the standard of excellence. He is in all respects a self-made man, and his remarkable success is wholly due to his talent as a business man, skill as a workman, and the honesty of his goods. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics he is a republican. During the war he was actively engaged in recruiting men for the Union army. Mr. Warwood was married in 1849 to Mary Bradshaw, a descendant of John Bradshaw, a distinguished family of England, and they have four children: William, Sarah J., Maria and Emily H.

Dr. Simon B. West, deceased, one of the pioneer physicians of Martin's Ferry, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1812, the son of Henry West, one of the early settlers of that county. Dr. West spent his early years on the farm, and began the study of medicine, about 1833, with his brother, Dr. Henry West, then practicing at Bridgeport. He completed his professional studies at the Ohio medical college, at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1836. Coming to Martin's Ferry in the same year, he began a practice which he continued in for exactly fifty years, then retiring, and devoting to rest his remaining years, which were terminated by death in 1885. He was one of the most eminent men in his profession in this region, and is also remembered as one of the most enterprising of the citizens of Martin's Ferry, ever ready to aid in enterprises for the advancement of the material

and social interests of the place. He was one of the directors of the Ohio City Nail company, and interested in various other projects. Dr. West was married in July, 1838 to Mary Zane Martin, daughter of Ebenezer Martin, and she died in 1882. Of their eight children there is but one survivor, the wife of Oliver C. Parker.

Brady O. Williams, M. D., a leading physician of Martin's Ferry, is a native of West Virginia, born in Wetzel county, November 13, 1847. He is the son of Francis E. Williams, who was born in West Virginia, August 18, 1809, whose life was mainly devoted to farming, though in his earlier life he was occupied in selling produce on the river. This gentleman, a worthy and highly respected man, died May 18, 1889. By his marriage, in 1844, to Ann J. O'Neill, also a native of West Virginia, who died August 29, 1878, he had ten children, of whom five survive besides the subject of this sketch. Dr. Williams in his childhood attended the schools at his home, New Martinsville, and afterward studied at Mt. Union college, Ohio. He then spent three years as a school teacher, during the same time reading medicine with Dr. R. H. Cummins, of Wheeling. During the winters of 1871–2 and 1872–3, he attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in March, 1873. In May of the same year he opened an office at Martin's Ferry, where he has since remained. In the years of practice since elapsed Dr. Williams has gained an honorable reputation as a skillful physician, abreast with all the advancement of his profession, and devoted to the interests of his patients. He has taken a due interest in social and municipal affairs, is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has served three years as a member of the school board. The doctor was married in 1881 to Mary, daughter of Mrs. Caroline V. Grove, of St. Clairsville, and they have three sons: Brady G., Phil F. and J. Forest.

Joel Wood, of Martin's Ferry, one who has by the promotion of various important enterprises, rendered this part of the Ohio valley great service, was born in Smithfield, Ohio, August 22, 1814. He is the grandson of William Wood, a native of Pennsylvania, who was for some time a resident of Frederick county, Md., and settled in Jefferson county, Ohio, about 1810, becoming the first merchant of Smithfield. About 1815 he engaged in farming, and his death occurred June 3, 1844. This well-known and worthy pioneer was the father of eight children, all now deceased. His son, Joel, Sr., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Maryland, and there received his education. He soon after removed to Ohio and engaged in business. He died in 1814. By his marriage in 1804, at New Market, Frederick Co., Md., to Elizabeth Poultney, who died February 8, 1844, he had five children, all of whom are deceased but the subject of this sketch. Both parents were members of the Society of Friends. Joel Wood, the subject of this sketch, spent his early years in Smithfield, Ohio, receiving such education as the various private schools afforded, there then being no public schools provided by law. During 1829 and 1830 he attended the boarding school of Joseph Gibbons at Mt. Pleasant,

Ohio, and in 1831 and 1832, the school or college of John Gummerre, at Burlington, N. J. The years following, before locating in Martin's Ferry, were spent in teaching school and in merchandising in Baltimore, Md. On the 4th day of July, 1837, he came to Martin's Ferry and went into the mercantile business. On the 30th day of August, 1837, he was married to Elizabeth Carr McGrew, granddaughter of James Carr, first settler and proprietor of Smithfield, Ohio, in Friends meeting house at Smithfield, according to the customs of Orthodox Friends, of which society they were members. About the year 1843 he sold out his mercantile business and engaged extensively in the nursery and fruit growing business until 1852, when he became interested in railroad enterprises, and was appointed right-of-way solicitor for the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad; remained with that road as their representative in Martin's Ferry, until 1871. In that year he associated with himself Joseph Bell and Chester Hubbard, of Wheeling, and several other gentlemen of Ohio, and organized the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad company. Elected as its first president, he served in that capacity for five years, and afterward as a director for many years. He was the pioneer of this road, which is now building into Martin's Ferry, and it will be a monument to his forethought and enterprise. Mr. Wood has always been prominently identified with the material advancement of Martin's Ferry, being an early advocate of plank roads and turnpikes. He was also one of the incorporators and a director, continuously until 1890, of the Wheeling & Harrisburg railway, subsequently called the Wheeling Bridge & Terminal railway company. From early life he has taken a deep interest in the cause of public schools, and in the moral reforms of the day; especially those of anti-slavery and temperance. Soon after coming to Martin's Ferry, he was made a member of the board of education and inaugurated the first steps which resulted in the establishment of the union, or free school system, in 1853, and which position he held for over thirty years. While yet a very young man his interest was deeply enlisted in freeing the slaves, and in 1837 he became a member of that hated organization, the abolitionists, and at once took an active part in the work. He cast his first vote for James G. Birney. Was made one of the vice presidents of the Ohio Anti-Slavery society, and was sent as a delegate from Belmont county, Ohio, to the national convention held held in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1848, where was formed the Free Soil party, and Martin Van Buren nominated for president. Both before and after coming to Martin's Ferry, he was the agent of the "Underground Railroad," and helped many slaves to gain their freedom, oftentimes at great personal risk. In 1830 he become interested in the temperance work; took an active part in the Washingtonian movement, and has been ever since interested in all movements for the suppression of the liquor traffic. For the past ten years he has been identified with the prohibition party, and was a delegate to the national convention held at Indianapolis in May, 1888, which nominated Clinton B. Fisk for president. Five children were born to Mr. Wood: George R., Mary C., William H., Oliver Russell and

Lucy J., the first and the last being deceased. Mr. Wood has always enjoyed the highest standing for honesty and integrity. Although starting in life with little, he has by strict integrity and attention to business, accumulated a considerable portion of this world's goods.

William H. Wood, of Martin's Ferry, general agent of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad, was born at Martin's Ferry, in 1847, the son of Joel Wood, a notice of whom appears in this chapter. Mr. Wood received a thorough education, preparing for college at Martin's Ferry, and pursuing his collegiate studies at Earlham college, Richmond, Ind. On his return home he entered the employment of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, and was in the service of that company twelve years. When his father resigned the position of agent at this place, the subject of this sketch was appointed to the position, which he held until 1875, when he resigned. He then gave his attention until 1886 to the manufacture of brick, and since the last named year has held the position of agent for the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road. He has spent the greater part of his life as a railroad man, and is thoroughly informed in all the details of the business. His courtesy and efficiency render him one of the most popular of railroad officials. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is in politics a prohibitionist, and he is affiliated with the Knights of Honor, National Union and I. P. A. fraternities. Mr. Wood was married in 1870, to Annie Martin, daughter of Ebenezer Martin, noticed elsewhere, and to this union four children have been born; Roy G., Charles M., Alice L. and Archie.

PULTNEY TOWNSHIP.

Judge A. W. Anderson was born in 1817, in Richland township, Belmont county, Ohio, where his early life was spent on his father's farm, and in acquiring an education from the schools of the county. In 1847 he removed to Bellaire, Ohio, where he entered in business with his brother. He served as postmaster under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and was afterward elected justice of the peace, which office he held for fifteen years. Served as a probate judge one term in 1870, and in 1876 was elected county commissioner, but retired from active public life in 1879. Was united in marriage in 1851 to Miss Jane McGregor, a sister of Robert A. and James McGregor. Was a strong supporter of the democratic party, but took no active part in any politics. Early in life he united with the Presbyterian church, and, with his wife, was always a stong supporter of that organization, and was one of the first to promote the affairs of that church in Bellaire. As a citizen, he was always honorable and upright, and in his death, the city lost one of her steady friends. As a parent and husband, none could have been more devoted, and the sympathies of the entire community are with the family in their bereavement. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of six children, three of whom are living. Sarah M., deceased; Lucy F.; James C., deceased; Jessie E.; Addison Alexander, deceased; Andrew. Jessie E., now Mrs. Wood-

bridge, lived with her parents until 1881, when she was united in marriage to Mr. Dudley Woodbridge, a native of Marietta, but a resident of Bellaire. With him she resided until his death in 1882, when she returned to her father's house. One daughter was the fruit of this marriage, Elizabeth D. Susie and Andrew are both still single, but are are engaged in educational work at Poland, in Mahoning county, near Youngstown, where Andrew holds the position of principal of the Union school, and under him his sister teaches.

William G. Allen was born October 4, 1866, in the house he now occupies. He was the son of William and Margaret (Griffin) Allen, who were natives of this country, William, Sr., being the son of John and Martha J. (Griffin) Allen. His wife, Margaret, was a daughter of William and Isabelle Griffin, natives of Scotland. William G. Allen's life was spent at all times at home on the farm, the early part being spent in acquiring an education at the common schools of the county. At present he resides with his cousin on the homestead farm which he operates, and makes by industry and perseverance, a good substantial citizen in his community. William Allen, Sr., was born in 1807, near the residence now occupied by his son. His whole life was spent on the farm occupied by the son. He was married first in 1836 to Miss Jane Workman, with whom he lived until her death in April, 1861. He was the father of five children, three of whom are still living: John, born February, 1837; Martha, born July, 1838;James, born January, 1841; Abraham W., born March, 1846; Mary J., born August, 1847. John, Mary and Abraham W. are still living, John W. living in St. Louis, Mo., with his wife and family, where he is engaged in editing the *Presbyterian Banner*, and preaching the gospel of that faith. Abraham lives in Kansas City, Mo., where he, with his wife and family, is engaged in real estate and notary public. Mary is married to James Dixon, a native of Belmont county, and with her husband, lives at present in Bellaire, where her husband is living the life of a retired farmer, and is a good substantial citizen. Mr. William Allen, Sr., remarried, after the death of his first wife, in April, 1861, a Miss Margaret Griffin, of this county, in January, 1863. By the second marriage Mr. Allen was the father of two children, but one of whom is still living: Isabel, born August 15, 1864; William, born October 4, 1866. Isabel died October 16, 1885. Isabel was married January, 1884, to Mr. Charles T. Crymble, a son of Joseph Crymble, native of this state. She only lived one year after marriage. The second wife of Mr. William Allen, Sr., died September 22nd, 1887, at the old homestead where she had toiled and labored, and when she left this world for a better one, left behind many warm personal friends, as well as one who lost a kind and affectionate mother. William Allen, Sr., died December 25, 1874, on the homestead farm, and in his death the children lost a kind and loving father, the wife a loving husband, and the state one of her best citizens.

Mrs. Mary A. (Merritt) Alexander was born in 1833, in Pultney township, in Belmont county, near Bellaire; was the daughter of Rob-

ert and Eveline (Milligan) Merritt, who were both natives of Virginia. Robert being the son of William and Mary (Long) Merritt, of that state. Eveline being the daughter of Hugh and Ruth (Brown) Milligan, of Virginia, but descendents of old Ireland. Mrs. Alexander's early life was spent at the home of her father, on the farm, until her marriage, in attending the district schools and acquiring useful knowledge of housework. Was married in 1854 to Samuel Alexander, a native of this county and state. Immediately after her marriage, in 1854, she, with her husband, removed to a farm, near her present residence, where they resided for some seven years, when they removed to the farm where the widow still resides and where the remaining days of Mr. Alexander were spent in farming. They are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are still living: Ida J. McKelvey, Eva B. Wythers, Robert L., Annie E. Kratz, Sarah A. Nichol, James A., Wilber M., Lula D. (deceased), Andrew B. But two of the children are unmarried, the two younger sons, one of whom still remains on the farm with his mother. Mrs. Alexander is a member and strong supporter of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Samuel Alexander was born February 18, 1827, in this county and state, where he was raised and where he died. He was the son of Robert and Jane (Dixon) Alexander, descendants of Scotland and Ireland respectively. His early life was spent on the farm with his father, and in acquiring an education from the common schools. Until his marriage, he remained at home, when he went to an adjoining farm, where he remained until the death of his father in 1862, when he removed to the farm now occupied by his widow, and where he remained until the time of his death in August, 1882. Was identified with all educational movement, and road matters. Was an elder in the Coalbrook Presbyterian church, and was always prominently identified as a strong worker and supporter of that organization. When he died in 1882, he left behind him a host of warm personal friends and admirers, who with the members of the family who survive him, sincerely mourn his decease.

Frank B. Archer, a prominent young business man and treasurer elect of Belmont county, Ohio, was born in Bellaire, May, 1858. His parents, Rudolph and Elizabeth Archer came to Belmont county, locating in Bellaire, his two brothers, John and James, accompanying him. He was by trade a cooper, and followed the same for some years after his coming to Bellaire. He afterward engaged in coal-boating for some years, and the latter part of his life gave his attention to teaching music, having acquired quite a reputation as a vocalist in that vicinity. For a time he was a member of the firm of Archer & Gunning, pioneer merchants of Bellaire. He died in September, 1858. His wife and three children still survive him. Frank Archer obtained a limited education in the Bellaire schools, and when but eleven years old he was compelled to work, his mother having been left without support for herself and five small children. He served an apprenticeship as a glass-blower, and when but sixteen years of age drew the salary of a competent workman, earning from

$4.50 to $5 per day, this lad had in the meantime been supporting the family from his earnings as an apprentice. In 1888 he discontinued the glass business, since which time he has been in the insurance business with John Davis. They bought the business from M. E. Pierson and have built it up until it now is one of the most lucrative agencies in the valley. Mr. Archer's sterling integrity and marked ability have won him the recognition of the voters of the county. He has been township treasurer, was elected to the city council in 1887, of which body he is now the president, and in 1889 was nominated for county treasurer by the republican party, of which he has been a firm and loyal member for a long time. He was elected by a large majority to the latter office. In 1879 Mr. Archer espoused Lucy F. Horn, daughter of Thornton A. Horn, one of the oldest residents of Bellaire. Four children have been born to them, they are: Thornton A., Earle W., Harry S. and Arthur A., these children are all living and form a very interesting family. Mr. and Mrs. Archer are members of the Christian church of Bellaire, of which his father was an organizer. Mr. Frank B. Archer is one of the most promising men in the county and is so regarded by its residents. If his life be spared he will in all probability become prominent in the politics of the state.

Thomas Ault, proprietor of the Bellaire City Mills, comes from a family of millers. His father, Michael, was a native of Washington county, Penn., he was the son of Michael, Sr., who came to this country from Germany about 1772, settling in Washington county, Penn. He learned the miller's trade from his father who had been a miller in Germany, and who at one time owned the old "Ten Mile Mill" in Washington county. Ault, Sr., came to Ohio in 1808, and erected a mill at Glenco, Belmont county, operating the same until his death in 1844. He left nine children, three of them are still living. Michael Ault, Jr., was born in 1807, attending the schools of Belmont county in his youth. He soon went to work in the mill, and subsequently, in 1830, became its owner, operating it until 1860, when he turned his attention to farming, which he still follows. He was married to Catherine James, by whom he had ten children, eight of whom survive. His wife died in 1880. Mr. Ault still lives on his farm near Glenco, and although now in his eighty-third year, he gives promise of spending many years on this earth in peace and retirement. Thomas Ault was born in Belmont county in 1834, and after acquiring a suitable education, he learned the miller's trade, and in 1860, in company with his brother Alexander, took charge of the mill at Glenco, running the same for eight years, at the expiration of this time Mr. Ault took a farm and continued in this work, also dealing in wool, until 1882, at which time he came to Bellaire and purchased the mill that he now runs so successfully. This mill was built by his brothers, Alexander and Shanon, in 1868. In 1887 the property was partially destroyed by fire, and when Mr. Ault rebuilt it he remodeled it, making it a complete roller-mill. Mariah Trimbel became his wife in 1855, and has borne him five children, they are: Allie M., wife of Dr. McMasters,

a prominent physician of Wheeling; Jennie A., Estella L., Lizzie A. and Austin M., died at the age of twenty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Ault are acceptable communicants of the Presbyterian church, and are highly respected throughout the city and vicinity. Mr. Ault is quite extensively interested in the First National bank, and has made a success of all his business enterprises. Politically, Mr. Ault is a firm democrat.

William G. Barnard is one of the representative citizens, and is the leading coal dealer of Bellaire, Ohio. Mr. Barnard is a descendant of an old and illustrious family, the family having been very prominent in the early settlement of the United States, and several of its members were noted soldiers during the stuggle for independence, and also in the later wars that have occurred in this country. It is an undisputed fact that this branch of the family is in the direct line of the family which sprung from one of the Pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower. Thomas Barnard was born near Salisbury, England. His early life was passed in England, and he was variously engaged until 1819, when he came to the United States with the purpose of engaging in gardening, he being an expert gardener. Going to Baltimore he remained there but a short time on account of the unfavorableness of the climate to his project, which was to raise celery and cauliflower on a large scale, and to raise these exclusively. About this time there was being organized a colony to go to Indiana, and Thomas Barnard was secured by the leaders of this scheme to accompany them and become their nurseryman, and with this object in view he came to Wheeling, W. Va., with his family, coming in advance of the rest, he was expected to wait there for them. While in Wheeling he got out of funds and was obliged to apply to Noah Zane for assistance. The colony failing to put in their appearance he finally entered the employ of Noah Zane, taking charge of his farm on Wheeling Island. The farm was worked on shares, and besides this the employe was to have ten acres of land for his own, which he used as a garden. At this time steamboat navigation was becoming a success on the Ohio river and he furnished the boats with a large amount of produce. Living upon the island until 1831, Thomas then removed to St. Clairsville, and afterward took up his residence near the Big Bridge, where he died February 16, 1854. William G. Barnard came to America with his parents and secured a limited education in Wheeling. When his father removed to St. Clairsville, Mr. Barnard took charge of Mr. Zane's farm, which he worked for about three years, at this time he was taken into partnership with Mr. Zane. He held the property through the changes which the land went through under four different owners. In 1850 he came to Bellaire, and purchased a small farm and for eighteen years operated the same. In 1868 he, with others, built the Bellaire Nail mill, and was president of this company for six years, and is still a director. In 1872 he went to Illinois and was engaged in the coal business there, also being interested in the railroad enterprises of that state, and at one time Mr. Barnard had the control of the Tamroy & Chester railroad. Although he is still inter-

ested in western property, he makes his home in Bellaire. Mr. Barnard first gave his attention to coal in 1832, at that time opening a bank at St. Clairsville, but soon abandoned that mine. In 1848 he opened his coal banks at Bellaire and these are still operated by him. He paid the mortgage on the lower part of the city and gave the city its successful start by his liberality and enterprise. In March, 1837, Elizabeth S. Phippen, who was also born in England, became his wife. Both Mr. and Mrs. Barnard are active and influential members of the Presbyterian church of Bellaire. His political faith is founded upon the principles of the republican party. Perhaps no other one man has done more for the city of Bellaire than William G. Barnard, always ready with his time, money and influence to enhance its interests he is regarded as a true citizen, and as one who is ever loyal to his friends and their interests.

Rev. Lewis William Barr, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Bellaire, is a native of Ohio county, born at West Liberty, January 15, 1857, the son of John M. and Jane (Durbin) Barr. His father was born near West Alexander, Penn., the only son of Samuel and Jane (McMurray) Barr, the former of whom was a native of LaGrange, Ireland, and came to America at the age of twenty-four years. These grandparents died, she in 1865 and he in 1871, at the age of ninety-three years. John M. Barr, a farmer by occupation, is now residing near Potomac, Ohio county, but his wife died in 1870. Of their five children, the fourth born was the subject of this sketch. He received his early education in the district school near his farm home, and then in the fall of 1876 entered the State Normal school at West Liberty, where he was graduated in June, 1877. He taught school in Ohio county during the following three winters, and then entered Waynesburgh college, of Greene county, Penn., where he was graduated bachelor of arts in June, 1881. In the fall of the same year he began a three years' course in theology at the Western Theological seminary at Allegheny City, which was completed in April, 1884. In the meantime, during the summer of 1882, he had been a member of the faculty of Shield's Normal academy at Punxsutawney, Penn., being professor of languages, astronomy, higher mathematics and bookkeeping, and on April 25, 1883, he had been licensed to preach by the presbytery of Washington. During the last year of his theological studies he was the pastoral supply at New Bethlehem and Leatherwood churches, of Clarion county, Penn., and on April 24, 1884, he was ordained and installed pastor of those two churches. He remained there until October 1, 1886, when he accepted a call to his present charge. Here he has labored zealously in the cause, and has displayed much ability as a pulpit orator. In the pulpit he selects such subjects as have present interest, and treats them in a brilliant manner. On April 17, 1889, Mr. Barr was married to Margaret B., daughter of William Harvey and Ellen (White) Hicks, of Moundsville. Her mother died when Mrs. Barr was but five years old, and she was brought up by her grandparents, Zachariah G. and Margaret White, and of their children, only two others of the family survive:

John Fleming White, a graduate of Harvard college, and chemist of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Chemical works, and Margaret, wife of Rev. James Clayton Garver, pastor of the Presbyterian church at West Liberty, W. Va. March 1, 1890, Rev. Barr was unanimously chosen pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Bellaire, Ohio, where he is given a large field of usefulness.

One of the most skillful and successful of Belmont county's young physicians, is Dexter W. Boone, M. D. Dr. Boone was born in Roane county, W. Va., in the year 1858. He is the son of D. G. Boone. The mother was Mary J. (Parson) Boone. D. G. Boone was a native of Green county, Penn., and his wife, of West Virginia. The former was a son of Joseph Boone, also of Pennsylvania. There is every reason to suppose that this family is a branch of the same stock from which the famous and valiant Daniel Boone came. Joseph was a blacksmith in Pennsylvania until some time about 1850, when he moved to Roane county, W. Va., where he remained some years. He then removed to Tyler county, W. Va., where his death occurred in 1870. Two of the four children born to him still survive. D. G. Boone received his early schooling in Pennsylvania, after which he prepared himself for a civil engineer, and also acquired a knowledge of blacksmithing. Subsequently he came to West Virginia with his parents and taught school in this state, also giving lessons in surveying, The call for volunteers in 1861, brought from him a patriotic response, and he became in that year, a member of the Home guards at Spencer, Roane county, W. Va., and shortly after, he met his death, while bravely attempting to protect the town from the ravages of bushwhackers. His marriage took place about the year 1855, and he became the father of a daughter and one son, the latter being Dr. Dexter Boone. The wife was married a second time, and with her husband, moved to Clay county, Mo., where she now resides. Dexter Boone started out at the early age of sixteen years, to seek his fortune, having spent some time in the schools of his native county. For about three years, he was absent from home, having lived in the states of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri during that time. Returning to his home in 1878, he took up the study of medicine, under the tutelage of Dr. J. S. Boone, of Powhatten, with whom he remained for three years, he then in 1881, entered the Columbus Medical college, and was graduated therefrom with honor, in the year 1883. Dr. Boone first began the practice of medicine at Sardus, Monroe county, Ohio, subsequently in 1886, he entered the New Nork Polyclinic, completing his course in about three months. In 1886, the young doctor settled in Belmont county, locating at Bellaire, and was soon accepted as a thoroughly equipped and progressive physician, and has since met with unusual success in his practice. In political faith he is a republican.

Philip Brailly, senior member of the firm of P. Brailly & Son, was born in Beaumont, departement of Seine et Oise, France, in 1830. He was educated in his native land and afterward served an apprenticeship to his father; he then entered the Royal School of Paris, taking a course in drawing and architecture, graduating in the same in

1845. Following his trade in France for four years, he then came to this country in 1849, and located at Naovoo, Ill., remaining there for three years, he then went to Washington, D. C., and engaged in stair building, but soon went to Alexandria, and worked at his trade. After working in Richmond, Va., and several other places, Mr. Brailly, in 1859 came to Bellaire, and opened a shop which he operated until after the war. In 1869 he erected a factory for the manufacture of caskets, which he still owns. The firm is about to introduce the manufacture of carriages to the exclusion of the casket manufacturing. In 1876 Mr. Brailly patented a metallic corner for caskets, and now manufactures them, he has also patented an improved brake for wagons and carriages, and is making his arrangements to enlarge the works so as to comprehend the manufacture of the different articles in which he is interested, but his specialty will be the making of carriages and hacks. In 1851 Barbara A. Noel became his wife, and their union has been blessed by the birth of four children: Ernest E., Charles B., Matilda E. and William N. Charles is deceased. Mrs. Brailly was a resident of Nauvoo, Ill. She died in 1888, leaving the family to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and loving mother. Mr. Brailly is a member of the Catholic church, and has always been deeply interested in politics, being prominently identified with the republican party. He has made a host of friends since his coming to Bellaire.

William H. Brown, the efficient and popular mayor of Bellaire, Ohio, was born near Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, in the year 1844. His parents were Garrett and Susan (Long) Brown, both natives of Ohio. The father was a son of Stephen Brown, a pioneer of eastern Ohio, who came to Jefferson county in its early days. He was a farmer in that county until his death, which occurred about 1835. Garrett Brown was born in 1800, in Jefferson county, he attended the schools of that county, afterward learning the trade of a millwright, and also that of a carpenter, following them until his demise in 1846. He was a nephew of the celebrated Rev. George Brown, a founder of the Methodist Protestant church, being very widely known. He was a brother of Arthur Brown, one of the early pioneer preachers of Ohio. Garrett Brown married Susan Long, daughter of David Long, an early settler of Jefferson county, Ohio. Eight children came to this marriage, five of them still living. Four of the sons rendered most loyal service in the Union army during the late war, three of them enlisting in Iowa regiments. The eldest son, David, was killed in the battle of Shiloh, in the first day's fight, the others came out of the war with their lives and with distinction. The family was scattered, when the children were yet young, by the death of the parents, both of them dying within a few days of each other of typhoid fever; this happened in 1846, and the children were raised by relatives. William was educated in Harrison county, having been given to Samuel Snedeker, a farmer of that county. He assisted him on the farm until he was seventeen years old, the South seceding at this time, he enlisted in the latter part of 1861, under Capt. J. Ferguson, of

Bloomfield, in Company G, Forty-third Ohio regiment, serving three years and six months. He did his duty in the battles of Island No. 10, the siege of Corinth, and the battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862, where his hat was shot through. The regiment was under the command of Col. Gurby Smith, and the regiment was in the famous Ohio brigade. He was in all of the battles of Sherman's march to the sea. After the close of the war Mr. Brown returned to Harrison county, and spent some years in finishing his education, attending Hopedale college. Leaving college he was engaged as a traveling salesman until 1882, when he was made assistant postmaster of Bellaire, under George M. Wise, and in 1886 he was elected to the mayoralty of Bellaire, a position which he still holds, this being his second term. In 1876 he was united in marriage to Ione Buffington, who was a resident of Moundsville, W. Va., sister of Col. Buffington, now commander of the arsenal at Springfield, Mass., and an inventor of note. One child has been born into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Adelbert R. Mr. Brown is a member of the G. A. R., and also of the K. of P. In politics he is a republican. William H. Brown started life without money or influential friends, yet, it is not too much to say, that there has never been a mayor who has done such noble service for the improvement and advancement of the city of Bellaire. The money for public improvements has been raised in other ways than by burdensome taxation during the administration of Mr. Brown, and he is, to-day, one of the most popular, and deservedly so, of the citizens of Bellaire.

Joseph Clements, a leading grocer of Bellaire, is one of five children born to James and Mary Clements. The parents are residents of Ireland, the father being engaged in farming in that country. Three of the children have emigrated to this country. Joseph's birth occurred in 1852, in county Tyrone, Ireland. His life previous to his coming to the United States was spent in obtaining as much of an education as was possible, and helping his father on the farm. In 1870 he sought a new home in America, coming direct to Bellaire, Ohio. In the following year Mr. Clements established the business which he now conducts. He started on a very small scale, but has since enlarged his trade and accommodations until at the present writing he does one of the largest businesses in the city, and indeed in the county. He married Ellen Clements, who is also a native of Ireland, in 1870, and they are the parents of six children; Mariah E., Anna M., Maggie M., Ella B., Charles J. and Vere J., all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Clements are very active members of the United Presbyterian church, of Bellaire. He has taken a keen interest in the politics of his adopted country and was recently a candidate of the republican party for councilman from the Third ward of the city of Bellaire. Mr. Clements has always given his aid to any and all enterprises of merit, and is at present largely interested in the Enterprise Window Glass works, of Bellaire, and is also a stockholder in the First National bank, and the Dollar Savings bank. He has made many friends since his coming to Bellaire, and is deservedly popular. In his prosperity in the new

country he has not forgotten his native land, having been back to see the dear ones in Ireland since his departure, and he is intending another visit to the "Emerald Isle" the coming summer.

William C. Cochran, ex-sheriff of Belmont county, Ohio, was born in Belmont county in 1834. His parents were James and Nancy (McCord) Cochran, natives of Ohio and West Virginia, respectively. James was the son of James, Sr., who was a brother of Robert Cochran, the grandfather of the eminent Judge John S. Cochran, whose biography appears elsewhere in this book. James, Jr., first saw the light of day in Pease township, in the year 1801, he received a limited education in the schools of his native town, after which he began farming, which he followed to the time of his demise in 1854. He was a man of prominence in the community in which he lived, having held several offices of public trust during his lifetime. His marriage resulted in the birth of thirteen children, of which there were six boys and seven girls, ten of the children are now living. The wife died in 1887, aged seventy-eight years. William C. Cochran obtained his schooling from the common schools of Pease township, afterward spending some years at farming, he then learned the cooper's trade, working at it for about fourteen years, the last three years of which time he was manager of the keg department of the Wood Iron works. Leaving this company he erected a saw-mill near Heatherington's Coal works, operating the same for two years. In 1872 Mr. Cochran sold the mill and was elected sheriff of Belmont county, holding this highly coveted office for two terms. In 1878 his brother Thomas was elected probate judge. Mr. Cochran married Miss A. M. Davis, in 1855, she is a native of Bellaire, and daughter of Jacob Davis, founder of the City Fathers' Union. Four children have come to bless their home: Martha J., Amanda M., Emma V. and Theodore C. The first two named are dead. After the term of his office expired Mr. Cochran was engaged for a short time in the livery business. In 1880 he took charge of the keg works of the Bellaire Nail company, and still holds this position. In connection with his son Theodore he established a wharf-boat, at Bellaire, in 1889, and they now conduct this enterprise meeting with success. He is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar. He is also one of the leading republicans of the county.

Joseph W. Cooper, M. D., born December 11, 1861, is the son of John and Sarah (Hedge) Cooper, natives of Belmont county, Ohio, and Ohio county, W. Va., respectively. John Cooper is the son of Francis Cooper. The latter was a pioneer of Belmont county, Ohio, who subsequently removed to Brooke county, W. Va., remaining there until his death. He was the father of a large family of children, having been twice married. John Cooper, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere, was born December 1, 1831, at Scotch Ridge, Belmont county, Ohio, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His preliminary education was obtained in his native state and in Pennsylvania. Subsequently he studied medicine under the tutelage of Dr. West, of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and then entered the Ohio Medical college, and

was graduated therefrom. After his graduation Doctor Cooper practiced for some time near Point Pleasant, W. Va., then moving to Ohio county, W. Va., he remained there until 1868, at which time he removed to Wellsburg, Brooke county, W. Va., and is still residing there. He was married while in West Virginia to Miss Sarah Hedge. Joseph Cooper, the subject of this sketch, was a student in Bethany college for two years, and in 1880 began the study of medicine with his father. Two years later he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, and remained there for two years, when he entered the Jefferson Medical college. Dr. Cooper was graduated from the latter institution in the year 1884, and immediately located at Wellsburg, but in December, 1885, came to Bellaire, Ohio. In January, 1888, he was united in marriage with Miss L. A. Moore, of Wellsburg.

A pioneer character of Belmont county, Ohio, was Ralph Crozier, who died September 9, 1869. He was an Irishman by birth, having been born in county Tyrone, Ireland, December 25, 1800. Receiving a rather scant education in his native land, Mr. Crozier afterward learned the trade of weaving. His father, Ralph Crozier, was also a weaver. Ralph, Jr., came to America about the year 1818, and settled at Pittsburgh, Penn., but remaining there only a few months, he then took up his abode in Pultney township, Belmont Co., Ohio. Here Mr. Crozier followed his trade, as a weaver. Following this vocation for several years he next engaged in the lumber business, cutting timber and transporting it to Wheeling by boat, the bulk of it being bought by Chester D. Hubbard. Subsequently, in 1839, he moved to Monroe county, Ohio, and purchased a small farm, which he operated for about seven years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Belmont county, and took up the mining industry. The last years of his life were spent as a brick-maker. In the year 1832, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth McMahon, who was a resident of Pultney township. Twelve children were born to them: James, Thomas, Ralph, Richard, William, David, Joseph, James W., Annie, and Mary A. James, Thomas, David, Mary A., and two children who died in infancy, are now deceased. Mrs. Crozier died in 1879, May 2d. Ralph, William and David established a brick-yard in Bellaire, in 1869, and this business is still conducted by Ralph and William. They manufacture building and paving brick on a very extensive scale. Richard Crozier was born while the family resided in Monroe county, his birth occurring in 1841. Mr. Crozier's early life was spent in Belmont county, where he attended the common schools. He began working when quite young in the brick-yard, where he remained until 1858, when he connected with his three brothers in business. At the close of the war he entered into a partnership with Joseph Mitchell, this firm establishing the first brick-yard which was started after the war. In 1869 this firm was dissolved, and he then again entered the business conducted by his brothers, remaining with them until he started the meat and grocery business, in which he is still engaged. W. S. Dunfee was taken into the business in 1887, and

has since been connected with him. In November, 1871, Mr. Crozier married Nancy J. Dunfee, by whom he has had six children: Catharine E., James W., Anna L., Louisa M. and Maggie J., and one who died before christening. Mr. Crozier is an ardent supporter of the democratic party, and is a successful business man, having gained the respect and confidence of the citizens of Bellaire.

Samuel O. Cummins, a prominent hardware dealer of Bellaire, is a native of Wheeling, W. Va., in which city he first saw the light of day in the year 1850. His parents were Robert H. and Ann M. (Ott) Cummins. The father was a Pennsylvanian, and the mother a native of Virginia. Robert was the son of James Cummins, who was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., in the year 1786. He came to Ohio when that state was yet in its infancy, and remained there until his death, which occurred in 1866. His wife was Mary Hazlett, who was born in 1792, and who bore him six children. She died in the year 1880. Robert H. Cummins was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1817. His education was derived from the schools of that county. He afterward went to Philadelphia and began the study of medicine, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in 1841. Dr. Cummins began the practice of his profession in Wheeling, where he remained all his life. He was married in Wheeling to Ann M. Ott. Six children came of this marriage, all of them living but one. Dr. Cummins died in 1873, and his wife after. Samuel O. Cummins was educated in the Wheeling city schools, after leaving school he engaged in business with Ott, Son & Co., as clerk in their hardware store, remaining with them until 1872, at which time Mr. Cummins removed to Bellaire and established the hardware house of which he is still the principal. Anna E. Birdsong, of Bellaire, became his wife in the year 1875. R. Perry, Thomas A. and Hester M., are the issue of this happy union. He is a stockholder in several manufactories in the city. Few men have met with more success in so short a time in this city, and he is considered one of the substantial men of the community.

James B. Darrah, secretary of the Belmont Savings and Loan company, first saw the light of day in Baltimore, Md., in 1829. His parents were Robert and Mary A. (Milligan) Darrah, both of Irish birth. Robert was a farmer in Ireland until 1820, when he came to this country, first living in Baltimore, but soon moving west and locating in Wheeling, W. Va. After remaining there but a short time he came to Belmont county, Ohio, and lived here until 1860, when the family removed to Jefferson county. He died in Jefferson county in 1876. While living in Baltimore he married Mary Milligan, and they were the patents of nine children, six of whom survive him. The mother passed away in 1887. James attended the schools in Belmont county for a time and then started his business career by buying and selling produce. When twenty-one years old he began to work at the carpenter's trade and followed this until a few years ago. From 1855 he was engaged in contracting and building in Bellaire, but in 1885 the Belmont Savings and Loan company was formed by J. B. Darrah,

William J. McCain, J. W. Coulson, P. Whealan, David Darrah, J. E. Robeson, J. F. Anderson. James B. Darrah was elected secretary of this company at that time and still fills the office, having shown great ability in his management of the affairs of the company. He was first married to Mary Henry in 1860, she died eight years after, and in time he was married to Carrie E. Meyer, a former resident of Cambridge, Ohio. Mr. Darrah is a member of the Masonic order, and the K. of P. In 1880 he was the democratic candidate for sheriff of Belmont county, and despite the fact that his party was in the minority Mr. Darrah lacked but a few votes of being elected. Few men in the county have made a more marked success than he. Starting, as he did, without money and with but few friends, he has achieved a position in the financial and social portion of the community which any man might envy. This has been secured only by persistent effort, and by the exercise of integrity and ability.

Benjamin F. Day, the manager of the Bellaire Stamping works, was born in 1848, in West Virginia, the son of John W. and Hester H. (Deaton) Day, both Virginians. The father was born in the year ——, and received a somewhat limited education in the district schools, after which he learned the trade of a blacksmith. He followed this trade until within a very few years, having given his attention to farming since abandoning his trade. He was married to the mother of the subject of this biography in the year ——. Who bore him fifteen children, eleven of whom are now living. The mother passed to her reward in the year ——. Benjamin Day was graduated from the Roanoke college, having been prepared for his collegiate course in the schools of his native town. Having left college, Mr. Day served an apprenticeship of three and a half years to a tinner. In January, 1870, he came to Bellaire and entered the employ of Baron & Bro. This firm was the founder of the Bellaire Stamping works. Subsequently the firm was changed and the works merged into the stamping company, at this time Mr. Day was retained as manager, and he still holds that position, having filled this office for over fifteen years. Lovena Van Scyoc, who was a resident of Washington county, Penn., became his wife in 1877. To this union four children have been born: Mr. and Mrs. Day are active and earnest communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are very useful members of the community. Mr. Day is the stockholder in the company of which he is the manager, and is held in the highest esteem by those interested in this company. Politically Mr. Day is a very loyal member of the prohibitionist party, and although he has no desire for political fame, yet renders much service to the cause which he espouses.

John DuBois, senior member of the firm of DuBois & McCoy, owners and operators of the Bellaire Planing mills, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, June 4, 1838. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Bugelos) DuBois, were both natives of county Antrim, Ireland. They emigrated to this country in the year 1834, coming to Belmont county, where the father began to work at his trade of a blacksmith in the vicinity of St. Clairsville. Here they lived for some years, the

father in time giving up his trade and turning his attention to farming, having bought a tract of land near St. Clairsville, remaining there until his death in 1880. He died at the age of eighty-four years, having lived a useful life, and having won the respect of his neighbors. John and Elizabeth DuBois were the parents of nine children, four sons and five daughters, all now dead but John and Joseph. Mrs. DuBois died in 1857. John, the son, obtained a common schooling in Belmont county, and then engaged in farming until 1876, in which year he moved to Bellaire and opened a lumber yard, having been obliged to abandon farming on account of failing health. He operated the lumber yard for four years, at the expiration of which time the firm of DuBois & McCoy was formed. They built the Bellaire Planing mill, of which he has since been the general manager. Mr. DuBois married Maggie J. Frazier, of St. Clairsville, in 1861. This union has resulted in the birth of seven children: James F., John A., Samuel E., Joseph M., Lawrence L., David D. and Charles M., the last named is deceased. Mrs. DuBois went to her rest October 30, 1889. She was a member of the United Presbyterian church, in which society she was ever active. A woman of great power, charitable, always ready to relieve the sufferings of others, she passed to the presence of her God in the full assurance of her reward. Mr. DuBois is a true republican. Besides having charge of the mill, he also manages the old home farm, and is largely interested in the Bellaire Window Glass company, of which he has been president for two years. His integrity and ability have won for him the regard of all with whom he comes in contact.

James Fitton, the well-known plumber of Bellaire, Ohio, was born in Rochdale, England, in 1836, in the month of December, the 29th day. He is the son of James and Mary Fitton, both of English birth. James Fitton, Sr., was a cotton spinner in England until 1847, when he came to the United States, and settled in Harper's Ferry, where he died in 1849. He was the father of seven children, three of whom survive him. His wife died in Wheeling in 1868. James, Jr., attended the schools in England until he was eight years old, he then worked in the cotton mill with his father until the family came to this country. He worked in the mills at Harper's Ferry until his father's death. The family moved to Wheeling, W. Va., in 1850, and Mr. Fitton continued to work in the cotton industry until 1852, when he began a five years' apprenticeship to a plumber. After finishing his apprenticeship, he worked for William Hare, of Wheeling, for seventeen years, at the expiration of which time he established a business at Cadiz, Ohio, but subsequently, in 1872, came to Bellaire. Mr. Fitton has been connected with the plumbing business in Bellaire ever since his coming here, and has built up a very large business, he having always dealt fairly and honestly with his patrons. He was married May 25, 1857, to Miss Anna M. Trisler, of Wheeling, and eight children have been born to them: Mary A., Alice J., Martha E., Henry R., Lillian A., Maggie and James R., and Laura, who died in infancy, the others are living, forming a most interesting family circle.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitton are earnest communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Bellaire; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F., the Masonic order and the K. of H. Although he has never desired office, he is a very constant worker for the republican party. Mr. Fitton and family are among the best citizens of Bellaire, and are so regarded by the community at large.

A. T. Garden was born in Wheeling, in 1828. His early life was spent at home with his parents and in acquiring an education at schools of the place. At about the age of nineteen or twenty, he left school and engaged in the tannery, with his father assisting in the management of the same. Mr. Garden, Sr., left the tannery business about the year 1850, and about 1853 Mr. Garden, Jr., opened a mercantile house on Eleventh street, where he handled, for the retail and wholesale trade, leather and shoe findings. Continuing this business for four or five years he retired from this and went with his father to a farm near Wheeling, where he remained until about 1869. The senior Mr. Garden dying in or about 1867, Mr. Garden, Jr., removed from the farm back to Wheeling, where the family resided until 1887, when they removed to Ohio, where they now reside in Pultney township, near Bellaire. He was married in October, 1852, to Miss Mary Bankard, a native of West Virginia, a daughter of James Bankard, who was a member of the firm of Stockton, Bankard & Co., window glass manufacturers, who owned a factory for the manufacture of window glass, one of the first in the town. Mr. and Mrs. Garden are the parents of four children, three of whom are still living: Alice, deceased; Julia, John B., David A. Julia was married, in 1875, to Mr. John M. Sweeney, a son of A. J. Sweeney. John B., in 1865, to Mary R. Sweeney, daughter of A. J. Sweeney, of Wheeling. Julia and her husband now reside in Wheeling, where her husband holds the position of junior partner in A. J. Sweeney & Son, Foundry and Machine shop. John B. now resides in his father's place, but holds, in Wheeling, the position of secretary and treasurer of the Wheeling Electric Light company. He has two children, both of whom are now living: Allen J., Gertrude. Mr. Garden has paid but little attention to politics, though always interested and identified with enterprises for the public good. Mr. Garden has been, by industry and honesty and integrity, successful in all his business dealings, and now lives a retired life in his pleasant home on the bank of the Ohio, near Bellaire. David Garden, the father of the present generation, was born in January, 1805, in Scotland, where he remained until about thirteen years old, when his parents came to the United States landing in Philadelphia, in 1818, where he remained some two years engaged in a tannery. About 1820 his father, David Garden, Sr., removed from Philadelphia to Virginia, where he purchased a flour mill and small tract of land. They remained here for about two years, when they removed to Wheeling, and purchased a small tract of land in what was known as Jonathan Zane's addition to Wheeling, and on this land erected the tan-yard known as the David Garden tan-yard. This was one of the first tan-yards in the city, and the only one of any importance for many years. Here the

fnmily remained, and the grandfather, David Garden, Sr., died in 1830. After the father's death, in 1830, the business was carried on by David Garden, Jr., father of the subject of this sketch. To obtain this property the father, David, Jr., bought the interest controlled by the other heirs. David Garden, Jr., was married, in 1827, to Miss Alice Godfrey, a daughter of George Godfrey, native of England. By her he had five children, three girls and two boys, the only living representative being the present owner of the Garden estate. Was for some time a member of the city council, but paid no active attention to politics more than to vote the democratic ticket. Was a good substantial man, and in his death, in 1867, the community lost one of her best citizens. His wife lived her life out alone after his death, and died surrounded by her family and friends, in 1879, at the age of eighty-nine years.

John Garrett enlisted in Company H, Sixty-first Ohio regiment, at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, and was elected captain of his company. Captain Garrett served with much valor and efficiency during three years and three months, not having been absent from his regiment for a single day during that time. He was first in the army of the Potomac, but was afterward transferred to the army of the Cumberland. That he was at the "front" will be readily seen from the fact that he was in the thick of the fight at the battle of Gettysburg, was also a participant in the second battle of Bull Run and many other very important actions, as well as in innumerable minor engagements and skirmishes. Captain Garrett was at the siege of Atlanta and was at one time distinguished by having the command of his regiment. With the army of the Potomac he was in the battles of Freeman's Ford, Cedar Creek, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville; in the army of the Cumberland, first fight on Raccoon Mountains, helped to take Lookout Mountain, fought from Snake Creek Gap to Atlanta, and at Peach Creek, where the Sixty-first lost a little more than half of their numbers and all field officers captured. Captain Garrett took command of the regiment and commanded it until the close of the war, and went through with Sherman to Savannah. Then went through the Carolinas and was in the last fight that Sherman had at Bentonsville, N. C. As has been before mentioned he was with his regiment every day during his long service, and this despite the fact that he was three times wounded. Having returned from the war he quietly settled down and began working at his trade of a blacksmith, being a shining example of that great body of men who could fight so well and then quietly disperse to their homes and resume their wonted occupations. A fine example of an American citizen and soldier.

William N. Gill, manager of the J. S. Gill's Sons Glass Pot factory, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1851. He is the son of James S. Gill and Charlotta Gill. His father was an Englishman by birth, coming to this country in the forties, locating at Wheeling, where he remained until 1866, when he came to Bellaire, and in company with Henry Faupel, George Barnes, and others, organized a company for

the manufacture of table ware, under the firm name of Barnes, Faupel & Co. This company was afterward merged into the Belmont Glass company, which he was a director of until 1884, when he severed his connection with that company and established the house of J. S. Gill Glass Pot company, which he successfully conducted until his death in April, 1889. He was married while living in Wheeling to the mother of the subject of this sketch, by whom he had six children. The mother and two children are dead, the former dying in 1888. William Gill received a fair education in the Wheeling schools, after which he learned the glass blower's trade. He came to Bellaire with his parents and worked here at his trade for some years, also working at Martin's Ferry for some time. In October, 1884, he accepted the position of general manager of the Belmont Glass company, and held that position until January, 1890, when he became connected with the pot works, being compelled to take the management of the same on account of the death of his father. He was married in 1873 to Alice Hammond, of Bellaire. Three children have come to brighten their home: Ohle E., Clara C. and Charles W. He has always taken an active interest in politics, being identified with the republican party. Mr. Gill is one of the most successful glass men in the Ohio valley, and is widely and well known throughout the community.

Isaac N. Grafton, the pioneer undertaker and furniture dealer of Bellaire, Ohio, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1827. He is the son of Jacob and Ellen (Peck) Grafton. The father was a Virginian, and his mother a native of Maryland. Jacob's father was Robert Grafton, also a Virginian. Robert came to Jefferson county in the early days of that county, being one of the pioneers. He was killed by lightning in 1829, leaving eight children, all of whom are now dead. Jacob was born about 1802. After obtaining the usual amount of education possible in those days he learned the blacksmith's trade, but never followed it to any extent. When a young man he moved to Island Creek township, Jefferson county, where he took a farm and gave his attention to tilling the soil. Remaining in Jefferson county for a few years he sold his property and went to Columbiania county. Here he lived for fifteen years, at the end of which period he returned to Hancock county, W. Va., and later to Jefferson county, Ohio, where he died. He was married to Ellen Peck previous to his moving to Jefferson county. She bore him nine children. Mrs. Grafton passed away in 1851, in Virginia. Five of her children still survive her. Having obtained all the schooling possible, I. N. Grafton, the principal of this biography, served an apprenticeship of four years in Fairview, W. Va., under John J. Halstead. He followed his trade for some time, and in 1856 accepted a position with the C. & P. railroad company, in whose employ he remained for six years. He afterward worked at carpentry for several years, and in about 1865 started into the business which he still conducts, having met with the most gratifying success. Rebecca J. Henery, of Jefferson county, became his wife in 1847, and four children were born to them: John B., Nancy A., William M. and an infant that died before it was christened. Mr.

and Mrs. Grafton are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, he is also a member of the I. O. O. F., of the Masons, the Druids, Golden Eagle, Senior O. A. M., and several other orders. Although he has not taken any active part in politics, yet he is a thorough republican. The children are all deceased. He has sold his furniture business, and now gives his time exclusively to undertaking, being himself a practical embalmer.

William Greenlee was born in April, 1827, on the farm now occupied by the surviving members of the family, was the son of James and Jane Greenlee, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, about 1815, and settled on a part of the land now owned by the present Mrs. William Greenlee. They were members of Rock Hill Presbyterian church, and strong supporters of that organization, and in their death the community lost two of her best citizens. They were the parents of ten children, only one of whom is now living: Alexander, Ann, Jane, Margaret, Matthew, Sarah, James, William, Mary and Elizabeth. Matthew is still living with his family, who reside in Colerain township, Belmount county. William Greenlee's early life was spent at home on the farm, assisting his father in its management, and acquiring an education from the schools of the county. He was married in 1860, to Mary Johnson, a daughter of William and Jane (Campbell) Johnson, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1839, and located on a farm in Richland township, in Belmont county, Ohio, and which is now occupied by a brother of Mrs. Greenlee, Thomas Johnson. They are the parents of six children, four of whom are still living: Anna Belle, October 20, 1861; Mary Lorena, July 23, 1863; James Alexander, May 7, 1866; John J. Lane, November 10, 1872; Thomas Homer, November 12, 1874; Matthew Henry, November 12, 1880. Anna Belle died at the age of two years, November 27, 1883. Mary Lorena died August 6, 1885, at the age of twenty-two. James Alexander still resides on the farm. He was married October, 1889, to Miss Lizzie Knox, a daughter of William and Mary (King) Knox, natives of this county. John J. Lane Greenlee is attending college at Worcester, Ohio, where he has been for nearly two years. The two younger are still on the farm laying the foundation of their later life in educational and physical development. William Greenlee died in May, 1885, on the homestead farm, and in his death the wife lost a loving husband, the children a kind father, and the community one of her best citizens. They were both members and strong supporters of the Rock Hill Presbyterian church, and Mrs. Greenlee is still a strong supporter of their doctrines, but since the building of the Coalbrooke church have turned their support to that organization.

Jacob Heatherington, the pioneer coal dealer of Belmont county, was born in county Durham, England, March 7, 1814. He is the son of John and Rebecca (Deut) Heatherington, both natives of England. John was a miner in the English coal mines until his coming to the United States in 1829. He located in Patterson, Penn., entering the employ of Buckley & Potts, for the purpose of exploring the country in the vicinity for a possible bed of coal which was thought

to exist there. He located the first bed of coal in that country at Tomockway. Remaining in Pennsylvania until 1832, he then removed to West Wheeling, then known as Whiskey Run, where he remained until his death, some time about 1837 or 1838. He was aged forty-seven years at the time of his death. In 1830 he brought his family from England; the family consisted of five boys and four girls. The daughters are all dead, with the exception of one who resides in California. Four of the boys still survive their father. His wife followed him to the grave about 1850. Jacob Heatherington began to work in the coal banks of England when but seven years of age, continuing to be so employed until his coming to the United States, when he worked with his father until his death. When his father died Jacob and his brothers took charge of the coal bank at West Wheeling, remaing in partnership for about one year. He then worked for five years for Capt. Fink mining coal, at the end of that period he had saved $500 which he immediately invested in land. In 1839 he came into possession of a mule which he named Jack. This mule and the land bought with his hard earned savings was his capital with which to start his coal mine. The assets proved of value for he has made a large fortune from that land, the mule which he kept until he was forty years old, probably earned his master as much money as any mule that has ever lived. It is not out of place to say that Jack received as decent a burial as his master could give him. Mr. Heatherington was married May 8, 1835, to Eliza Armstrong, of West Wheeling. John, Alexander, Martha, Hamilton, Wilbur, Ella, Albert, Perkin and Scott, are the children that have come to bless their home. John and Hamilton both served their country in the hour of her need, the latter entered the service as a bugler and left it as a captain. Mr. and Mrs. Heatherington are active members of the Christian church. The subject of this sketch has always been a public spirited man, aiding every enterprise of public benefit with his money and influence. He is an ardent republican, although not a politician.

A leading business man of Bellaire, and one who was a pioneer of Belmont county, Ohio, is Charles Henry, a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born October 31, 1829. His parents were Christopher and Katherine (Stuber) Henry, both natives of the same province in which their son was born. Christopher Henry was a mine overseer in the coal and quicksilver mines of Germany, which he followed until his demise in 1852. Of the five children born of this marriage all are now dead with the exception of Charles and one other son. Mrs. Henry died in 1833. Mr. Henry was a scholar in the schools of his native land during his younger days, and afterward worked in the mines, and there was occupied as a time-keeper on the government pikes. In 1852 he emigrated to the United States, remaining in New York city for a time, he then went to North Carolina, and was engaged there in the copper mines until 1854. In the latter year Mr. Henry came to Ohio, making the journey on foot over the mountains, having several companions on the trip. They often had to sleep at night in the woods with the trees for their only shelter,

not finding any habitation to put up at night , and often could not be accommodated for love nor money. Arriving in Wheeling, W. Va., he remained there for sometime, then made his way to Pittsburgh. In 1854, having made but a short stay in the latter place, he moved to Bellaire, and entered the employ of a Mr. Horn, then engaged in the coal business. In 1860, Mr. Henry leased a tract of land of Col. Sullivan, and was engaged in the coal mining business for several years, having subsequently purchased the land. In 1887 he embarked in the wall-paper and stationery trade, also carrying a large stock of paints and oils, but he disposed of the latter part of his business sometime after. In 1856 he was married to Mary Bender, of Wheeling, and by her he had ten children: Theodore C., Charles F., Herman A., Otto C., Mary C., William F., Edmund C., Albert C., Catherine C. and Emilie S., all living but Albert and Emilie. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are communicants of the German Protestant church. He has been a member of the school board for over twelve years and re-elected for another term, and he was a member of the city council and was township trustee. He has always been prominently identified with the republican party.

Frederick Hoffman, who was one of the pioneer business men of Bellaire, was born in Meltonsburg, Monroe county, Ohio, in the year 1848, January 24. He was the son of George and Margaret Hoffman, who were both of German birth. George Hoffman located in Meltonsburg in 1840, in which year he came from France. Moving to St. Paul, Minn., in 1861, Mr. Hoffman remained in that city until his death in 1877. He died at the age of eighty years, leaving children who now survive. His wife, and two children born to them, died before the husband and father; the wife's demise occurred in 1860. George Hoffman was a farmer by occupation, and his life was such that his death was a calamity. Frederick Hoffman attended the schools in the cities of St. Paul and Wheeling, having begun his education in the schools of Monroe county, Ohio. Removing with his father to St. Paul, he remained there but a short time; returning east and settling at Wheeling, W. Va., he entered the employ of Johh Arbenz, as a clerk. Mr. Hoffman worked with him several years at Wheeling, at this time the firm established a branch house at Bellaire, and he was made manager of the same. In 1872, forming, a partnership with Solomon Arbenz, they bought the business from John Arbenz, and conducted the business as a firm for about six years, at which time Mr. Hoffman purchased his partner's share in the business, which he operated until the time of his death, which happened October 26, 1883. In 1873 he was married to Carrie Boeshor, a native of Wheeling. Alberta M., William G., Laura E., and Fred O. are the children of this union. After her husband's death, Mrs. Hoffman conducted the business for six years, at the expiration of which time her brother Lewis purchased the half-interest in the business. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman were members of the German Reform church, and the former was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and although not a politician, was a true republican. His death was a

great loss, not only to his family, but also to the community, as he was ever a public spirited citizen.

Marion Huffman, a leading druggist and citizen, and one of the most prominent churchmen of Bellaire, is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, having been born near the city of Bellaire in 1855. He is the son of John B. and Mary (Cummings) Huffman, who were both born in Ohio. John was the offspring of Joseph Huffman, one of the first settlers of Belmont county. He was for many years engaged in operating a ferry between Pultney Bottom and a point on the Virginia side of the Ohio river. He was also a farmer, owning a farm above Bellaire on what was then called Whiskey Run. Joseph was a founder of the Methodist Episcopal church in Belmont county, in which church he was ordained a preacher. He was a member of the quarterly conference that licensed Bishop Simpson to preach, and was ever a warm friend of that eminent clergyman and statesman. When nineteen years of age he was married to Sarah Brooks, and became the father of eleven children, all dead, with the exception of one daughter now living on a farm which he entered in Mead township. He was first cousin to Gen. Scott. John Huffman, his son, first saw the light of day September, 3, 1813, in Belmont county, Ohio. Having acquired a good education he was engaged for several years in teaching school, afterward giving his attention to farming. Like his father he was an ardent church worker, and was licensed a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, and gained quite an extended reputation as an orator. His last years were spent on a farm; his death occurred October 11, 1866. April 11, 1837, he was married, his wife being a first cousin to the famous Gen. Custer. Seven children were born to this union, five of them living. The mother passed away April 23, 1881. Marion Huffman's early training was derived from the Belmont county schools, and finished at Mount Union college. He was engaged in various occupations until 1879, at which time he established his present business. In 1882 he was married to Stella B. Langrehr, of Bellaire. Mrs. Huffman's grandfather was captured on the German coast and sold into slavery to the Brazilians, afterward becoming one of Dom Pedro's body-guard. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Huffman: Anson T. Mr. and Mrs. Huffman are active, influential communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, he being one of the organizers of that church in Bellaire. He is also a member of the Order of Druids, holding the office of district deputy, and is an ardent democrat. Mr. Huffman has made much of his life, having been successful both in his business and in his social relations to his fellowmen.

Joseph F. Hutchison was born in 1820, February 22, on the farm he now occupies and within a short distance of his present residence. His early life was spent at home on the farm, assisting his father in the management of the property and acquiring an education from the common schools. In after years, by dint of much study, he became more than an average scholar. Was married in September, 1848, to Miss Eliza J. Bell, a daughter of F. and Martha (Stewart)

Bell. Mrs. Hutchison is a native of Ohio. Since his marriage he has always lived on the farm, and in connection with farming has operated by lease his available coal lands. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are still living: James F., Susan E., Martha J., Fannie B., William R., Ella U., Jessie L., Joseph (deceased), and two others who died at birth. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison are both strong supporters and workers in the United Presbyterian church which was in its infancy in the United States organized and made a success through the efforts of Mr. Hutchison's ancestors. Has been for two years a justice of the peace. Is a public spirited man and a valuable addition to any community. Mrs. Hutchison died July 21, 1880, and in her death one of the community's best citizens departed this life. She left a sorrowing family who were joined by the sympathetic neighbors in the testimonials of sorrow. The ancestry of the Hutchison family dates hundreds of years back in the old world (Scotland), and can be traced with accuracy back until the time of the persecution in the seventeenth century, in Scotland, at which time two Scotchmen by the name of Hutchison were driven from Scotland into Ireland. One, returning to Scotland to look after the interests and effects of the family, was taken sick and died, unmarried and without issue. The other married and settled in Ireland, and from him sprung the present generation. This man, the great-grandfather of the present generation, married in Ireland, and, with five sons and one danghter, came to America and settled near Oxford, Penn., then a village, now a city, in or near the year 1740. The grandfather of the present generation, Samuel Hutchison, was born about 1726 in Scotland, and came with his father to America, and lived and died on a farm adjoining his father's, but owned by himself. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and fought at Brandywine and Trenton, with much credit. Served the seven years and came home and spent the remainder of his life on his farm, when he died in or about 1813. Was the father of nine children, five boys and four girls, all of whom are now deceased. James Hutchison, the father of Joseph, was born March 13, 1770, and was the oldest of the family of Samuel Hutchison, the grandfather of Joseph. Early life was spent at home. Was married November 29, 1799, to Miss Susan Matt, who was born February 15, 1779, in Chester county, Penn. She was a daughter of John Matt, also a descendant of Scotland, but came from Ireland to America. James Hutchison came from Pennsylvania to Ohio after his marriage, in 1803, settling first near Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, where he remained for nine years, when he removed to Belmont county, settling in April, 1812, on the property now occupied by his son Joseph. Here he remained, and lived and died, and raised a family of ten children, two of whom are still living: Samuel, John, James R., William, Eliza, Jane, Joseph, Susan (deceased), and two who died in infancy. Jane, now Mrs. Patterson, a widow of a Presbyterian minister, now resides in Iowa. Mr. Hutchison was a man of upright, moral principles, who was a recognized leader of all matters of importance in his community, and in his death,

May 17, 1855, the community lost one of her best citizens and one who was sincerely mourned by all who knew him. His wife died December 6, 1860, only surviving him five years. There were, in the very earliest day of which we have record, a large family of the name of Hutchison, but they were, during the persecution in Scotland, all exterminated, except the two mentioned.

George S. Jennings, a very prosperous grocer of Bellaire, Ohio, is an Englishman by birth, having been born in Staffordshire, in 1842. The parents, Charles and Hannah Jenhings, were born in England, and the father still resides in that country. Mrs. Jennings died in September, 1885. Charles Jennings is a retired builder and contractor, in which business he was engaged until about ten years ago, when he retired from active business, and is now spending his old age in the enjoyment of a considerable estate which was acquired during his younger days. Twelve children were the issue of the marriage of Charles and Hannah Jennings, and eleven of them still survive. George S. Jennings did not have the advantage of a very extensive education, being obliged to grapple with the affairs of this life when but ten years of age, at which time he went to work in a foundry, where he learned the moulder's trade. Subsequently Mr, Jennings was employed in an iron mill as a boiler, and was so occupied until his immigration to America in 1868. Coming directly to Wheeling, W. Va., he remained in that city four years, and then took up his abode in Bellaire, obtaining a situation in the Bellaire Nail works of that city. Mr. Jennings has devoted his energies to the grocery business since 1885, he having been interested in that business since 1878. Besides his extensive grocery business he holds stock in the Bellaire Nail works, Bellaire Union Window Glass company, the Ætna Glass works, and he was formerly a stockholder in the old Washington mill, of Wheeling. In 1867 Mr. Jennings took Ellen Rawlings to wife. She was also of English parentage. Mrs. Jennings went to her rest in June, 1886, leaving seven children to mourn her loss. The children are: George W., deceased; Charles W., deceased; Eleanor A., deceased; Nellie H., deceased; Lizzie, Maud M. and Arthur W. living. Mrs. Jennings was a consistent member of the Church of England, of which denomination Mr. Jennings is also a communicant. Since coming to Bellaire Mr. Jennings has been quite active in politics, being a loyal democrat; he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. George S. Jenning's grocery house is one of the largest and best in Belmont county, and its owner is among the best known and most popular citizens of Bellaire.

William Johnson (an Irishman by birth) came to America from Scotland, and settled in Virginia, on Short creek, near Wheeling, where he died. He was married about 1795 to Martha Griffin, a native of Scotland. By her he had two children: John and James, both deceased. After the father's death the mother married John Allen, a citizen of Ohio, with whom she lived until her death. In 1825, she deeded her sons her interest in the property now owned by her grandson, James, who resides upon the farm with his family. John John-

son, the son of William, was born in Virginia, in 1800. He lived there until his mother's marriage to Mr. Allen, and then removed to Ohio, taking possession of the farm now operated by his son. Having received a fair education in the common schools, he married Miss Jane Gordon, a native of Maryland, in 1821, by whom he had three children: Martha, now the wife of J. Y. Ashenhurst, of Belmont county; James, born in 1823, and William, born in 1825, was drowned in Wheeling creek in 1849 while bathing. His wife died in 1825, and two years later he married Miss Nancy Pattison, of West Virginia. She died in 1854. His third wife was Mrs. Nancy A. McGaw, whom he married in 1859, and who now resides in Bellaire. Mr. Johnson was a man of much local prominence. He was a devoted member of the United Presbyterian church, and was a staunch democrat. His death occurred in 1874, and was a great calamity to the community at large. James Johnson, the present incumbent of the Johnson homestead, was born November 29, 1823. His early life was passed in the schools and on the farm. December 31, 1850, he was married to Miss Nancy Gordon, daughter of James and Martha (Nichol) Gordon, natives of Maryland and Ireland, respectively. Since his marriage Mr. Johnson has operated the farm which has come down to him from the past generations of his family. Under his wise supervision the property has greatly increased in value. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of six children: William A., James G., Martha J., John A., A. Ross, Elmer Nichol (deceased). Mr. Johnson has secured to his children a liberal education. Both himself and wife are active and earnest communicants of the United Presbyterian church, of High Ridge. Mr. Johnson is one of the substantial, progressive farmers of the community, and is held in high esteem by all.

Edward Jones, superintendent of the blast furnace of the Bellaire Nail works, was born August 12, 1840, in England. When but one year old was removed with his parents, Edward and Mary (Wood) Jones to America, first locating at Mt. Savage, Allegheny county, Md., removing from there to Wheeling in 1848. While here Mr. Jones was engaged in acquiring an education. Mr. Jones, Sr., being a blacksmith by trade, the son Edward learned that trade under him, and at the age of twenty started out for himself. At this age he left home and engaged in different occupations, and in 1865 Mr. Jones formed, with others, the company which built and operated the Bellaire Nail works. Mr. Jones has since that time been prominently identified with this corporation; was made one of the directors in 1874, and since that time has served in that capacity. In 1867 they built the nail factory, and in 1873 built the blast furnace which was started September 7. The steel works were built in 1883 and 1884, and started soon after completion. Mr. Jones has since 1867, been an industrious, hard-working citizen, and has always been prominently indentified with this company. The enterprise has been successful and fairly profitable, owing to the energy and perseverance of its managers. Mr. Jones was married November 10, 1862, to Miss Margaret Dinsmore, a native of Maryland, daughter of Robert and Isabella (Mc-

Connel) Dinsmore, natives of Scotland and Ireland. They are the parents of the following children: Edward D., Herbert, Clarence, Clyde, Edith, Edna; and Ida and Mary deceased. Edward is married and works at the factory of his father. Mr. Jones has been prosperous and successful through life, and healthy, happy and contented, surrounded by his wife and family. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Odd Fellows. He has been of rather more than average prominence in Masonic circles, having held offices of distinction in this order.

Rees Jones was born in Wales, in the year 1814; after obtaining a scant schooling in his native country, he learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1842 he came to the United States, and settled in New York state, but soon came to Pittsburgh, where he was a blacksmith in the employ of the Kensington Iron works until his death in 1852. He married Mary Gregg before coming to this country, and by her had seven children, the wife and three of the children still survive him. William D. Jones is a son of the above, his birth occurred in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1843. Whatever schooling he had was obtained before he had left the years of boyhood, for when nine years old, he began to work in a rolling-mill in Pittsburgh. Remaining in the rolling-mill but a short time he then went into a glass factory, in which work he has since been engaged. Having followed his trade in different cities, in the fall of 1880, Mr. Jones entered the employ of the Bellaire Goblet company, as a pressman. Subsequenty, in January, 1884, he was tendered the position of general manager and superintendent of the Lantern Globe works, which he accepted. During the late war Mr. Jones rendered valiant service in Company F, Twelfth Pennsylvania regiment volunteer cavalry, enlisting June, 1861, and serving for three years. He was in the following engagements: Gettysburg, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Charles City, Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, second battle of Bull Run, and was in the fight which the Union army won before Washington. In the second battle of Bull Run he was wounded in the right arm. Receiving an honorable discharge from further service in June, 1864, he returned to his trade. In 1864, soon after his return from the war, Mr. Jones was married to Margera A. McAlespy, a Philadelphia lady. Six children have blessed this marriage, they are: Margera G., Francis B., Ella M., Bertha, John F., and William L. Francis B., Ella and Bertha are deceased, as is also the mother who died in 1885. Mr. Jones is a member of the G. A. R., and has always taken an active and prominent part in the republican party's proceedings in this county. He has proven himself to be a man of energy, integrity and ability, having operated the affairs of the company which he manages with much skill and shrewdness.

Harry M. Kelly, secretary of the Belmont Glass company, and the youngest and one of the most prominent glass men in the Ohio valley, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1864, the son of James A. and Martha (Peairs) Kelly, who were both natives of that county. James was the son of Albert Kelly, a native of that part of Virginia

which is now the state of West Virginia. He came to Muskingum county at an early date, being one of the pioneers of that county. He was a farmer. James received but a limited education in the schools of his native county, and then followed in his father's footsteps as a tiller of the soil. He died in 1871. His widow and six of the nine children born to them still survive. Harry Kelly attended the common schools, afterward entering Muskingum college, he also took a commercial course in the Eastman Business college, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., after which he entered the employ of the Appleton Publishing company, of Cincinnati, with whom he remained but a short time. In 1884 he came to Bellaire, accepting the position of assistant book-keeper of the Ætna Glass company, but was soon compelled to relinquish this place on account of the strike of that year. After being forced from his position by the strike, Mr. Kelly connected himself with the B. & O. R. R. company, serving that company as ticket agent, collector and freight clerk, for two years. In January, 1887, he was tendered the position of book-keeper for the company of which he is now the secretary. Mr. Kelly kept the books and also acted in the capacity of traveling salesman until August, 1889, when he was elected to fill the place vacated by W. F. Snively. The Belmont Glass company is one of the oldest glass works on the Ohio side of the river, having been organized in 1866, under the name of Barnes, Faupel & Co., and was not incorporated until two years later, when it became the Belmont Glass company. Mr. Kelly is a K. of P., and a loyal republican. Although a young man, he fills the responsible office he holds with as much ability as any man in a similar position in the Ohio valley.

Carolus C. Kelly, cashier of the Dollar Savings bank, of Bellaire, and also a prominent citizen of that city, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in the year 1842, the son of John and Rachel (Judkins) Kelly. The father was a Pennsylvanian, the mother a native of Ohio. His grandfather came to Ohio from North Carolina in 1800. His father was born in Chester county, Penn., in 1809, and was a blacksmith by trade. He removed to Belmont county, Ohio, in 1834, and located in Barnesville, where he resided until 1850, when he was elected treasurer of the county, holding that office for four years, when he came to Bellaire, where, in company with Daniel Peck, J. H. Heaton and C. C. Carroll, he purchased what was then known as the Rodefer farm. This land now comprises a large portion of the city of Bellaire, known as the Rodefer addition. This company of men had the control of this tract until 1857, at which time they sold it. Mr. Kelly then embarked in the wholesale grocery trade, and carried on this business until his death in 1871. Eight children came to his marriage, four of them now living. The widow still survives at the age of seventy-six years. He was one of the principal developers of the city and was a large property holder. Carolus Kelly learned telegraphy after leaving school, and was in the employ of the C. & P. and B. & O. railroads for a number of years. In 1871, with several others, he organized the First National bank, of which he acted as book-keeper

for four years. In 1874 Mr. Kelly severed his connection with the bank and was engaged in the coal business for some time, after which he was connected with the First National bank of Bridgeport. Six years later he was prominently identified with the organization of the Union Glass company, and was made secretary of the company, having held his office with credit to himself and with benefit to its stockholders. After resigning his position with the latter concern Mr. Kelly was appointed cashier of the Dollar Savings bank, of Bellaire, and has since been the cashier of the same.

Henry C. Kemple, a prominent citizen of Bellaire, and one of the most expert dentists in Belmont county, first saw the light of day in Wheeling, W. Va., November 11, 1844. He is the son of Charles and Eliza (Hukill) Kemple, natives of the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively. Charles is the son of Jacob Kemple, who was born in New Jersey, and came to Virginia about 1820, locating at Wheeling, where he was a cooper. He died near Wheeling about 1867 or 1868. Five of the ten children born to him are still living. The wife died in 1840. Charles Kemple was born in the year 1811. Having received a limited education before coming from New Jersey, when still young he began to work with his father at coopering. Working at his trade until 1845, when he turned his attention to farming, and was engaged in this occupation at the time of his death. His marriage to the mother of the subject of this biography took place in 1830, and nine children, six of whom are now living, was the result of this union. The mother is still living, having reached the advanced age of eighty years. Henry C. Kemple acquired his early education in the schools of Marshall county, W. Va., afterward finishing at the university at West Liberty. In 1858 he was apprenticed to Hout & Taylor, machinists, and was employed in this vocation when the war broke out. He enlisted in May, 1861, in the First Virginia regiment, Company H. Remaining with this regiment during the ninety days they enlisted for, at the expiration of which time he re-enlisted for the remainder of the war in Company K, same regiment. Mr. Kemple was in ten important battles during the war, including the battles of Winchester, Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, and was taken captive in one battle and was held a prisoner for five months, during which time he was confined in different rebel prisons, amomg them being the famous Andersonville. He was exchanged in November, 1864, and served his country until the close of the war. After the war he returned to Wheeling, and engaged in milling, but afterward took up the study of dentistry with Dr. J. M. Surgison, of Wheeling. In 1871 he entered the Philadelphia medical college. Dr. Kemple first practiced at Clarington, Ohio, but in 1887 came to Bellaire. December 28, 1863, he married Lottie B. King, by whom he has had four children: Minnie A., Fred C., Nellie and Rhea. He is a Mason, a member of the G. A. R., and Knights of Pythias, and is an active republican.

A well-known citizen and business man of Bellaire is George Kern, the son of Christian and Elizabeth Kern, natives of Germany, in

which country George Kern first saw the light in the year 1837. His father was a farmer, and George was occupied on the farm and in the schools of his native land until 1853, in which year he with his mother and three brothers immigrated to the United States in the search of a home in that favored land. He was one of six children, one of whom is now deceased, as is also the mother, who died in the year 1883. Christian Kern passed away in 1845, before the emigration of the family. The subject of this sketch first went to Baltimore, but remained there only a short time; he then moved to Wheeling, W. Va., and there worked at the trade of a baker until 1856, at the expiration of this time Mr. Kern changed his residence to Bellaire, and has since been a citizen of this city. In the course of a year after his removal to Bellaire he formed a partnership with J. Zilch, they carrying on a bakery business for two years. Purchasing his partner's interest in the bakery, Mr. Kern has since conducted it with much success. In the past five years he has given his attention to the insurance business to some extent. His marriage to Catherine Rœder took place in 1859, and eleven children have come to bless their union, the childrens' names are: Lizzie, Annie, Peter, Andrew, Louisa, Catherine, Maggie, George W., William, Rosa and August. This large and interesting family are all living with the exception of two daughters, Annie and Catherine. He and wife are members of the German Reform church, and Mr. Kern is also a member of the orders of I. O. O. F., Red Men and Druids. He has served the people of Bellaire as a councilman for five years, and has been township trustee for eight years, having been elected to these offices on the democratic ticket. Since his coming to Bellaire Mr. Kern has not only accumulated a considerable property, but has also won an enviable name in business affairs.

Carl Eurnest Kurtz is a prominent physician and citizen of Bellaire. Dr. Kurtz is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born 1841, son of Jacob and Caroline Kurtz. Jacob was a farmer in Germany during his life, and died in 1862. He was the father of three children, two sons and a daughter. Dr. Kurtz was educated in his native land, finishing his schooling in a gymnasium of Wurtemberg. In 1856 he began the study of medicine, and continued it until 1859, when the Italian war broke out, and he entered the German army as a surgeon's mate, serving for six years. In 1862 he was promoted to the position of assistant surgeon of a cavalry regiment, and passing the examination of the state board, he began the practice of surgery in Wurtemberg, where he remained until 1865, when he was honorably discharged, and in the fall of that year he, in company with his mother, brother and sister, came to this country. They first located in Newark, N. J. After having acquired a sufficient knowledge of the English language, Dr. Kurtz entered the university of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and was graduated therefrom in March, 1869, having completed his medical education. After his graduation he began to practice in Pittsburgh, but remained there but a short time, he then went to Jefferson county, Ohio, where he resided until

1870, at which time he came to Bellaire. His mother died in Wheeling in 1881. The sister who came over with him is now Mrs. Geisler, of Detroit, Mich. His brother went west shortly after landing in this country and entered the United States army, afterward settling in New Mexico, all trace of him has since been lost. Dr. Kurtz married Miss Mattie Eaton, in 1868. She was a resident of Harrison county, Ohio, living in the vicinity of Hopedale. Two children have been born to this union: Nannette M. and Daniel E. Dr. and Mrs. Kurtz are members of the Second Presbyterian church, of Bellaire. He is a Mason and also a member of the Belmont county and the Ohio State Medical and American Medical societies. He is a life member of the Alumni association of the university of Pennsylvania, has been surgeon of the B. & O. railroad since 1872, and surgeon of the B., Z. & C. railroad since its inception. From 1879 to 1880 he was surgeon of the Second regiment of National Guards of Ohio. Dr. Kurtz is a man of undoubted skill and ability, and has an enviable record as a physician and surgeon.

Charles J. La Roche is a prominent and successful young business man of Bellaire. He was born in Wheeling, W. Va., May 6, 1864. His parents were Anton and Barbara La Roche; the father was a native of Germany, and the mother of Ohio. Anton La Roche received his education in the old country, after which he engaged in the manufacture of willow ware, and followed this until the year 1852, when he came to this country and took up his abode in Baltimore, Md., and established a factory there, he also conducting the business in the fatherland at the same time. While on a visit to Germany he was drafted in the army, and though he escaped his property was seized by the government. In 1855 he abandoned his business in the east and came to Wheeling and carried on a business there until about the year 1870, when he came to Bellaire and has since remained here, conducting his former business. In 1861 he espoused the mother of the principal of this sketch and by her had eleven children, only one of them now being alive. Charles La Roche derived his early education from the Bellaire schools. After leaving school he learned glass-engraving, and worked at this for some years. When quite young Mr. La Roche began the study of music and was leader of an orchestra when but eleven years old. He was a music teacher for several years and was very successful in his work. In 1885 with Mrs. M. J. Kelly he started a music store in Bellaire. They continued in partnership for about two years, he then purchased Mrs. Kelly's interest and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. La Roche is a member of th Catholic church, and although never having been prominently identified with any political party he is a loyal democrat. Mr. La Roche is an enterprising young business man and has great ability for conducting a business of this nature on account of his marked musical talent.

Samuel H. McGregor was born December 2, 1843, in the house now occupied by himself and family. His early life was spent in acquiring an education from the common schools. His father dying in 1851,

the farm was rented for a time until 1859, when Samuel took the entire charge of the place, and managed the property under the supervision of his mother. In 1864 he took a trip to the west, visiting the friends in Illinois, and returning in about three months. During this time the farm was managed by Samuel and a brother, R. E., until about 1871 or '72, when the mother purchased the whole farm from the heirs. From 1871 or '72 until 1885, the farm was operated by the two brothers, when Samuel purchased the farm from the heirs, the mother having died in 1885. Since that time he has lived here on the homestead farm, and, with a sister, has managed the estate. Mr. McGregor has made a valuable addition of 183 acres to the homestead farm, and now owns a very valuable property. Mr. McGregor has not been interested in politics, but has held some unimportant offices of trust in regard to educational matters and roads. Samuel has never married.

Alexander McGregor, father of the present resident on the homestead, was born July 6, 1804, in Maryland, and was a son of James and Elizabeth (Gordon) McGregor, natives of Scotland, who emigrated to America some time during revolutionary times. Alexander McGregor's early life was spent principally in acquiring an education from the limited resources at that time at command. But in late years in educating himself, and in the mathematical departments, became very proficient. In about 1817, he, with his father's family, came to Ohio, and the father purchased the farm now occupied by his descendants, together with some additional property. Alexander was employed on the farm by his father, and on the death of his father, the property reverted to him, and here he lived until his death in August, 1851. He was married in 1837, to Miss Eliza Harris, a daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Gill) Harris. Mr. Harris was a native of New Jersey. The Miss Eliza was born in Wheeling in 1818. He was the father of seven children, four of whom are still living: Reuben J., born February 27, 1840; Sarah E., born December 30, 1841; Samuel H., born December 2, 1843; Robert E., born August 22, 1845; Joseph N., born February 18, 1847; Margaret A., born January 19, 1849; Alexander, born August 23, 1851. Reuben J. attended Washington college, and when near the time for his graduation, left that institution, and taught school, and soon after the outbreak of the war, enlisted August 13th in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio, under Capt. Kirk. He saw much sharp fighting and had many narrow escapes. Was employed as sergeant in signal corps under McClellan, at Antietam, afterward in Tennessee, under Burnsides and Foster. Returning, he went west, and was employed in many important railroad surveys. He remained in the west until his death at Manitowoc, Wis., in 1879, at which time he held the position of government inspector of improvement on lakes and rivers. Sarah Elizabeth was married in November, 1866, to Mr. Andrew Neff, a resident of Ohio, with whom she resided until his death in 1871. By him she is the mother of three children, all living: Mary, Nelson and Maggie. She now resides with, and keeps house for, her

brother. Robert lived on the homestead until his marriage, when he went to Minnesota, engaging in the hardware business in Windom, Minn. He was married in 1878, to Miss Mary B. Shields, a native of Ohio, by her he had one child, which is dead. Joseph Nelson left the farm at an early age, going to Bellaire, where he engaged in the business of drugs; left here about 1871, when he went to Windon, where he entered a drug firm as partner. At present he holds the position of cashier of the Windon National bank. He married in 1874, Mary Evans, a native of Wisconsin. By her he had four children, three of whom are still living: Reuben, Lizzie and Maggie. Margaret and Alexander McGregor died when still children. The grandfather and grandmother were the parents of nine children, all of whom are now deceased: Lucinda, born 1789; James, 1791; Margaret, 1794; Mary, 1796; Elizabeth, 1799; Jane, 1800; Alexander, 1804; Robert, 1806, and John, 1810. The family ancestry, as far back as can be traced, show them to be a race remarkable for sturdiness and industry.

William J. McClain, the leading contractor and builder, and a representative citizen of Bellaire, was born July 12, 1849, in county Tyrone, Ireland. Joseph and Jane (Ellison) McClain were his parents, they were natives of the same county, the father having been born in the year 1801. After obtaining as much of an education as was possible he went to work as a stone-mason, afterward becoming a contractor, being engaged in this work until his demise in 1867. Joseph was the father of nine children, six sons and three daughters. Six of these children survive their parents, the mother having followed her husband to the grave in the year 1882, dying in her son's home at Bellaire. When fifteen years of age, up to which time he had been engaged in acquiring an education, William McClain began work with his father as a stone-mason, and was engaged in this pursuit in Ireland until 1866, when he came to the United States, and located in Belmont county, first working for John Duboise. After remaining with Mr. Duboise for some time, Mr. McClain began contracting, his first contracts being in Bellaire. His success was not very flattering at the outset, as he was unable to collect the money for several different contracts which he had completed in a satisfactory manner. Through the kindness of Messrs Houge & Cowan, then engaged in banking in the city, Mr. McClain was enabled to continue in his business, they having loaned him the the sum of $300 without security. From this time he had a very prosperous season until 1873, when he invested all of his capital in the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky railroad, and the property that had been accumulated during his residence in this country was all lost in this railroad. Continuing in his business, he in time regained his losses and in 1886 purchased a large tract or land near Bellaire, at is what is now known as McClainsville, were he opened a stone quarry. Mr. McClain soon after founded a town known as McClainsville. This quarry has proved a very wise investment, he having built some of the finest buildings in Bellaire and surrounding towns, and is also the builder of the Bel-

mont county court house and jail, and the Orphans' Home, jail and sheriff's residence of Monroe county. Mr. McClain's reputation as a builder gained for him the building of the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal church of Columbus. In 1870 he took Sarah J. Braiden to wife, and by her has had eight children: James, William J., Samuel, Bessie, Lillie B., Sadie, Richard and Ora M., all living but James and Lillie. Mr. and Mrs. McClain are members of the First Presbyterian church, and the former is also a Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. His political faith is founded upon the principles of the republican party.

Robert Merritt was born in March, 1809, in Berkely county, Va. He came to this country with his parents when but eighteen months old. Was a son of William and Mary (Long) Merritt, natives of Virginia, who came to Ohio in 1810, and settled near the farm now occupied by the son's widow, Mrs. Robert Merritt. Here they lived and died. William Merritt was a man much respected, and looked up to by his neighbors, and with his good wife, made excellent neighbors. He died in January, 1835, his wife following him some five or six years later, in February, 1840. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom have passed away: Mary, Robert, Harriet, James, Sarah Ann, Elizabeth, Benjamin Anderson. Robert came with his parents to Ohio, in 1810, from Maryland, and with them, settled on the farm near the one now occupied by his widow. His early life was spent at home on the farm and in acquiring an education from the common schools. He was married October 18, 1831, to Eveline Milligan, a daughter of Hugh and Ruth (Brown) Milligan, both natives of Virginia, the daughter a native of West Virginia, born near Wheeling. Hugh Milligan came to West Virginia at the age of fifteen or sixteen, and located near Wheeling, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was married in 1811, to Miss Ruth Brown, a native of West Virginia, and by her had nine children, six of whom are still living: Sally A., deceased; William, deceased; John, Josiah, Hannah; Peggy Jane, deceased; Mary, Eliza. Eveline married the subject of this sketch, and with him, in 1831, removed to the farm of Mr. Merritt's father, where they remained until 1843, when, having previously completed the present home, he, with his wife and family, removed to the place now occupied by his survivor. They are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are still living: Mary Ann, Eliza R.; James L., deceased; Anna Jane; William, deceased; Hugh Milligan; Sarah Eveline, deceased; Josiah, Benjamin Anderson, Robert Mitchell. Mr. Merritt has never paid much attention to political matters, though at all times a strong democrat. He was a member with his wife of the Rock Hill Presbyterian church, and a strong supporter and worker in that organization. In his death July 26, 1884, the wife lost a loving husband, the sons and daughters an indulgent father, and the community, one of her best citizens. His wife, Mrs. Robert Merritt, still survives him, and surrounded by her children and grandchildren, lives happily in the home of her husband. Of the children, all but one are married, Robert M., who, at present, resides

in California. Mrs. Merritt is the mother of seven children living, twenty-nine grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren. Her daughter, Eliza Stroman, wife of Alfred Stroman, deceased, lives with her on the homestead farm. Mrs. Stroman has had two children: Willie E., deceased; Anna E. Anna, who in 1888, married Frank O. Alexander, of Missouri, but a native of this state, now lives with her mother and grandmother, and is the mother of two children: John D. and Eveline M.

Samuel Moore, one of the leading merchants of Bellaire, was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1847. He is the son of William and Eliza (Downing) Moore. The parents both came from very old English families, their genealogy having been traced back for over 500 years. William Moore was the manager in charge of the Chance Bros'. Glass works for over thirty-four years, and was still holding that position at the time of his death on February 25, 1881. He was the father of fourteen children, having been twice married. The mother of the subject of this sketch bore him seven children, all of them survive her, her death having occurred in 1851. Samuel Moore was educated in England, and served an apprenticeship of seven years as a glass-blower. He followed his trade in England until 1871, when he came to the United States, locating at Berkshire, Mass. After one year spent in the latter place Mr. Moore traveled for ten years as a salesman in the eastern states. In 1880 he came to Bellaire, Ohio, and entered the employ of the Union Glass works. Having remained with the Union Glass company for two years, Mr. Moore, in 1883, organized the Crystal Glass works, being associated in this work with J. Adams, T. Hamilton and others. He was made the manager of the company at its inception, and was a director in the same for over five years, and although he is not connected in an official capacity with the company he still retains his stock. In 1881, he purchased the grocery which he now operates. When the Crystal Glass works were destroyed by fire in 1884, Mr. Moore gave his entire attention to the grocery trade until 1887, when he became connected with the Enterprise Glass company, in whose employ he still remains, his grocery business being managed by Mr. T. Cregg. He was married to Sarah Rudge, a native of England. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore: Ada M., Hannah, Maggie M., William H. and Ella M., all are living. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee. He was one of the organizers of the Buckeye Building and Loan association, of which he was an appraiser for some time, and is also a stockholder in the Bellaire Gas & Oil company, and has taken quite an active part in politics, being identified with the republican party. Mr. Moore is a broad minded, progressive business man, and a good citizen, taking hold of anything which in his judgment will benefit the community at large.

Edmund G. Morgan was one of the most useful and enterprising citizens that Bellaire ever had. He was born in Winchester, Va., in 1823. His parents were both Virginians. After his father's death the family moved to Wheeling, W. Va. Remaining there but a few

years he crossed the river and settled in St. Clairsville, Ohio, about the year 1834. Here he received his schooling and studied law, but prefering business, went into the drug trade, then into the dry goods business with his father-in-law, R. E. Carothers. Being satisfied that St. Clairsville was not as promising a location for business as some of its sister towns, he came to Bellaire in 1858, and established the first wholesale grocery in Bellaire. The next enterprise toward which he turned his attention, was the coal business. In connection with his father-in-law he purchased a tract of land adjoining the city and opened a coal bank. This business is still conducted by his son, George E. Morgan. Mr. Morgan immediately identified himself with every enterprise, which promised in any way to benefit the city in which he lived. He was largely interested in, and was president of, the Belmont Glass company and Goblet company. At the time of the organization of the B., L. & C. R. R., Mr. Morgan was one of the most active in securing its existence, and shortly after its completion, was elected president of the same, which office he held for several years. He was also one of the organizers of the Bellaire Street R. R. He was a member of the city council for several terms, also of the school board. He lived to do much good, and dying, left a name unbesmirched by any mean actions. Not a church member, yet one of the most liberal contributors to churches and charitable institutions of Bellaire. Mr. Morgan was a Mason and a democrat. George E., son of above, soon after his father's death, took charge of the coal business, and still owns it. Is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is a democrat. He is one of Bellaire's leading citizens and an enterprising young man.

The most popular hotel man in Bellaire, Ohio, is Ezekiel C. Morris. Mr. Morris was born in Marion county, W. Va., January 28, 1828. He is the son of Richard and Susannah (Stull) Morris, both natives of Virginia. Richard was the son of Zadoc Morris, a native of Delaware, who came to Virginia at an early date, locating near Cassville. Here he remained until his death, which occurred in his ninetieth year, about 1840. He was a farmer by occupation. Richard Morris was born in 1784, in the state of Delaware, coming to Virginia with his parents. He obtained but a limited education, and gave his attention to farming, which he followed all his days, dying in 1872. He was the father of twelve children, eleven of whom are still living. The mother died in 1859. Ezekiel was educated in Virginia, after leaving school he served an apprenticeship of four years as a tanner, under ex-Governor Pierpont. Until the year 1854 Mr. Morris was engaged in the tanner's trade, the last three years of his connection with it he was in business for himself. He sold his tan-yard and purchased the Mannington House, at Mannington, W. Va. He operated this hotel for about two years and a half, then went back to his old trade, taking charge of a tannery for a short time at Shinston, Harrison county. During the war he was proprietor of a hotel at Cameron, W. Va., and in 1864 came to Bellaire, purchasing what is now known as the Globe Hotel. Mr. Morris is a man eminently fitted for his

business, being a born hotel-keeper, he has improved his house in Bellaire until it is now considered one of the best hotels in eastern Ohio. In 1852 he married Caroline Bruneau, a native of Virginia. They have had two daughters: Alice L. and Mary O. Mr. and Mrs. Morris always give of their means for the advancement of any and all deserving charitable enterprises, and are among the most popular residents of Bellaire. Mr. Morris is an ardent republican, and was formerly a Whig. He is a member of the Masonic order.

One of Bellaire's best physicians and most successful citizens, is Robert W. Muhleman, M. D., who was born in Monroe county, Ohio, in 1853. His parents, Fred and Elizabeth (Zink) Muhleman, were both natives of Switzerland, from which country they emigrated to America about 1830, going direct to Monroe county, where the father engaged in farming, remaining in this business up to the time of his death in 1884. He was married in Monroe county, Ohio, in 1843. This marriage was blessed by the birth of eight children, all of whom survive the father. Mrs. Fred Muhleman still resides on the farm in Monroe county. Dr. Muhleman, the principal of this biography, received his preliminary education in the Monroe county schools, afterward attending Baldwin university, at Berea, Ohio. After attending college, he returned to his home and taught school for a number of years, during the years of 1873–4 he was superintendent of public schools at Barnesville, Monroe Co., Ohio. In the vacations he had been applying himself to the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. S. A. Muhleman, of Wheeling. In 1876 he entered the Pulte Medical college, of Cincinnati, and was graduated therefrom in 1877. The same year he began the practice of medicine in Bellaire, and has remained there since, having acquired a very large practice. In 1879, Dr. Muhleman, in company with C. C. Cratty, C. C. Kelley, H. Roemer and several others, organized the Union Glass company; in 1882, he, with D. J. Smith, S. R. Hamilton and John Shannafelt, organized the Crystal Window Glass company, of which he was made president, and he holds this position at present. He is also largely interested in the Bellaire Window Glass company, in which he holds the office of vice president. Dr. Muhleman invested very largely in Wichita, Kansas, property in the year 1877, and in this enterprise has met with the success which follows business tact and thrift. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Bellaire, being one of its most efficient members. In politics, he is a loyal democrat.

Robert E. Neal is one of the pioneer characters of Bellaire. He is a native of Belmont county, having first seen the light of day at Uniontown, Belmont county, Ohio, June 15, 1831. Mr. Neal's parents were George and Mary (Daves) Neal, both of Irish descent, and both born in Pennsylvania. George Neal was a cabinet-maker and gunsmith. He came to Ohio and located at Uniontown. Here he remained, working at his trade and bringing up his family of five children, until his demise. His wife also died, and the children are all dead, with the exception of Robert E. Neal, who is the principal of this biographical sketch. Having obtained all the schooling possible, Mr. Neal

learned the trade of tailoring, but did not work at it many years. He next gave his attention to the livery business in Bellaire, where he went in 1854. He has since remained in this business. He was united in marriage, and the union was crowned by the birth of three children: Mary, Robert F. and William, all of them survive their mother, who has passed away. Mr. Neal married a second time. He is a Mason and an ardent democrat. Mr. Neal probably has as large a trade as any man in the county. He has gained the reputation of being a man square in his dealings with everybody, and of doing everything in his power to accommodate those who give him their patronage. At all times keenly alive to his business interests, yet never overstepping the strictest bounds of honesty. He is always ready to give of his means to any deserving cause, and has supported everything that would tend to benefit the community in which he lives.

Alexander Neff is one of the best known and most prosperous farmers and stock-raisers in Belmont county. Mr. Neff is the descendant of an old and influential family. His birth occurred in Pultney township, Belmont county, Ohio, February 11th, 1848. Like most farmer's sons, he was reared on the farm, attending school in the winter and working during the summer months. His schooling was obtained in the district school known as the "Bald Knob" school-house, and at the select school at Centreville, Ohio, taught by S. H. Wallace. Mr. Neff taught school for a short time when he was nineteen years of age. His marriage to Lizzie J. Wallace, of Utica, Licking Co., Ohio, was solemnized February 27th, 1884. Mrs. Neff was born in Knox county, near Hunt's Station, Ohio. Her parents came from Ireland when very young, their parents settled in Knox county. Mr. Neff was real estate assessor in 1880, and made the decennial appraisment of lands in Pultney township. He has always been a democrat. Mr. Neff is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is clerk of the session of Coalbrook church, St. Clairsville presbytery. He has been engaged in farming and stock-raising all his life, and has made a marked success in this line, being recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of the township. Mr. Neff's parents were born in Pultney township, near Neff's Siding, on the B. & O. railroad. The mother was born April 23d, 1814, and died April 20th, 1883. The father died October 29th, 1852. Their marriage took place April 1st, 1845. Their parents came from the state of Maryland about 1801, or 1802, and settled at McMahon's Creek, in Belmont county, Ohio. They were of Scotch-Dutch-Irish descent. In religion they were Covenanters.

Andrew James Neff was born March 4, 1850, on the farm he now occupies, the son of Andrew and Jane (Alexander) Neff, natives of Ohio. His early life was spent on the farm and in acquiring an education at the common schools, he also spent one term at the select school at Bethel. His father dying in 1852, Mr. Neff and his two elder brothers, John W. and Alexander Neff, were left the entire charge of the farm and support of the family. In 1883 Andrew bought the homestead farm from the remaining heirs, and has since

that time operated it for himself. He was married in 1883 to Mary A. Brannen, daughter of Joseph and Harriet Brannen, residents of Ohio. They are the parents of two children, both living: Herbert B. and Hazel J. He never pays any attention to politics, more than to vote the democratic ticket. Both Mr. Neff and wife are members and strong supporters of the Bethel Presbyterian church.

Theodore Neff, a representative farmer of Pultney township, Belmont county, Ohio, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1857. Until twenty-eight years old he was engaged in assisting his father in farming, and obtaining an education. In 1878 he married Miss Nancy J. McKelvey, a daughter of Samuel McKelvey, a resident of Meade township. At his father's death in 1883, the home farm was left to him. Two years later he bought another farm adjoining the home farm. In 1886 he again bought another farm in Pultney township, and removed to it, where he has since resided. He is now engaged in growing fine fruits and vegetables for the markets. Mr. and Mrs. Neff are the parents of the following named children: Edna D., Jacob Harris and Carrie L., all living. Mr. Neff has paid but little attention to politics beyond the affairs of the county and township. He was elected assessor of York township on the democratic ticket, and has always been identified with all enterprise relating to schools and public roads, and is now secretary of the Enterprise Farmers' Alliance in this county. Gerge Neff, father of the subject of this mention, was born in June, 1811, in Richland township, Belmont county, Ohio. He was a son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Feeley) Neff, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively. Conrad Neff was a carpenter by trade. After leaving Maryland he settled in Pennsylania, and was married. After three years' married life his wife died, leaving two children, one boy and one girl, Henry and Hannah. Thence he moved to Ohio, where he married Miss Feeley. By his second wife he had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, five of whom survive, they are: Susan, Conrad, William, Benjamin and Jacob. Those who are deceased are: Henry, George, Mary, Peter, Thomas, Ann and Hannah. At Conrad Neff's demise the old homestead was left to his wife during her life, and on her death it was sold to the youngest son, Jacob, who still owns and resides on it. The proceeds were divided among the heirs. Besides the home property, Conrad left a large amount of land. During his lifetime he gave each son a farm, George's land being situated in York township. George Neff was married in 1840, to Miss Martha Williams, daughter of Ezra Williams, a native of the county of Cork, Ireland, but a resident at the time of Belmont county, Ohio. Ezra Williams was married to Miss Armelia Thompson, who was born in the first log cabin that was built where the city of Bridgeport now stands. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Neff, Theodore is the only living representative. The children were: Sarah Elizabeth, Ezra and Theodore. George Neff and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died December 17, 1883, and his wife passed away September 29, 1878. The Neff family

have always been one of the most respected families in the county, always being industrious, economical men; none of the name were ever known to go to law with his fellow man.

The popular and successful manager and shipping clerk of the Belmont Glass company, of Bellaire, Ohio, is Alexander Ogle. Mr. Ogle has, by unflagging energy and devotion to his employer's interests, worked his way from a general assistant around the company's works to his present responsible position. He was born in the city of Bellaire March 3, 1848, the son of Benjamin and Julia (McElycene) Ogle, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. Ogle received his schooling in the Bellaire city schools, afterward working upon the river for a short time. He was variously engaged until the secession of the southern states, at which time he became an assistant in one of the departments of the Union army, being with the Seventy-seventh Ohio regiment of volunteers. He served until the close of the war in this capacity, being too young to enlist as a regular soldier. Mr. Ogle was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and also at Pittsburgh Landing, and participated in several other important engagements. After the war he returned to Bellaire, and when the erection of the works of the Belmont Glass company began he entered the employ of that company, and has remained with them up to this time. Catherine Lilly, of this city, became his wife in July, 1870, and has borne him three children: Bertha M., Ora O. and Alexander F. Mrs. Ogle and her daughters are members of the Christian church, of which they are active communicants. Mr. Ogle is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He espouses the principles incorporated in the platform of the republican party, and has ever been an active and faithful follower of this organization. Mr. Ogle has gained many friends in his business and social career, and is held in the highest esteem by the people who know him best. A man of much force of character and of strict integrity.

Benjamin F. Ogle was born in February 28, 1822, in Mead township, Belmont county, Ohio, and was a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Fletcher) Ogle, natives of Virginia and New Jersey, respectively. His early life was spent at home acquiring an education from the limited resources at that time at command, and in assisting his foster parents on the farm. At about the age of fourteen, becoming tired of the quiet and disagreeable life led here, he ran away and from that time forth carved his way alone. From here he worked at different occupations until about 1836, when he engaged in boating on the Ohio, from the source to its mouth and on many of its tributaries. Here he worked at many different phases of steam-boat life until finally having by industry, patience and perseverance, acquired a knowledge of the channels of the stream over which he had been boating, he was employed as pilot on the Ohio, between Pittsburgh and Louisville, in 1839. His life as pilot was begun in a very humble way, but by the industry and perseverance which have always marked his career he soon rose in his profession until in or about 1849, when he was considered one of the best pilots on the Ohio, and from that time until



W. L. Foorman

the time of his retirement held many places of trust and great responsibility. On the breaking out of the war Mr. Ogle was engaged on the steamer "Unis," between Pittsburgh and Louisville, under Capt. J. McClure, of Wheeling, but after the outbreak was, by reason of his knowledge of the river channels, made a government pilot, and while here in this position saw many important engagements and had many narrow escapes. He was engaged in piloting dispatch-boats, gunboats, transports, etc., and necessarily saw much fighting. He was from the opening to the close of the war engaged in the government service, and some of the more important engagements in which he participated were, Fort Donnelson, Pittsburgh Landing, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, and many smaller engagements. At the close of the war Mr. Ogle again returned to the service of the different steam companies operating on the Ohio. In 1885, having been for many years in the boat service and having acquired a small competency, Mr. Ogle retired from active life and now resides in Bellaire, Ohio, with his wife and son. Mr. Ogle was married in May, 1845, to Miss Julia McElvaine, a daughter of James McElvaine and Mary (Vinzandt) a descendant of Scotland, but a native and resident of Pennsylvania, and a farmer of Lawrence county. They are the parents of three daughters and two sons, all of whom are still living: Cordelia A., now Mrs. Hibbard, of Barnesville; Alexander C., married and living in Bellaire; Mary A., now Mrs. Mary Lille, of Bellaire; Ella V., now Mrs. Shoemacher, of Massilon, Ohio; Theodore D., still un-married and resides at home with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Ogle are members of the Disciple church of Bellaire, and are strong workers for its interests. Benjamin Ogle, Sr., was born in the east, and at the time of his death was engaged on the Ohio in flat-boating, and on one of these trips met his death. His death occurred some three or four months previous to the birth of his son, and after the birth of the son he, the son, was bound out to a farmer residing near them, and it is a praiseworthy thing to notice that Benjamin Ogle, Jr., has risen from what we term poverty and obscurity to a position of independence and respectability, solely through his own exertions. After the father's death the mother re-married, and thus severed her connection with the Ogle family. The ancestry of the family dates back many years, but owing to limited ways can not be accurately followed. The grandfather was the man who, with a relative, settled at Dillie's Bottom, in Mead township, and the present family are direct descendants of Gov. Ogle, who reigned over the extensive territory of Maryland, in 1735, and many years ago the family was one of the most prominent in America. Another was governor of Delaware in 1750, both of whom secured their commissions from King George of England.

Christian L. Poorman was born at Mechanicsburg, Penn., October 28, 1825. His grandparents came from Switzerland. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. His father, Christian Poorman, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane. He removed with his parents in 1834, to Columbiana county, Ohio, and afterward to Pittsburgh, Penn. He learned

the carpenter's trade with his father, and worked at cabinet-making from 1845 to 1848, in Allegheny City. He came to Belmont county in 1850. He was educated at the public schools, and at night schools while working at the trade. He was elected justice of the peace in 1854, and auditor of Belmont county in 1858, and was re-elected in 1860. He recruited a company for the Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry in 1861, and served as its captain until July, 1862, when he was detailed by Governor Todd to recruit for the Ninety-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, and was appointed lieutenant colonel when organized, and after the death of Col. George Webster, killed at Perrysville, in command of the brigade, was made colonel of the regiment which he had commanded in the battle of Perrysville, where every other field officer in the brigade, and thirty-eight soldiers of the regiment were killed, and 100 soldiers of the regiment were wounded. Served with the regiment until it was reduced to less than 200 men for duty. After returning to St. Clairsville he edited the Belmont *Chronicle*, which he had purchased in 1860, and having studied law, graduated at the Cincinnati law school, and was admitted to the practice of law in the supreme court of the state, and practiced with marked success for two years, but preferred newspaper work to the practice of the law. In 1870 he removed to Bellaire, and organized the Bellaire Implement & Machine works, which, for want of sufficient capital, and because of the great depression in business after the panic of 1873, failed a few years later. In 1878 he commenced the publication of the Bellaire *Tribune*, as a weekly paper. He started the *Evening Tribune* in 1880, as a daily, and enlarged both since, making the former a semi-weekly, both of which are running successfully. He was elected to the house of representatives of the general assembly of the state in 1885, and was re-elected in 1887, serving the first time as chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, which investigated the Cincinnati election frauds, and in the second term as a leading member of the financial committee.

William M. Reed, one of the most successful boot and shoe dealers, and one of the well-known citizens of Bellaire, was born in county Derry, Ireland, in 1835. He is the son of John and Mary Reed, both natives of Ireland. John Reed was an expert engineer. Coming to this country in 1845, he located at Pittsburgh, Penn., remaining there until his death in 1868. His death was caused by a fall while helping to save the property of the company for which he was working. He left seven children, five of them still living. William Reed was educated in the Pittsburgh schools, and then began working in a rolling mill, having worked at the trade of a nailer while so employed. In 1868 he went to Steubenville, Ohio, remaining there four years. While in Steubenville, Mr. Reed bought some stock in the Bellaire Nail works, and soon after coming to Bellaire, he commenced work for that company. He married Josephine Krouskope in 1860, having had twelve children by her, nine of the children are still living. Both Mr. and Mrs. Reed are members of the Second Presbyterian church, of Bellaire, he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the

K. of P. In 1888 Mr. Reed opened a small boot and shoe store on Gravel Hill, but in 1890 he moved his business to his present location in the business part of Bellaire. For eight years he has been a member of the city council, and for some time was president of that body. He is a republican. Since coming to Bellaire, Mr. Reed has not only made a marked business success, but he has also become very popular with his fellow-citizens, having commanded their respect and esteem by sterling integrity and a strict observance of the laws which should govern the dealings of man and man. He is regarded as one of the substantial men of the city, having given his aid at all times to every public improvement which in his judgment would benefit the community.

One of the leading grocers and politicians of Bellaire, is Jacob Rietz, a native of Germany, having been born in Bavaria, in 1841. His parents were Jacob and Margaret Rietz. The father was a farmer and lived in Germany until 1846, when he emigrated to the United States. They took up their abode in Washington county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm. For a number of years Jacob, Sr., was engaged in the lumber trade on the Muskingum river, having met with success in his enterprises he is now living a life of retirement, having raised five children who are now living and blessing the parents who gave them life. Jacob Rietz, of Bellaire, is the son of the above named. After obtaining a fair schooling in Washington county, he assisted his father in the lumber business until he was about twenty-five years old, he then spent some years in boating and various other occupations, and in 1875, came to Bellaire, entering the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, as a machinist. He remained with them for two years, and in 1877, opened a small grocery store on the lot where he now conducts one of the largest trades in the city. Miss Caroline Schromm, of Lowell, Ohio, became his wife in 1868, and has borne him four children: Albert J., Nora, William H. and Clarence E., all are living but the last named, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Rietz are communicants of the German Reform church, and the former is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Always having taken a patriotic interest in politics, Mr. Rietz was placed in the city council by the democratic party in 1888, and has conducted himself to his own credit and the benefit of the city. Mr. Rietz has been very successful in business and is one of the substantial men of Bellaire, taking much interest in anything which promises to be of aid to the municipality. He was one of the original stockholders of the Dollar Savings bank of Bellaire.

Albert D. Rodefer, senior member of the firm of Rodefer Brothers, glass manufacturers, of Bellaire, Ohio, was born in the city of Bellaire in 1841, the son of John and Mary (Horn) Rodefer. John Rodefer was the son of John Rodefer, Sr., a native of Ohio. In 1796 John Rodefer, Sr., came to Wheeling, W. Va., and engaged in his trade of a blacksmith. Soon after coming to Wheeling he was married to Miss Barbara Bennett, daughter of Capt. John Bennett, the famous Indian scout and trailer. After his marriage he moved on to a farm

on Wheeling creek, where he was engaged in farming and distilling until about the year 1833. Having purchased a tract of 133 acres of land which now constitutes the very center of the city of Bellaire, he lived there until he disposed of it in 1853, he then moved to what is now known as Pultney Bottoms, and lived there until his death, which occurred about the year 1858. He died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, and his wife died the following year, having reached her eighty-sixth year. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom are now dead with the exception of two. John Rodefer, Jr., was born June 16, 1810. His early life was passed on a farm in Virginia, where he was also interested in river transportion, making several trips to New Orleans. In 1833 he came into Ohio, where he died February 7, 1888. His wife was Mary, the daughter of S. L. Horn, who was of a roving spirit, having been born in Maine, he made the, then perilous, trip to Ohio at an early date. He was under Commodore Perry in his great battles on the lakes, and finally met his end in Missouri. The marriage ceremony of John Rodefer and Mary Horn was solemnized in 1840, to whom seven children were born, five of these children still survive the mother, who died in 1885. Albert D. Rodefer attended the schools of his native city, finishing his schooling in the commercial college of Wheeling. When twenty-two years old he went west and entered the employ of the Western Fur company, being occupied in boating on the Missouri river. During the winter months he was engaged in teaming across the prairies for the same company. For some time Mr. Rodefer carried the money for paying the soldiers at the forts along the Missouri river, very often carrying large sums of money through a country where his life would not have been worth a moment's purchase had it been known that he had money on his person. In 1873 he returned to his native state and the following year entered the employ of the National Glass company, as shipping clerk, and remained with them until they suspended business in 1876. In the following year in company with his brothers, Thornton A. and John F., Mr. Rodefer purchased the business, which has since been operated under the name of the National Glass works, he being the general manager of the same. By his marriage to Margaret Cochrane, a resident of Belmont county, Mr. Rodefer had three children, Lillie J., now living in San Francisco, wife of R. Hall; Kate C., and one that died in its infancy. Mrs. Rodefer died in May, 1866. Mr. Rodefer married for his second wife Rebecca McElroy, by whom he has had three children: Lucy H., Mary M. and Albert E., now dead. Mrs. Rodefer is a member of the Christian church, in which society she is an active worker. Few men have had a more varied experience in life, and few men have held themselves above the temptations of a business career more successfully than has Albert D. Rodefer. He is one of the most influential and most highly esteemed men of Bellaire. He is a democrat, believing firmly in the principles and platform of that organization.

Andrew Roeder, one of Bellaire's most prominent and prosperous citizens, is one of twelve children born to Henry and Louisa (Loeffert)

Roeder. The parents were natives of Germany, and came to this country in 1853, bringing their family with them. The father was a farmer in his native land, and when he arrived in the United States, he locared in Baltimore, Md. In 1858, he came to Bellaire, Ohio, and made his home with his children, who resided there, his death occurring in 1863, his wife followed him to the grave in 1880. Andrew Roeder was born in Kreis Schüechtern, Province Hessen, Germany, in 1833, coming to America when sixteen years old. His education was received in the schools of his native land. Going at once to Baltimore, he there learned the cooper's trade, working at it until 1868. In 1857, Mr. Roeder came to Bellaire and entered the employ of the B. & O. railroad, as a cooper. In 1868, he accepted a position as state policeman on the B. & O. railroad, which he held until 1885. He was then elected justice of the peace, an office that he still holds. Mr. Roeder and son, have also become interested in the insurance business, and now carry on one of the largest agencies in the county. He married Catharine Menges, in 1854. Mrs. Roeder was a native of the city of Baltimore, Md. Eleven children are the fruit of this union: Catharine, Gust, Maggie, Charles and Minnie, are living, the others died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Roeder are members of the German Reform church, and are very prominent members of the best circles of Bellaire. Mr. Roeder is a Mason, and a member of the U. A. of D. He has always been actively engaged in politics, being very prominently identified with the republican party of Belmont county. He was the first man elected to the office of constable in Pultney township by that party, and has served the public in various offices of trust and responsibility for twenty-five years. Mr. Roeder is quite largely interested in the Etna Manufacturing company, and is also a stockholder in the Bellaire Savings bank. A public spirited, progressive man.

Nathan H. Rowles was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1828, the son of Azariah and Sarah (Henderickson) Rowles, both natives of Maryland. Azariah was the son of Hezekiah Rowles, who was also a native of Maryland. The family can easily be traced back to the landing of William Penn, and it is found to have been one of the supporters of that famous man's creed. Hezekiah was the father of three sons, two of whom came to Ohio, one of them settling in Harrison county, and the other, the father of Nathan, locating in Belmont county. Azariah was born in the year 1792. His early life was passed in Maryland, where he learned the cooper's trade at an early age. He followed his trade the greater part of his life, and was a patriot and a man of much power. He served his country during the war of 1812, and twelve years later came to Ohio, settling in Colerain township, Belmont county. Here he died in 1846. His marriage took place in Maryland about the year 1819, and resulted in the birth of nine children, five sons and four daughters. Six of these children still survive. The mother joined her husband in the eternal sleep in the year 1858. Nathan H. Rowles did not obtain a very extended education as he was obliged to begin work when fifteen years old. At this time he began to learn the blacksmith trade, which he has followed almost

continuously since. Mr. Rowles owned a blacksmith shop in Bellaire from 1854 to 1858, having settled there at the former date. In 1858 he, in company with T. Garrett, established a general merchandise store, which he operated until 1860, when he returned to his trade. November 12, 1850, Mary S. Garrett, sister of Capt. T. Garrett, became his wife. A family of five children have grown up about him, and are all still living to call him blessed. Mr. and Mrs. Rowles are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1864 Mr. Rowles answered his country's call and enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio regiment, becoming captain of his company. He fought gallantly in the battles of Snickersford, Winchester and several others of equal moment. From 1874 to 1876 Capt. Rowles served the city as city marshal, doing effective work; he is a republican. Of such men as this the true free land is composed. The backbone of any country is formed by the men who fill its trades and who till its soil.

John W. Sanders was the pioneer window glass manufacturer of Bellaire. He was born in Waynesburg, Penn., in January, 1839, the son of Malthers M. and Mary (Jackson) Sanders, both of Pennsylvania. The father was a tailor, and lived in many places in the Ohio valley, being for a number of years engaged in business in Bellaire. He is now a resident of Grand Island, Neb. Dr. Sanders, of Grand Island, Neb., is the only child who survives out of the six children which were born to him. The wife died in July, 1887. John was the recipient of a common school education, having attended the schools of Jefferson county, Ohio, his parents having moved to that county when he was quite young. At seventeen years of age he went into business with his uncle, John Jackson, at Clarington, Ohio, where he remained for several years. He then began business for himself in company with James Messerly, going into the general merchandise trade. In the fall of 1866 he disposed of his interest in the business, and the following year Mr. Sanders came to Wheeling and entered the dry goods trade with H. Brues. In 1872 he moved to Bellaire and, with Stephen Sheets, organized a stock company for the purpose of manufacturing window glass. The concern was known as the Bellaire Window Glass company, of which he was made secretary. Serving in this capacity for some years, he was subsequently elected president, and acted as general manager and president of the company up to the time of his death, which occurred March 28, 1884. While in Wheeling he was united in marriage to M. Alma Surgison, daughter of Dr. J. W. Surgison, who for many years was a prominent dentist in Wheeling. He died in 1881. He was formerly a resident of Westchester, Penn., and came to Wheeling in 1865. He was the father of five children, four of them still living. His wife died in 1866. The marriage of Mr. Sanders took place in 1870, and was blessed by the birth of six children, all of whom survive him. The children are: Edward W., Annie B., Mary A., James M., John W. and Helen V. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Wheeling.

and he was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Sanders was for some time a member of the Bellaire city council, being a representative of the republican party in that body. A man who started almost empty-handed in life, yet one who made a success, and died possessed of a fortune, and what is better, possessed of the hearts of his friends and the respect of the community in which he had lived.

One of the pioneers of Belmont county, and one of its leading benefactors, is Charles W. Satterfield, who was born in Morton county, W. Va. Having acquired a fair education, Mr. Satterfield first became a clerk in a general merchandise store, afterward becoming an extensive shipper of produce, his market being in the east. He was for some years an express messenger on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He came to Bellaire, and was engaged on the B. & O. R. R. company's bridge at Bellaire, which was then in the course of construction. In his young days Mr. Satterfield learned the carpenter's trade, and since his coming to this city, has followed the contracting and building industry. He was married to Sarah Amos, a native of West Virginia. Four sons and eight daughters, four of them now deceased, are the fruit of this marriage. His three sons, Erastus F., William S. and Joseph M., are now conducting an extensive business in Bellaire, under the firm name of J. M. Satterfield & Co. J. M. Satterfield was for a number of years in the employ of the Baron Hardware company, and in 1888, in connection with his brothers, succeeded to the business then carried on by the Ohio firm. William D. was born in 1858. His early life was passed in West Virginia, where, when but twelve years of age, he began to work in an iron mill, subsequently having been in the employ of the Bellaire Nail works for over thirteen years. He came to Bellaire in October, 1883, and was taken into the employ of the Spaulding Iron company, at Brilliant, Ohio, being a stockholder and director in the same. Remaining with them until January 30, 1890, Mr. Satterfield at that time returned to Bellaire and gave his full attention to the business in that city. He was married in October, 1888, to Hallie Gloson, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Satterfield are communicants of the Presbyterian church, of Brilliant, Ohio. He is also a member of the K. of P., and is also a loyal republican.

Peter Sellars was a native of eastern Virginia, where he was born in 1813, in Rockingham county. He was a carpenter. Coming to Wheeling in 1838, he worked at his trade there for some time, then opened a repair shop for clock and watches. He moved his business to Bellaire in 1867, and lived there until his death in 1885. In 1837 he married Nancy E. Colter, a native of Belmont county, Ohio, by whom he had seven children; his wife and four children are still living, the mother having reached the ripe age of seventy-two years. James W. Sellars, son of Peter, one of the oldest photographers of Belmont county, and the subject of this sketch, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1840, where he attended school for some time, after which he spent some years as pressman in the *Gazette* office in that city. The paper was then under the management of James A. Bingham. After leaving

the *Gazette*, Mr. Sellars was for several years an employe in a rolling mill. Spending some years in travel he, in 1860, began to study the art of photography under Charles Griffen, of Wheeling. Mr. Sellars first began business for himself at Wheeling, but soon came to Bellaire, and has since resided in this city. Maggie E. Giffen became his wife in 1863, and the marriage has resulted in the birth of five children: Laura B., Annie E., Daisy M., James H. and Edith E. Daisy and Edith are deceased. Mrs. Sellars is a native of Belmont county. Both she and her husband are members of the Disciples Church, of Bellaire. Annie E. is now the wife of Louis Battell, secretary of the Goblet works, of Finley, Ohio. Mr. Sellars is identified with the republican party, although only as a voter of that ticket, as he has never cared to connect himself actively with politics. He has made a success of his business, being one of the best artists in the Ohio valley, and commands the respect of the people of the community.

John B. Shannafelt is one of the largest railroad contractors in the state of Ohio. His home is at Bellaire, Belmont county, Ohio. Mr. Shannafelt was born near Nugers Town, Md., in the year 1812. His parents were Henry and Sarah Shannafelt, both natives of Germany. The father was a farmer in Germany, and came to this country about the year 1807, locating in Washington county, Md., where he purchased a tract of land, remaining there until his death in 1815. He was the father of two children: William F., who became the superintendent of the Cumberland & Mount Savage railroad, meeting his death while in the discharge of his duties overseeing the task of replacing a derailed engine on the track, and John B., the subject of this biography. The mother died in 1817. John was unable to attend school in his boyhood and all the education that he acquired has been gained by dint of hard work and associating with others who have had more advantages in that line. When but a small boy he was employed on the Government Water-Works at Washington, D. C. He removed to Elliott's Mills, Md., and began working in taking out granite rock for the road-bed on the Baltimore road, which has since become the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He was employed in running a horse car from Frederick City to Baletown, a distance of sixty-four miles, when locomotives were as yet unknown. He continued in the employ of the Baltimore road until 1852, when he became a railroad contractor. In 1840, he went into the southern states and took large contracts for the building of roads in those states. He has built roads in seventeen different states of the Union. In 1854 he came to Bellaire, at which time he was engaged in building the Central Ohio railroad. Mr. Shannafelt afterward moved his family to Peltsburg in 1857, and began the construction of the C. & P. railway. When the war broke out he enlisted in the First Virginia artillery, serving with them until 1865. He was in seventeen hard fought battles, and participated in twenty-six skirmishes. He was severely wounded in the battle of Freeman's Ford while trying to save his captain's life, he was also wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. After the close of the war he returned

home and resumed his business, and has since continued in it with increasing success. January 15, 1849, he was married to Frances Keller, who was a resident of Frederick City, Md. Nine children have come of this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Shannafelt are both earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Shannafelt is a republican, and has filled several important offices, and was a member of the equalizing board of the state of Ohio. A man who has made a marked success of his life, both financially and as a citizen of good repute.

David J. Smith, secretary of the Union Window Glass company, of Bellaire, is the son of Hon. David Smith, who was one of the early and leading citizens of Columbus, Ohio, and who was widely and favorably known in his day throughout the state of Ohio as an able editor and a wise jurist. Mr. Smith was born in Columbus, in 1829, and lived in that vicinity during his boyhood days, receiving the education usually gotten in the public schools of Ohio. In early manhood he came to Wheeling, W. Va., which place was his home, with one or two short intervals, till 1867. In 1852, he was married to Miss Martha M. Gorrell. Mrs. Smith died in 1877, leaving two children, Mary E. and William B., both of whom now live in Bellaire. In 1867, Mr. Smith, with others, organized the Bellaire Nail Works company, and located it at Bellaire. On its organization, he was elected secretary of the company, which position he filled for some six or seven years. As this company has grown into one among the very large concerns of the Ohio valley, Mr. Smith feels a pride in the fact that he and his comrades who were in it during its infancy and weakness, planted seed that has grown so famously. After leaving the Bellaire Nail works, Mr. Smith engaged in the lumber trade. This he continued for several years, when he formed a copartnership with Julius Armstrong, under the firm name of Armstrong & Smith; this firm operated a planing-mlll, and dealt in lumber, and continued until August, 1880, when their mill was burned. They then sold out their yard stock and quit the business. In 1883, he, in connection with others, got up the Crystal Window Glass company. On its organization, he was elected secretary, which position he held for a little more than a year. Since that time he has been engaged in the window glass business, at the Enterprise and Union Glass company's works. As will be seen from the foregoing, Mr. Smith has been identified with many of Bellaire's most extensive manufacturing establishments, and has been one who—as far as his ability permitted—has helped to build up Bellaire to the fair position she now occupies. Mr. Smith is an ardent republican, being one of the 800 men in Virginia, who voted for Lincoln in 1860, and he still believes in that grand old party.

One of Bellaire's most prominent attorneys and citizens is Joseph B. Smith. Mr. Smith was born in Columbiana county, March 29, 1826. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Columbiana county. He afterward taught school for some years, the first school that he taught being in Clearfield county, Penn., near the spot where William Penn placed the boundary line of his purchase from the

Indians. Mr. Smith first began the study of the law in 1849, under Judge Clark, of New Lisbon, Ohio, with whom he remained for two years, he then taught school for one year in Kentucky, after which, in 1851, he was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati. He first began the practice of his profession in Columbiana county, at Hanoverton, where he remained for some six years, he then went to Brown county, Kan., and was elected from the fourth district to the state senate. In the following year he returned to Ohio, coming to Bellaire soon after his return, and began the practice of the law in Belmont county. In the past he has been an active worker in the ranks of the republican party, having run on that ticket for prosecuting attorney. Although still loyal he has retired from aggressive political work. In 1850 Eliza R. Preston became his wife. Mrs. Smith was also a native of Columbiana county. Four children were born to them: Hartwell S., Willie L., Ulysses J. and Ledria M. Mrs. Smith died in July, 1883, and Mr. Smith was again married in 1884 to Mrs. H. A. Watson, daughter of John H. Heaton, of St. Clairsville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are active members of the Presbyterian church. Few men make more of a success in the practice of the law than Mr. Smith, his services are in demand in several of the largest cities of the state, and he is looked upon as one of the most eminent lawyers of the Belmont county bar. P. W. and Sarah (Trotter) Smith were the parents of the above. The father was a native of Ireland, and the mother of Pennsylvania. P. W. was the son of Robert Smith. He was the father of ten children, all dead but one. P. W. Smith was three years old when he came to the United States. He was educated in Pennsylvania, and afterward went to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he taught school. Robert came to this country in 1790, locating in Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1812, when he moved to Columbiana county, remaining there until his death in 1854. P. W. Smith spent the last years of his life on a farm. November, 1823, he was married. He was the father of eight children, five of them living. The oldest son is Gen. R. W. Smith, of Chicago. The mother died February 22, 1875, and the father October 12, 1875. His sister, Sarah W., has since died in Iowa, and his brothers, John C. and James T., in California.

George W. Walters, senior partner of the hardware firm of George Walters & Co., is a son of George and Isabella (Little) Walters, the former one of the partners of the Wheeling Wagon & Carriage company, and was born November 11, 1849. Until about the age of fifteen he remained at home, acquiring an education, spending about three years at Harding's Business college. About the age of fifteen he entered on his mercantile life in Wheeling, first with Ott, Son & Co., as shipping clerk, then as book-keeper, and finally as traveling salesman. He remained with this firm until the latter part of 1871, when he, with S. O. Cummins, formed the firm of Cummins & Walters, hardware dealers, in Bellaire, and with him he remained until January 1, 1883. He and his brother, Charles Walters, then formed the firm of George Walters & Co., hardware dealers, first lo-

cating in the Gorby building, continuing here for three years, when they purchased a building of J. H. Grafton, and after enlarging the same commenced business at that place, where they have since remained. He was married in 1874 to Miss Minnie Wilson, a daughter of Thomas Wilson, of Centreville, Ohio. By her he has one son, Charles W., born in 1876. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Bellaire, and a member of the Knights of Honor. Both he and wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church, of Bellaire, Ohio. He has paid some attention to home politics, serving the city as councilman. He was elected as trustee of the Bellaire water works in 1887, and his term expiring in 1890, he was re-elected for three more years. During all his service as chairman, Mr. Walters' management has caused $5,000 debt to be paid. He is one of the directors of the Enterprise Window Glass company and Bellaire Glass works, besides owning some real estate in different parts of the city. He has always been successful in all his dealings, and is one of the pushing, enterprising men who has helped make Bellaire what she is.

Levi Wells was a Pennsylvanian who came to Ohio in the year 1822, locating in the vicinity of Mt. Pleasant, on Short creek. Here he began working at his trade of a blacksmith, having learned his trade of his father. As far back as the family can be traced they are found to have been blacksmiths, this useful trade being handed down from father to son. Levi was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was severely wounded during one of its fierce conflicts. He remained at Mt. Pleasant until 1840, when he sold his business to his oldest son, and removed to the neighborhood of St. Clairsville, where he died in 1860. Of thirteen children, five of them still survive him. Henry Wells, his son, was born in 1814, and came with his father to Ohio. As soon as he was old enough he began working at his father's forge, following the trade until 1859. He purchased his father's business and conducted it for two years; he then removed to Bridgeport, Ohio, in 1857, operating a shop there until 1859, at the expiration of this period he entered the stove business at Martin's Ferry, which was conducted by his brothers. He took charge of these works until 1862, when he began filling government contracts for hay and grain, continuing in this until 1865. Moving back to Martin's Ferry he again assumed control of the stove works, keeping this position until 1874. His death occurred January 4, 1889. Mr. Wells married Margaret McConahey in 1845. She bore him three children, dying in 1853, three weeks after the birth of her son, Thompson W. Wells, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Wells was an active worker in the Presbyterian church, having been one of the founders of the church of that denomination in Bridgeport, and was one of the first elders. Thompson W. Wells, M. D., was born in Bridgeport, Belmont Co., Ohio, February 9, 1853. His education was obtained in the Martin's Ferry public schools and was finished in the Franklin college, in Harrison county, Ohio. After leaving college Dr. Wells began to study medicine with Dr. R. F. Turner, of Wheeling, in 1872, remaining with him one year. He then entered a medical college of Philadelphia, Penn., and also

studied at the same time with Dr. McFarland, of that city. He was graduated with honor March 10, 1875, and began the practice of his profession at Bearsville, Monroe Co., Ohio, where he remained for ten years. In 1886 Dr. Wells came to Bellaire, where he now resides and practices. Esebell Smith became his wife in 1874, and has borne him four children: Ellen E., Mabel T., Malcom M. and Palma, all living. Mrs. Wells is a native of Belmont county. Dr. Wells is a Mason, and, although he has never taken any active part in politics, he is a firm supporter of the republican party. Dr. Wells is considered one of the first physicians in Belmont county, and has met with much success in his treatment of the physical ills of humanity.

Harry G. Wilson, the popular and efficient superintendent of the Bellaire Water works, and a prominent citizen, was born in 1849 in Belmont county, Ohio. His parents were John and Sarah (Pryor) Wilson, both of Maryland. John was the son of William Wilson, who came from England to this country at a very early date, locating near Baltimore, Md., and afterward coming to Belmont county, where he was engaged in farming until his death in 1855. John migrated to Ohio with his parents, and after obtaining some schooling he turned his attention to tilling the soil, and followed this occupation up to the time of his demise in 1854, meeting his death while returning home from the mill, by a tree falling upon him. The mother died in 1865, had eleven children, nine of them still surviving their parents. Four of the sons were soldiers in the Union army during the war of the rebellion, and they brought much credit to the family name, fighting valiantly and with distinction. Harry Wilson was educated in the Belmont county schools, and then worked in a photograph gallery for some time. Having acquired the mysteries of this art he went to Missouri, when but eighteen years of age, engaging in photography there. Returning to Belmont county, Mr. Wilson entered the employ of George D. Callan, as a clerk in his grocery store. He remained in the latter situation for two years, and he then became a clerk for A. Richardson, and afterward worked for Long & Swayer as book-keeper. In 1873 he was elected secretary of the city water works, and still holds that position, also that of superintendent. Mr. Wilson married Mary J. Coulter, of Belmont county, in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are earnest members of the Presbyterian church. His political faith is founded upon the principles of the democratic party. Although Superintendent Wilson came to Bellaire a poor, unknown lad, yet, by strict integrity and faithfulness to whatever has been intrusted to him, he has risen to be the incumbent of one of the most important and honorable offices in the gift of the city, and commands the respect and esteem of the community at large.

James Wilson, president of the Bellaire Nail company, and one of the most prominent and useful citizens of Bellaire, was born in Ireland, county Antrim, in 1820. He is the son of John and Jane Wilson, the father was a farmer in Ireland, following this occupation until his death, which occurred in 1860. He was the father of ten children, seven of whom are still living, six of them in Ireland. James re-

ceived only a limited education before coming to this country. He worked on a farm until his emigration to the United States in 1841. He came direct to Belmont county, Ohio, making his home with Alexander Branum, who resided near Bridgeport. During the seven years he remained with Mr. Branum he learned the carpenter's trade. He continued working at his trade for about twenty years, the greater portion of which time was spent in Wheeling, W. Va. Upon the outbreak of the rebellion, Mr. Wilson enlisted in Company D, First Virginia infantry, for three years, or until the war should close. He was soon made a first lieutenant and participated in the battles of Slaughter Mountain, the second battle of Bull Run, and several other important engagements. He remained with the regiment until 1863, when he resigned and returned home. After returning to Wheeling he entered the employ of Joseph Bell & Co., who were in the foundry business, he remained with them for four years, at the expiration of which time the Bellaire Nail company was organized, with the following officers: B. R. Cowan, president; D. J. Smith, secretary, and James Wilson, traveling agent. Mr. Wilson held this position until 1887, when he was elected to the office of president. The company when first started had but twenty-five machines. A blast furnace was added and in 1884 a steel department was established, by the erection of a steel plant. It is now one of the largest industries in the Ohio valley, and its success is due in great part to the wise efforts of James Wilson. Mr. Wilson changed his residence from Wheeling to Bellaire when he became connected with the nail company, and has since resided there. In 1847 he was married to Miss Thoburn, a resident of Belmont county. One child is the issue of this marriage, she is now the wife of Prof. Nelson, of Delaware, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Wilson has always been prominently identified with politics, having been one of the organizers of the republican party in the state of West Virginia. He was a delegate to the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for president of the United States.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Dr. John Alexander, a veteran physician, who has practiced medicine at St. Clairsville during half a century, is still an active and honored member of this professon. He was born near Belfast, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent. At the age of nineteen years he left his native land, and came to the United States, landing at Baltimore. He was first employed as a teacher in country schools, and then, in the course of extensive travels, came to St. Clairsville, where he became acquainted with Dr. Carroll, of that city. The doctor, noticing that the young man was very studious, loaned him his books, and finally directed his efforts to the study of medicine, in which the young student was soon deeply interested. This early love of books has never left him, for the veteran doctor has one of the finest libraries in the county, and his table is always amply supplied with the current medi-

cal literature. In this way he remains abreast of his profession with all its wonderful advancement in his half-century of practice. Young Alexander studied his profession also in the Medical college of Ohio, teaching meanwhile at intervals, to obtain the needful means. In 1832 he embarked in the practice at Flushing, and in the autumn of 1839 he made his home at St. Clairsville. His practice in those days was of an arduous character, partaking much more of dangerous and devoted service, irrespective of remuneration, than is known in present times. His calls came from all parts of the wild and extensive country, and to reach the suffering he was compelled to ford streams at day or night, travel unfrequented and dangerous roads, and often risk his life. By the falling of his horse and other causes, his legs and arms were broken on seven different occasions while he was making professional visits. His self treatment on one occasion of the kind illustrated his remarkable courage and skill as a surgeon. His fractured bones having been united improperly by the physician who had been called to his assistance, he requested the former to re-break the limb and perform the operation anew, and upon the refusal of that person, he called on his friends for the necessary appliances, and sitting up in bed, himself renewed the fracture, and set the limb in a way that insured proper recovery. Physically, his great exertions and many accidents have had their effect, but he is, nevertheless, still remarkably active, and enjoying good health, finds himself able to do much business and answer the frequent demands upon his long experience and remarkable insight into the mysteries and ailments of the human frame. It is pleasant to note that the doctor's practice, besides being extensive, has also been lucrative, and that the gratitude of the people of the county has followed him through his entire career. For over thirty years he has been a member of the Presbyterian church. He was wedded in 1842 to Lucy, daughter of Gen. Hoey, of Washington county, Penn.

Conrad Ault, a venerable farmer of Richland township, is a native of Washington county, Penn. He was born April 10, 1809, the son of Frederick and Mary Ault, and when he had grown to the age of twelve years, he came with his parents to Richland township, where he grew to manhood on the farm. His education was received under the disadvantages of pioneer life, but naturally intelligent and active in mind as well as body, he had become well informed on a wide range of topics, and has served his district six years as school director. He is comfortably situated on a good farm of seventy-one acres. Mr. Ault was married, in 1837, to Jane Campbell, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1809, and died in 1853. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Campbell. Seven children were born to this wife, three of whom are living: Eliza and Lucinda, twins, and Rebecca. In 1855 Mr. Ault was married to Louisa Kinney, the daughter of Marshall and Elsa Kinney. Three children were born to this union, Marion J., Neutellas and Joseph M. Mr. Ault and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Daniel Ault, of Richland township, well-known as one of the

well-to-do farmers of Belmont county, was born in that township April 10, 1820. He is the son of Philip Ault, a native of York county, Penn., who there married Elizabeth Lowe, of German descent, and in 1801, removed to Richland township. He settled upon a farm in Richland township, and there lived until his death. Daniel Ault was reared on the old homestead, and educated in the common schools. The schooling then received, however, he has supplemented by wide and varied reading, and he is now one of the well-informed men of the county. Beginning his career as a farmer without means he now has a well-improved farm of 160 acres, and a comfortable home. Among his neighbors he is influential and popular. For three years he has held the position of assessor of the township and as school director, he has served twenty years, and more. In 1844, Mr. Ault was married to Lucinda Wilkinson, daughter of William and Anna (Billingsley) Wilkinson, by whom he had three children: Elizabeth A., Addie and William E. She died, and in 1854 he was married to her sister, Ruth, who was born in 1830. They have had ten children, nine of whom are living: Mary B., wife of Charles Winans, died in 1886; Philip, Emma, Ella, Flora, Jennie May, Amfro, Daniel B., Nina R. and Henry.

Joseph Ault, a well-known farmer of Richland township, is a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Lowe) Ault, early settlers of the township. He was born in the house where he now lives in 1823, and here was reared and educated in the duties of the farm and in such educational ways as the old log school-house afforded. Though the schools of his day were primitive, he made such good use of them that he was the favorite of his school district in later years as director, and after he had served sixteen years, his neighbors elected his son, Henry H., to his place, and the latter is serving his third term. He began his career as a farmer with little, but is now comfortably situated, and he owns 133 acres of the old homestead. In politics Mr. Ault has always been a democrat. In 1851 he was married to Anna B. Wilkerson, a native of Belmont county, and a daughter of William Wilkerson. To this union five children have been born: Henry H., Louisa, Agnes, Mary and Joseph W. Mr. Ault and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

John F. Baldwin, of Loydsville, who has his home upon his handsome farm of fifty-eight acres at the south line of Loydsville, was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1830. When he was quite young his parents died, and his life in his childhood and youth was one of struggle and privation. In 1855, he was married to Mary Allison, by whom he had two children, of whom one, Andrew, is living. His second marriage occurred in 1868, to Margaret Eicher, who died in 1870, and in 1872, he was united to Priscilla White, by whom he had one child: Mary E. In 1855, Mr. Baldwin removed to Ohio, and settled in Harrison county. On August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment Ohio infantry, under Col. R. M. Lyons, and served in his command in all its engagements until he received an honorable discharge, January 7, 1865. On

May 6, 1864, during the second day's fight in the Widerness, he received a wound in his left arm, which caused its amputation, and for this injury he now receives a pension of $45 a month. His career has been an honorable one, and he has always met the call of duty. He and his wife are highly esteemed members of the Society of Friends, she belonging to the Hicksite branch, and he is a comrade of Drummond post, G. A. R., of St. Clairsville.

Henry Beam, a well-known and popular resident of Richland township, was born in that township, February 10, 1818. He is the son of Benjamin and Margaret (Taylor) Beam, the former of whom emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio with his parents at an early day in the settlement of the northwest territory. The father of Benjamin died on the way to this country. Benjamin was a prominent man, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Henry was born in a little log cabin on the farm which his brother, Washington, now occupies, and was reared there going to school in the log cabin devoted to that purpose. Growing up, he began an independent career without assistance, and by manly and industrious habits, has prospered, having now a farm of seventy-seven acres, well improved, and a comfortable home, which is still shared by his wife, who has been the partner of his life since 1854. Her maiden name was Mary J. Powell, and she was born in Belmont county, in 1830, the daughter of Levin and Mahala (Whaley) Powell. She is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Beam, but one of whom survives, John W., who was married in 1880 to Ella Bogg.

Washington Beam, of Richland township, who was born April 26, 1823, on the farm where he now lives, is one of the most industrious farmers of the county. He has a good farm of seventy-eight acres, which is well improved, and to the cultivation of his land and the duties of good citizenship he has devoted his life, never having traveled more than sixty miles from the land which was his birth place and the scene of his labors. His father, Benjamin Beam, a native of New Jersey, came to Ohio with his parents when quite young. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. He married Margaret Taylor, who became the mother of Washington Beam. In 1851 Mr. Beam was married to Amanda, daughter of John Barker, and by this union he had nine children, of whom six are living: Julia A., Margaret, Mary O., John H., Joseph and Minnie. Mrs. Beam's father was a son of John and Rachel (Jordon) Barker, and is of German descent. Her mother, Judith A., was a daughter of Joshua and Mary (Bell) Shurley, the former of whom was a son of Thomas Shurley, a native of Virginia. Judith A. Barker, who was reared in Kentucky, is still living, in her eighty-seventh year.

Solomon Bentley, a prominent citizen of Richland township, was born in St. Clairsville, in 1826. He is the son of Solomon Bentley, who was born in Jefferson county, Va., was a grandson of Solomon Bentley, the first of the three of that name, who was born in the Old Dominion, March 16, 1754, and died November 2,

1838. He was the son of William and Margaret Bentley. The wife of the first Solomon was Rebecca Wood, daughter of Joseph and Catharine Wood, and the mother of the subject of this mention was Margaret Nichol, the daughter of John and Anna Nichol. The first Solomon Bentley was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his son, the father of the subject of this sketch, served in the war of 1812 with such gallantry that he was promoted major, a title by which he was afterward known. Maj. Bentley came to St. Clairsville in or about 1804, and established a blacksmith shop, which he continued until 1829, when he bought and removed to the farm his son now occupies. He was one of the most prominent public men of the county, a leader in the whig party, and was never unsuccessful in any candidacy for office except once, when the county was strongly democratic and he made no contest. He served on the board of equalization, and held the offices of recorder, sheriff, two terms, auditor, treasurer, commissioner, and representative. He was born July 25, 1783, and died May 7, 1865. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm he now holds, and on February 12, 1850, was married to Ellen Thompson, who was born in 1826, the daughter of James and Margaret (Clark) Thompson. By this union he has had eleven children, nine of whom are living: Anna M., James T., Elizabeth E., Sarah J., Agnes B., David Ross, Samuel E., Solomon M. and Frank T. Mr. Bentley and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder. In 1870 he served as land appraiser. Mr. Bentley is a successful farmer and owns a fine farm of 163 acres.

Among the enterprising farmers of Richland township, Dunham M. Berry is highly deserving of mention. He is a native of Belmont county, born in 1828, the son of Jacob and Jane (Martin) Berry. His father was born and reared in Maryland, and came to Ohio in 1798 with his parents, John and Elizabeth (Ham) Berry, the former of whom was born in England and came to the colonies before the revolution. Three of his sons, Daniel, John and Thomas, served among the continental troops. The subject of this mention was reared in Belmont county, and since his youth has given his attention to farming. He is the owner of a fine farm of 120 acres one-half mile northwest of St. Clairsville, which is handsomely improved. In 1852, Mr. Berry was married to Martha A. Norris, who was born in Belmont county in 1832, the daughter of William and Ann (Smith) Norris. Of their twelve children, eleven are living: Anna, Alvin, Jacob and William, twins, Jane, Julia, Elizabeth, Lucy, Isaac, Thomas and Jesse.

Hiram Boroff, one of the leading business men of St. Clairsville, now retired, was born at that place in 1823. He is the son of Henry Boroff, a native of Hagerstown, Md. The latter was well educated in English and German, and then taught the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed for many years. He was married at Martin's Ferry, to Elizabeth McCarty, and in 1814 or 1815, they came to Ohio with their family, and settled at Warren, whence soon afterward, they removed to St. Clairsville. He was a partner of William Brow for a

short time, in the blacksmith shop, but soon became sole proprietor, and continued so until 1849, when he turned over the shop to his son, Hiram, who like all his four sons, had been taught blacksmithing, and made good mechanics. The father then engaged in the grocery business during the remainder of his life. Hiram, above named, received his education in the common schools, and from study at home. At the age of fourteen years, he began work as a blacksmith, and at twenty-one years of age, became one of the proprietors of the business. He was so engaged until 1849, when he contemplated joining the gold seekers who were journeying to California, but was detained by his father turning over to him the whole business, as has been stated. He followed this business twelve years, until the sickness of his brother, who was conducting the grocery, turned his attention to that trade, a half-interest in which he purchased upon his brother's recovery. They did a flourishing business until 1883, when he sold out to his brother, and has since then engaged in no branch of business, but has had his time occupied by attending to his property interests. Mr. Boroff is an enterprising and valuable citizen, and has always worked for the welfare of the town. During the construction of the St. Clairsville & Northern railroad, he was one of the main supporters of the enterprise and gave liberally of time and means to its advancement. He also was indefatigable in his efforts for the cause of his town during the conflict between Bellaire and St. Clairsville, over the location of the county seat. He is one of the most notable land holders of the county, having 459 acres of valuable land, aside from his dwelling place. His success in life has been due to his own untiring industry and business capacity, and from the honor and credit of it, no one, such is his standing in the eyes of those who knew him, has any desire to detract.

William Boyd, one of the oldest citizens of Belmont county, was born in Ireland, February 2, 1801. He remained at the home of his parents, James and Margaret (Emock) Boyd, until July 11, 1823, when he sailed from Belfast, and after an eleven weeks' voyage, landed in Maine. He then proceeded to Pittsburgh, and thence to Shepardstown, where he remained until 1825. There he was married to Margaret McFarland, a native of Ireland, who came with her father to America in 1812. After his marriage Mr. Boyd rented land for two years, and then bought fifty-eight acres of new land. This he settled on and began to clear, and by years of skillful husbandry he amassed considerable property, first adding eighty acres to his land, and finally increasing it to 240 acres. He began at the bottom of the ladder, having worked on first coming to the United States for $5 per month as a weaver. About 1839 he experienced an accident which rendered him unfit for farming. While going through a clearing one day he stopped near a log heap to cut away a small stump, when one of the logs became loosened and rolled over him, inflicting serious and permanent injuries. Barring the results of that accident, he is, despite his great age, in excellent health. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and has been a member of the session and an elder for

fifty-seven years. In politics he is a republican. Nine children were born to him and wife, of whom six are living, Andrew Mc., William, Ann Jane, Margaret, Isabel, and Catherine.

William Boyd, Jr., son of the above, is one of the progressive farmers of Belmont county. He was born in February, 1842, and was reared on the old homestead farm. He remained with his parents until he was thirty-two years old, when in 1874, he was married to Emily, daughter of Joseph and Harriet (Shahan) Brannen, both natives of Ohio. She was born in 1853. In 1862, Mr. Boyd enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served one year, when he was taken sick and honorably discharged on account of disability. He then settled on the farm where he now lives, surrounded with the comforts of life. He has a good farm of ninety-six acres, and a great variety of stock. He is well-known and influential as a citizen. By his marriage, above mentioned, Mr. Boyd has two children, Joseph B. and Hattie H. He and wife are both members of the United Presbyterian church.

George Brown, the oldest jeweler of St. Clairsville, Ohio, and one of the prominent business men of Belmont county, was born in Ireland, October 13, 1816. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father, James Brown, was a weaver by trade. In 1818 he came to the United States with his wife, whose maiden name was Jane Welch, and four children. They landed at Baltimore. From there he came to Harrison county, near New Athens, Ohio, and settled in the woods in a log cabin, which was the home of the family for several years. He then moved to New Athens, and kept a hotel for several years. Afterward he bought a house and forty acres of land adjoining the town. He died in New Athens in 1856, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His wife, who was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, died in New Athens in 1862. Of their seven children four are now living: Joseph Brown, of Flushing, Ohio; George Brown, of St. Clairsville, Ohio; Mrs. Margaret Rankin, of Farmersville, Mo., and Mrs. Sarah A. Hughes, of New Athens. George Brown received his education in the pioneer log cabin and New Athens college. In 1834 he went to Steubenville, Ohio, and learned the watch, clock and jewelry trade with Arundel Hill, where he remained until 1841. In September of 1841, he came to St. Clairsville and established the watch and jewelry business, known now as George Brown & Son, and is the most prosperous jewelry store in St. Clairsville. He was one of the organizers and has been connected with the National bank for twenty-five years, and has been its president four years. He is considered one of the solid men of the town. In 1844 Mr. Brown was married to Mary W. Sutton, who died in 1855, leaving one child, J. Ella Johnson, three children having died within one month previous. In 1856 Mr. Brown was married to S. J. Sutton. Their three living children are: J. Ella, George V. and Anna L., and one grandson, William Barkley Johnson. Mrs. Brown is a daughter of Lewis and Eleanor (McWilliams) Sutton.

Thomas Burtoft, a prominent farmer of Richland township, Belmont county, was born at West Wheeling, September 2, 1846, son of Charles and Drusilla (Walker) Burtoft. His father, a son of George Burtoft, a native of England, was born in that country in 1813, and in 1839 came to America. He lived at Bellaire a short time and then removed to West Wheeling, where he established a lime kiln which has been in operation since with slight interruption. He came to America without money or education, but by industrious application acquired both, and became a valued citizen of the county. In 1854 he removed to a farm near Wheeling, and in 1858 to the Abraham Lash farm between St. Clairsville and Bridgeport, and thence in 1862 to the farm north of St. Clairesville, where he died in 1865. His wife was born near Bedford, Penn., in 1816, and came to Ohio with her parents about 1821. Thomas Burtoft received his education in the common schools and the business college at Wheeling, and in 1864 enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Seventieth regiment Ohio volunteers, and though then hardly more than a boy served faithfully, never missing roll-call and being one of the very few of his command who were able to stack arms after the forced march from Boliver Heights through the pleasant valley of Maryland. After the war he remained at home until 1870, when he made an extended and protracted tour through the west, spending one year in Iowa, four in Texas and five in Arizona. Then returning to West Wheeling he embarked in the grocery business, at which he was engaged five years. He was also the first postmaster of the town, serving two or three years. In 1883 he was married to Caroline Kelsey, daughter of James and Mary (Boyles) Kelsey. Her father was a son of James Kelsey, Sr., who came to this country about the year 1800, and settled three miles west of Bellaire. Here Mrs. Burtoft's father was reared and given an education much above the average of those times. He was the tax collector in the days when it was customary to ride through the country and convey the collected taxes in saddlebags. He also served as a justice of the peace forty years, an office which his father held before him. He died in this county in 1885. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Burtoft they made a tour of nine months, to the Yellowstone park, and through Oregon to Glacier bay, Alaska, returning by steamer to San Francisco, and thence by Los Angeles and Galveston to New Orleans, and thence home by the river. He then purchased a beautiful place of 127 acres, upon which he has erected one of the most handsome and completely appointed dwellings in this region. Mr. Burtoft is a member of the Masonic order, of the degree of Knight Templar, and also of the I. O. O. F.

Samuel Campbell, a well-known livery man of St. Clairsville, was born in Wheeling township, July 23, 1838, the son of John and Maria L. (Irwin) Campbell. His father was born in 1806, a son of William and Mary (Smith) Campbell, the former of whom was a native of Scotland. John Campbell was reared in Belmont county, and followed the carpenter's trade until his marriage, after which he engaged in farming until his decease, which occurred in 1863. By his first mar-

riage he had one son, the subject of this mention. The mother of the latter was born in 1816, and died in 1845. In 1847 the father was married to Cynthia McCullough, and by this union had five children, three of whom are living: Sarah, W. V., and Robert M. Samuel Campbell was reared on a farm near Flushing, where he received his early education in the common schools, afterward attending Franklin college during two terms. In 1869 he was married to Isaline M. Sharp, who was born in 1839, in Wheeling township, the daughter of William and Caroline (Harrah) Sharp, and they then began house-keeping on a farm near Loydsville, which he cultivated until 1884. At that date he removed to St. Clairsville and established the livery business he has since conducted with much success. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and are highly esteemed in the community.

Robert Carlile, one of the prosperous farmers of Richland township, Belmont county, is a native of Ireland. He is the youngest of eleven children of John and Mary (Marrow) Carlile, and of these children three others, James, John and Elizabeth, survive. Robert was reared in his native land, and in 1848 he emigrated to America. Settling first at St. Clairsville, he was employed in farm work at $100 per year, and was so engaged for two and a half years. In 1851 he was married to Helen, daughter of Hugh and Mary (Martin) Marrow. Her parents were natives of Ireland, and resided there until their death. She came to America in 1847, and made her home in St. Clairsville. By this marriage there were born four children, two of whom are living: John T., who now resides with his parents, and Hugh H., who is engaged in the lumber business in Washington state. Mr. and Mrs. Carlile are both members of the Presbyterian church, and are highly respected for their good qualities of heart and mind as well as for those traits which have made their career in life one of success. When they were married they began house-keeping on rented land, and it was not until twelve years were past that they bought forty acres north of St. Clairsville. Four years later he rented a large farm on the Warnock pike, and nine years after that he sold the forty acres he first bought and purchased 192 acres where he now resides. This is land of fertile qualities, and is supposed to be underlaid by bountiful supplies of oil or gas, as there is an oil well at the distance of a mile and a half. There are also underneath it immense beds of coal.

One of the prominent citizens of Belmont county, in early times, was William Chambers, who came to the county in 1812, and settled in Richland township. He was a leading politician on the side of the democratic party, and filled several township offices, and served with credit in the legislature as representative of the county in 1835. He lived to the age of eighty-two years. He was a son of Alexander and Rachel (Mays) Chambers, who emigrated from Ireland with their family in 1798. In the next year they settled in Jefferson county, and had their home in a log cabin in the woods, about two miles east of the site of Mt. Pleasant. In the year 1800 this ancestor hired out to

chop wood at $8 a month, and at about the end of that period, finding himself in urgent need of salt, had to pay $7 for fifty-six pounds. The family there passed through all the hardships of the life of frontiersmen, having to go fifteen miles for what corn they had ground. William Chambers married Jane Vincent, a native of Ireland, and to them was born in 1825, William Chambers, who at present resides on the land his father cleared in Richland township. He was reared in this county and in 1855 was married to Adaline Anderson, who was born in 1825, on the Richland township farm of her parents, Joshua and Sarah Anderson. They have one child living, John W. Mr. Chambers and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder, and was one of the building committee for the erection of the new church at St. Clairsville. He was also a contributor toward securing the public buildings at the present county seat. He is prominent in township matters, having held several offices and served as trustee four years. His farm of 115 acres is a valuable and productive one.

Col. James F. Charlesworth, of distinguished military career, and one of the leading attorneys of Belmont county, was born in St. Clairsville, November 25, 1826, the son of Richard and Jane (Porter) Charlesworth. His father was one of the business men of the early days of the town, having removed thither from Baltimore about 1820. James F. engaged in business with his father after completing his education at Granville college in 1844, but at the outbreak of the war with Mexico, he and his younger brother, Richard W., left home, which was then at La Salle, Ill., and enlisted in Company H, First regiment mounted rifles, in the regular army. The brothers enlisted without their father's knowledge, but he, acceding to their wishes, forwarded his consent. Col. Charlesworth saw active service in Mexico, under Gen. Scott, and received a slight wound at Contreras. The colonel of his regiment performed the functions of mayor of Mexico city after the entrance of the United States troops, and the regiment was detailed for police duty there during nine months, and until after peace was declared. He then returned to La Salle, Ill., but having decided to study law, he remained there but a short time, coming then to St. Clairsville, where he began the study under Gen. Weir. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and was engaged in the practice until it was interrupted in 1854, by his election to the office of auditor of Belmont county, as which he served two years. His competitor for this position was David Allen. In 1857 he purchased the *Independent-Republican*, of St. Clairsville, which he edited and published until the outbreak of civil war called him again to the field. He raised the first three years' company for the government which was entered on the records of the state adjutant general, and of this was commissioned captain July 12, 1861. His previous military services made him at that day, when the north was deficient, comparatively, in military men, of exceptional value to the country. Going into the field, he was active in the struggle. In the fall of 1861 he received a slight wound at Allegheny Summit, Va., and on the 16th of May following

he was promoted major of his regiment. Soon afterward, June 8, 1862, he was severely wounded at the battle of Cross Keys. A minnie ball entered the abdomen about two inches to the right of the umbilical cord, and came out at the same distance from the spinal column. This wound, ordinarily fatal, caused the paralysis of the colon, but his life was fortunately spared. On July 30th, following, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and on May 18, 1863, he resigned, further service being impossible. His resignation received the following endorsement from Brig.-Gen. N. C. McLean, at the headquarters of the first division, eleventh army corps, at Brooks Station, Va., May 13, 1863: "Approved and respectfully forwarded. Whilst regretting the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Charlesworth, I approve, as I personally know him to be disabled by an honorable wound." The ball which passed through his body on the battle-field, Col. Charlesworth still possesses, it having been picked up on the spot where he fell, and the vest which shows the direction of the wound he still treasures, as a memento of honorable service. On his return home he entered upon the duties of clerk of the Belmont courts, to which he was elected while in the army by a majority of over 1,000 votes, over D. S. Adams, a worthy and popular man. In 1864 he also served as colonel of the First regiment of Belmont county militia. On the expiration of his term as clerk, he was appointed master commissioner of the court of common pleas, a position he held nine years. Among other prominent services it may be mentioned that during the troubles incident to the building of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, then called the Central Ohio, Col. Charlesworth, was at the request of Sheriff J. C. Nichols, appointed and commissioned a captain to organize the celebrated Washington Guards, which were on duty during three or four years. Also, during the famous contest between St. Clairsville and Bellaire for the county seatship, Col. Charlesworth was prominent among the advocates of St. Clairsville, and by laboring at the state capital with the legislature for several weeks, he and his associates succeeded in having the magnificent county buildings erected at their present site. He is very prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, and is now the commander of the Belmont county battalion. In the Masonic order also he is conspicuous as a member of Belmont lodge, No. 16, Chapter No. 17, and Hope commandery, No. 26, K. T. In politics he is prominent as a democrat, being a delegate to the convention which nominated James E. Campbell for governor, and vice-president of the state central committee, and a trustee of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Col. Charlesworth was married July 4, 1855, to Laura A., daughter of William Tallman, deceased.

Robert Clark, a prominent farmer of Richland township, Belmont county, was born in 1833, the son of Hugh and Deborah (Eckles) Clark. The father, a native of county Down, Ireland, was born July 4, 1802, and immigrated to America in 1821, settling in Ohio, where he remained until his death in 1846. He was married in 1827 to Miss Eckles, who was born in Pultney township in 1809, and by this union had eleven children, four of whom are living: Robert

John, Drennen and Isabella. After his marriage he came to the land which his son Robert now occupies, and this he cleared and cultivated. To purchase it he went in debt, but, by unceasing toil, paid for this original tract and added to it until he had 240 acres. But hard work broke down his constitution, and he died at the age of forty-four years. Robert Clark grew to manhood on the old homestead, and attended the log school-house of olden times, walking two miles for such education as he could there obtain in the winter season. In 1856 he was married to Nancy, daughter of William and Eliza Sissel, who was born in Steubenville in 1832. To this union six children have been born, of whom four are living: Charles F., William H., Robert E. and Laura B. Mr. Clark is the owner of 156 acres of the homestead farm, and is comfortably situated. He ranks among the leading citizens of this township.

Thomas E. Clark, contractor and builder of St. Clairsville, was born at Morristown, Ohio, in 1836. His father, John Clark, was the son of James and Hannah J. Clark, natives of Ireland, who came to America in the year 1800, and settled in Pennsylvania. James was a brave soldier of the war of 1812. John Clark was born in Pennsylvania about 1808, and when a child removed with his parents to Ohio, settling on a farm near Cadiz in Harrison county. Not long afterward they removed to within a mile of Morristown, where John Clark learned the vocation of a brick and stone mason, which he followed through the remainder of his life. He was an influential man, and served as justice of the peace several years. About 1833 he was married to Elizabeth Heed, by whom he had nine children, eight of whom are living: Thomas E., John, James A., Elizabeth, Amelia, Catherine, Sarah J. and Loretta A. The parents were members of the Baptist church. Thomas E., the eldest child, at seventeen years of age began to learn the trade of his father, and after four years' apprenticeship he went to Cincinnati, where he worked one summer. He then came to Belmont county, where, on December 9, 1859, he was married to Anna E. Smith, who was born at Uniontown, Penn., in 1835, the daughter of James and Mary Smith. Immediately after this marriage he moved with his wife to Cadiz, where they lived four years, coming then to St. Clairsville, which has since been their home. He continued to be occupied with his trade until 1876, when he assumed the management of the National Hotel at St. Clairsville, which he conducted until 1885. He then resumed contracting. Among the many buildings erected by him may be mentioned that of the bank of St. Clairsville, the school building, the infirmary, Judge Cowan's residence, Troll's business house and the Methodist Episcopal church. In the famous contest over the location of the county seat he was a tireless worker for the cause of St. Clairsville, and when the fight was decided he was appointed by the commissioners to superintend all the buildings. Under his careful and able supervision the court house, sheriff's residence and jail, with sidewalks, fence, gas and water works, were completed for $283,000, and they are admitted to be among the most economically built in the state.

For this acceptable result, Mr. Clark deserves a large share of the praise. By his marriage above mentioned, Mr. Clark has five children living: John W., Charles E., Mary, Emma and Loretta A. The wife and daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William J. Clark, of Richland township, is a son of Alexander and Eleanor (Downs) Clark, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1801, and settled in Lancaster county, Penn. They started with three children, two of whom died during their thirteen weeks' voyage to this country. In Pennsylvania, ten children were born to them. One of these children, Alexander D. Clark, who received his first schooling in a pioneer log cabin, and rose to be a doctor of divinity, was graduated at New Athens, with the first honors, in a class of twelve, which included Rev. David Craig, A. M., Edgar Cowan, LL. D., Rev. William Davidson, D. D., and Samuel Armer, M. D., LL. D., and among his fellow students were Joseph Ray, M. D., Hon. William Kennon, Sr., Hon. William Wilson Shannon, Hon. John A. Bingham, A. F. Ross, LL. D., William Lawrence, LL. D., and Rev. George C. Vincent, D. D. William J. Clark was born in Pennsylvania in 1818, and brought by his parents to the farm on which he now lives when six years old, and was there reared, and pursued his early studies seated on the puncheon seats of the log school-house. But his main education has like his material property been gathered by industrious application through all the years that have followed. He is one of the substantial and valued citizens of his township. During eight years he has served as school director of his district. When the county seat fight was on he lent all his aid and influence to the cause of St. Clairsville. In 1859 Mr. Clark was married to Elizabeth King, a native of Belmont county, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Blackburn) King, and by this union has had six children, five of whom are living: Thomas A., Samuel U., John H., Carrie J. and Lizzie E. Mr. Clark and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

Thomas A. Clark, eldest son of the above, was born September 10, 1860, and was reared on the old homestead. On September 16, 1886, he was married to Luella McFarland, who was born June 7, 1861, daughter of Andrew J. and Margaret McFarland, of whom mention is made in this work. By this union he has had one child, Zilla A., who is deceased. Mr. Clark is one of the leading young farmers of the county, has an excellent and well-kept farm of 160 acres, with a fine two-story frame dwelling, which stands on a beautiful hill of 100 feet elevation above its surroundings.

William E. Clark, the second son above named, is one of the progressive young farmers of Belmont county, and has his home upon a farm of 141 acres, which he has handsomely improved. He was born September 11, 1864, was reared on the old farm, and given a good common school education. On September 7, 1882, he was married to Lizzie G. McFarland, who was born in 1859, the daughter of Andrew J. McFarland, who is elsewhere mentioned. To this union have been born three children: Margaret L., June 4, 1884; Francis B., April 20, 1886, and Samuel Mc., July 11, 1889.

Samuel C. Clark, son of the above-named Alexander and Eleanor Clark, was born in Pennsylvania in 1817, and came to this county with his parents in 1824. He was reared on the old homestead, and received the meager schooling of his days. In 1850 he was married to Frances A. Bennett, a native of England, and daughter of Capt. John Bennett, of Blairsville, Penn. During the war of the rebellion Mr. Clark participated in the pursuit and capture of the guerrilla, John Morgan. He is one of the influential men of Richland township, of which he has served efficiently as trustee for four years. During the long-continued contest over the proposed change of the county seat he was active in the cause of St. Clairsville and donated liberally of time and money for the cause. In brief he is an enterprising and valuable citizen, and as the possessor of a valuable farm of 550 acres, he is widely known as one of the solid men of the county. Mr. Clark has five children: John A., William E., Lizzie E., Lucy J. and Bruce.

William N. Coffland, who is well-known as one of the influential men of the democratic party of Belmont county, was born in Goshen township of that county, in March, 1848. He is the son of George W. and Martha A. (Wadsworth) Coffland, the former of whom was born in Belmont county, the son of James and Margaret Coffland, and the latter was also born in Belmont county, being the daughter of John Wadsworth. William N. Coffland graduated from the commercial college at Pittsburgh in 1867, and immediately engaged in the mercantile business at Hunter. He was subsequently in business two years at Newcastle, at Rockhill six months, and then at East Richland formed a partnership with J. W. McFarland, and conducted a general store until 1873, when he became deputy auditor of Belmont county, under W. E. Stamp, and held that position during two terms. In 1877 the law having been changed so as to make the term of the auditor three years, he was nominated by the democrats, and elected by a majority of 1,315. He was afterward re-elected and served six years with notable efficiency. After leaving this office he engaged in merchandise and wool buying, and is now devoting his entire attention to the wool business, at East Richland. In 1889 Mr. Coffland was nominated against his desire as senator for Belmont and Harrison counties, and without any effort on his part ran about 200 ahead of his ticket, though there was a democratic gain in the district of about 1,000 on the whole ticket. In 1879 Mr. Coffland was married to Anna M., daughter of John and Margaret (Fitzrandolph) Lochary, the former of whom was an early merchant of St. Clairsville, and one of the original stockholders of the bank. To this marriage four children have been born: Sherwood M., Margaret, Mary and Beatrice. Mr. Coffland is a Mason of the rank of Knight Templar.

Alexander C. Danford, of Richland township, was born in Belmont county, November 21, 1831, the son of Michael and Mercy (Danford) Danford. His father was born and reared in Belmont county, of which he was a prominent citizen, serving as commissioner in 1854 and 1857. Michael was the son of William and Elizabeth (Moore)

Danford, the former of whom was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died at Sandusky, Ohio, in 1812. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. Mercy Danford, mother of the subject of this mention, was a daughter of Ambrose Danford, who was born in Maryland; when fifteen years old he crossed the mountains with two half-brothers, Samuel and William, and settled on the Bend fork of Captina creek, when the country was a wilderness. The boys reared a cabin, and Ambrose was left to guard it while the brothers returned to the old home for their father In 1812 and 1813 he was elected, by the whigs, representative of Belmont county. He was a leading politician. Beginning poor he grew to be one of the richest farmers in the county, owning at the time of his death 2,200 acres of land. Alexander Danford was reared in pioneer times and was educated in the old log-house of those days, studying his letters from a slip pasted on a paddle. He is now one of the county's progressive and enterprising farmers, and has taken the lead in introducing fine stock. He was the first to bring Leicester sheep to this county, buying them in Canada during the Fenian trouble, first brought on Shropshire sheep in 1876, and first introduced Jersey cattle in 1868. He is influential as a citizen, has served as infirmary director seven years, is a member of the I.O.O.F. and of the Masonic order, Royal Arch Degree. October 8, 1853, Mr. Danford was married to Nancy, daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Ward) Frost, who was born July 26, 1838. They have four children: Martha J., born September 3, 1854; Miriam L., born November 15, 1857; Mercy, born January 21, 1863, and Michael D., born January 16, 1869.

Hon. Lorenzo Danford, well-known among the senior members of the bar of Belmont county, has for many years been prominent in the public affairs of the upper Ohio valley. He was born in Belmont county, October 18, 1829, the son of Samuel Danford, a prosperous farmer of the county, who was a conspicuous figure in his day, and served the people in various official positions. At the farm home of the latter, Mr. Danford was reared and received his rudimentary education in the neighboring school, then studied at the Waynesburg, Penn., college, and at twenty-three years of age entered the law office of Carlo C. Carroll, as a student of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, beginning at that date a long and successful career as a jurist. Almost at the same time he embarked in that career as a public man which has made his name one of the familiar ones of the country's history. During the closing days of the whig party he espoused its cause with great vigor, and was one of the candidates for elector of the Fillmore ticket in Ohio, in 1856. Soon afterward he became a zealous member of the new republican party, and in 1857 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Belmont county. To this office he was re-elected in 1859, but before the expiration of the second term he found a more urgent duty before him as a patriotic citizen, and resigned his office to shoulder a musket as a private in the Seventeenth Ohio volunteer infantry. At the expiration of the three months' service, he assisted in raising a company for the

Fifteenth Ohio, of which he was chosen second lieutenant. He was subsequently promoted first lieutenant and then captain, as which he served until August 1, 1864, when he resigned on account of impaired health. In political life meanwhile he had been active as a republican and had been one of the electors of the state of Ohio, casting the voice of that state for Abraham Lincoln. After the close of the war he remained true to his party, and in 1872 was nominated for congress, from the sixteenth district, and was elected. He served in the forty-third congress, and subsequently in 1874, was re-elected, and again chosen in 1876, but after his third term in congress he declined further honors in that direction. He had the distinction of succeeding to the seat filled by John A. Bingham, and the trusts reposed in him were ably and honorably filled. As a congressman, an orator upon questions of politics and statesmanship, and as a lawyer of breadth and power, he is one of the distinguished men of eastern Ohio. Since his retirement from congress Mr. Danford has devoted himself to the practice of law, which is so extensive as to fully absorb his attention. In the criminal practice, his fame is particularly widespread as one of the foremost in that branch of his profession. Mr. Danford was first married on October 7, 1858, to Annie H. Cook, of Jefferson county, who died October 24, 1867. On October 27, 1870, he was married to Mary M. Adams, of St. Clairsville.

A. C. Darrah, one of the leading citizens of St. Clairsville, was born at that place June 4, 1849, the son of William Darrah. He received a liberal education in the town schools of that day, and afterward was engaged in teaching in the common schools for several terms. Deciding to adopt the profession of law, he entered the law office of Danford & Kennon, to pursue his studies, and at the age of twenty-one years he was sufficiently advanced for admission to the bar. He continued to teach, however, to assist him in the struggles of a young attorney, during the winter seasons until he was twenty-three years of age. At this time, in 1872, he was united in marriage with Martha M., daughter of David Harris, the first probate judge of Belmont county. Mr. Darrah soon became prominent in public affairs, and in 1875 he was elected by the democratic party as justice of the peace of Richland township, as which he served until 1878, when he was elected to the position of clerk of the courts of Belmont county. This office he filled to the entire satisfaction of the public during one term, and was then re-elected, and he held the office two terms, proving to be a most efficient public servant. Mr. Darrah is one of the most enterprising citizens of Steubenville, and has rendered the town great service, particularly in connection with the St. Clairsville & Northern railroad. In 1880 the town began the building of this road, and completed it on the narrow gauge plan. With this construction the road proved a failure, and lay idle one winter. In 1882 Mr. Darrah interested himself in the matter, and organized a stock company which obtained a lease of the road for thirty years. The track was then changed to standard gauge, and an active business was begun with Mr. Darrah as president of the company.

Its subsequent history has been one of unqualified success. All the indebtedness of the road has been paid, and its gross earnings will now amount to about $7,000 per year. Since the completion of the road, the company of which he is president, has also been engaged in the mining and shipping of coal, of which their average product is about 6,000 tons per annum. In social life Mr. Darrah and his estimable family are highly esteemed. By his marriage above mentioned, he has three children, Homer C., Gertrude and Charles D.

A notable early settler of Belmont county was William Denham, a native of Ireland, who emigrated in 1789, setting sail from Belfast, May 15. The receipt for £3, 8*s*, 3*d*, which he paid as passage money to Capt. Mark Collins, of the ship, "St. James," is still preserved by his descendants. His ship was six weeks getting within sight of land, and a storm then kept them out from shore for three weeks longer. William proceeded to South Carolina, where he was married to Rebecca Sargent, a native of that state. Soon afterward they came on horseback through Kentucky to Ohio, and settled in Belmont county. On the way one of the party became very sick and one of his friends thereupon went out to hunt for game for food for him and happened to see an Indian. Returning to camp he reported the fact, and there was a rapid mounting, in which, remarkably enough, the sick man was the first in the saddle with his gun ready for battle. After their arrival in Belmont county, John Denham, son of the above, was born, October 22, 1802. He received the benefit of the pioneer schools, and was reared to a life of industry. He was apt and intelligent, and, though never apprenticed to any trade, following farming all his life, he was a natural mechanic and framed all the buildings he erected. He was influential among his neighbors, and at one time held the rank of captain in the Ohio militia. He died, leaving to his heirs a valuable farm of 160 acres. His wife, Elizabeth, to whom he was married April 22, 1830, is now the oldest living member of the St. Clairsville United Presbyterian church. She was born in West Virginia, April 2, 1813, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Morrison) Giffen. Her father was born in Scotland, 1774, and came to America with his parents when two years of age. He and wife were in Fort Henry at the time of the siege of 1782, when Elizabeth Zane performed her famous exploit of carrying powder past the Indians. Mrs. Denham's mother, a daughter of William and Mary (Henry) Morrison, was on one occasion in the fort when the Indians drew out all the men but one, who was too old for battle, into an ambush, and killing them, left the women and the one man to defend the garrison. The heroic women, of which Elizabeth Morrison was one, by loading the guns rapidly, with the old man's assistance, managed to repulse the savages. John Denham and wife had twelve children, of whom eight are living: Sophia J., William, Elizabeth A., wife of Samuel Wiley; Emily, wife of Joseph A. Hall; May, Mary R., Sarah A., wife of William Hall; Joseph H. and Maria.

Josepa H. Denham was born and reared on the old homestead. On March 11, 1873, he was married to Louisa Ault, who was born

January 5, 1854, the daughter of Joseph and Ann (Wilkerson) Ault. They have had nine children, of whom eight are living: Charles A., John M., Joseph C., Mary R., David W., Frank I., Clara L. and Martha F. Mr. Denham and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and are highly regarded.

The first white child native to Pultney township, Belmont county, was James Dixon, born in 1797, whose son, Henry Dixon, is now one of the influential people of the county. James was the son of Andrew and Rachel (Dulap) Dixon, the former of whom was born in Ireland in 1744, and came to America in 1764. He first settled in Pennsylvania, but in a short time removed to West Liberty, W. Va., and thence, soon afterward, to the territory now included in Pultney township. He died there in 1800. He was drafted for service in the continental army during the revolution, but excused by order of Gen. Washington. The mother of Henry Dixon was Elizabeth Neff, a native of West Virginia, of German descent. Mr. Neff received his early education in the pioneer schools of the country, and was occupied in labor on the farm of his father. He settled in Belmont county a poor man, and he lived for many years in one of the log cabins characteristic of those days, with his nearest neighbor at Bridgeport, five or six miles away. He was compelled to go to West Liberty to mill, and when the river was impassable, the only recourse was to pound corn for food. The land that this worthy ancestor gained the title of was afterward owned by his son James, and here the subject of this mention was reared. The mother of the latter was Elizabeth Neff, a native of West Virginia, and of German descent. Mr. Neff received his education in the pioneer schools of the county, and was occupied in youth upon the farm of his father, which subsequently became his. He is now the owner of ninety-seven acres of good land, and is in prosperous circumstances. In 1857 he was married to Narcissa Thompson, who was born in Pease township in 1835, the daughter of James and Sidney (Petit) Thompson. Her father was a native of Pease township, and a son of Thomas Thompson, of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have one son, James A., now a prominent physician of Bellaire. Mr. Dixon and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and are highly esteemed.

Andrew Douglass, a venerable citizen of Richland township, Belmont county, was born in Ireland in 1813, son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Agnew) Douglass, both of whom spent their lives in their native land. At eighteen years of age Andrew came to America, and at once proceeded to Ohio, where he found employment as a laborer. He continued to be so employed until 1835, when he bought and settled on a part of his present farm. He purchased some seventy-eight acres at first, slightly improved with an old log cabin, to which he brought his young wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Tate, and to whom he had been united in 1833. The story of the years that followed is one of unremitting industry, that sort of patient life which lays the foundations of the prosperity of counties and states. A true pioneer, he can remember when he worked at $9 per month, or mowed

for fifty cents per day, and cradled wheat at $1 per day. By good business principles he succeeded, and now has 281 acres of valuable land, well improved. He gives considerable attention to sheep raising as well as agriculture, and makes a specialty of the Southdown breed. By his wife, above named, who was born in Ireland in 1805, he has seven children: Hugh, John, Randall B., Mary J., William, Emma E. and Margaret. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

William Estep, M. D., one of the oldest physicians in the practice in Belmont county, was born in Washington county, Penn., son of John and Sarah Estep. The father was a blacksmith and farmer, in straitened circumstances, and at an early age William was called on to assist his father in the smithy. He had, however, when eight years old, decided to be a physician when he had grown, and he would assume that character in his childish games, and when called on to help his father he would manage to work so poorly that finally in exasperation the father drove him from the forge with an injunction never to return. He at once entered Franklin college and attended three years, when a lack of funds compelled him to stop his studies. He then worked awhile until he had money enough to complete his course and in the same way managed to gain his medical education. In 1840 he settled at Loydsville, and began a practice which has ever since continued. In this protracted period he has always had the confidence and respect of the community. He is now one of the directors of Franklin college. In 1862 he enlisted in September as surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio regiment, and served two years, when he was compelled by sickness, terminating in heart disease, to accept an honorable discharge at Annapolis in 1864. He was captured at Martinsburg, Va., and was a prisoner of war for seven weeks. He is one of the authors of the law for the board of pension examiners, and he was appointed a member of the board in June, 1888. The doctor is a member of the Masonic order and was a member of the I. O. O. F. In his practice he has instructed many pupils, who have all made a success of their profession. Dr. Estep is a lover of fine horses, and has done more to introduce thoroughbreds than any other man in Belmont county. He has now a very fine imported Cleveland bay stallion, and has kept other horses, among them Sir Charles, two Morgan horses, a Norman, a Clydesdale, Hiatoga, Harry Clay, Bayswater and Judge Spofford.

Amos Fawcett, an influential farmer of Richland township, Belmont county, Ohio, was born in 1826, on the farm which he now occupies. The first of his family in this country was Thomas Fawcett, a native of Ireland, who came to the province of Pennsylvania in 1750, and thence removed to Virginia. He was the first to be interred in the Mt. Pleasant cemetery of Frederick county, Va. His wife was Martha Clevinger. Their son, Thomas, married Rachel Vale, and had ten children: Joel, Rebecca, Simeon, Levi, Nathan, Amos, Martha, Edward, Thomas, and a Thomas who died in infancy. This family was reared on the farm which the grandfather, Thomas Fawcett, set-

tled upon in 1814, and Amos, the subject of this mention, with the other children, enjoyed such educational advantages as the old log school-houses afforded. In 1848 he was married to Charity Sutton, daughter of Zachariah and Nancy (King) Sutton. She is a native of Richland township, and is a granddaughter of Jonathan Sutton, of whom mention is made on another page of this work. To this union five children have been born: Zachariah, Mary E., Esther, Harry H. and John A. Mr. Fawcett and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is one of the trustees. He has a valuable farm of 112 acres, finely improved.

Francis B. Ferrel, prominent among the farmers of Richland township, was born in the year 1820, in the little log cabin which was the home of his parents, on the farm which he now owns. He is the son of James and Sarah (Boggs) Ferrel, the former of whom was born in West Virginia, the son of Joseph Ferrel, and came to Ohio early in the century, and settled in Richland township. His wife was a daughter of Francis and Margaret (Caldwell) Boggs. Her grandfather was a soldier of the revolution, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Ferrel, the subject of this mention, was reared on the old farm, and received his early education in the country schools. Beginning with this slender foundation he has by a liberal patronage of books and papers, become well-read and thoroughly informed. He is now one of the influential citizens of the county, a member of the Presbyterian church, to which his wife also belongs, and his farm, one of the best of the region, includes 154 acres of valuable land. In 1840, Mr. Ferrel was married to Martha, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Mowery) Holmes, of this county, and to them ten children have been born, of whom the following are living: William, Charles, James, Francis E. and Emma. His first wife died, and in 1871, he was married to Mary E., daughter of Amos and Anna Roscoe, of this county, by whom he has three children living: Irena, Maude and Garfield L.

James W. Frasier, a leading liveryman of St. Clairsville, is a descendant of two of the early families in eastern Ohio. His father, William P. Frasier, was born in Loudon county, Va., December 31, 1815, the son of James and Sarah (Evans) Frasier, who came to Ohio in 1813, with their family and settled in the woods in Belmont county. The father remained upon the farm until 1866, when he moved to St. Clairsville and embarked in the hotel business, at which he was occupied for nineteen years. He then sold his hotel and retired, and his death occurred in December, 1885. In 1844 he was married to Nancy, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Colley) Woodmansee. Her father was born in New Jersey, January 31, 1799, and the mother was born October 10, 1800. They were married October, 1819, and by this union had ten children, seven of whom are living: Nancy, Eliza, Sina S., Harrison, Galena, Thomas J. and Kate, and three dead, Peter, Lewis, Menerva. After their marriage they remained with Mr. Woodmansee's parents about five years, and then in 1824 came to Ohio, and settled near Mt. Pleasant. Five years later they removed to a farm on the old National pike, about four miles east of St. Clairs-

ville, where Mr. Woodmansee was for thirty-five years engaged in keeping a hotel. He kept one of the finest houses in the county, and built the large two-story brick building used for the hotel. In 1864 he sold out and bought a little farm near St. Clairsville, which was his home until his death in 1879. He was a member of the Masonic order and with his wife was associated with the Presbyterian church. She is still living, in her eighty-ninth year, and makes her home with her daughter Nancy. James W. Frasier, the subject of this mention, was engaged with his parents in the hotel business, and then embarked in the livery business, which has continued to be his principal occupation. In 1870 he was married to Emma Patton, who was born and reared in St. Clairsville, and is a daughter of John and Arabella (Sharpless) Patton. To this union two children have been born, of whom one survives: John P. Mr. Frasier is one of the successful and popular business men of St. Clairsville.

William Fulton, an enterprising farmer of Richland township, was born October 6, 1845, in Pultney township, the son of Andrew and Margaret (Gay) Fulton. Mr. Fulton was reared in this county and was given the educational advantages of its excellent common schools in his youth. He was reared on the farm of his parents, and naturally chose the same vocation as his own, and not unwisely, as he is now reckoned as one of the best farmers of the township, and has a good farm of seventy-nine acres, which he has improved handsomely. He was married September 5, 1876, to Anna E. Workman, who was born in this county in 1847, the daughter of Amos and Hannah (Milligan) Workman. Their home has been blessed with five children: Edgar R., Inez Mary, Albert E., Mary L. and Hannah N. Mr. Fulton is a member of the United Presbyterian church, with which his wife is also affiliated.

Hon. Isaac H. Gaston, judge of the probate court of Belmont county, was born at St. Clairsville, July 6, 1858, and is descended from a family conspicuous in the history of Belmont county since the dawn of the century. His great-grandfather, Dr. Alexander Gaston, a native of Washington county, Penn., settled on a farm near St. Clairsville in 1800, and died at Morristown in 1825. After removing to Morristown his practice covered the territory reaching to Freeport, Middlebourne and Woodsfield. Dr. Ephraim Gaston, Judge Gaston's grandfather, was one of the most distinguished physicians of his time. His professional life covered a period of forty years, commencing in 1828. He was one of those rare men who practiced for the love of the profession, rather than for the money produced by it. Early in his professional life he was persuaded to represent the people one term in the legislature, but he gladly returned to a profession which he afterward greatly adorned, and clung to it with fidelity and zeal until compelled to abandon it on account of cataract of the eyes, dying about two years afterward. Samuel W. Gaston, father of Judge Gaston, was born at Morristown in 1831. In early manhood he taught school at Wheeling, improving his time meanwhile reading the law. He located at St. Clairsville in 1855, and the following year was elected

clerk of the courts. He was a fine scholar and a matchless orator. He died at the early age of thirty-one, the most brilliant and promising young man of his time. Mr. Gaston married Margaret F. Hazlett, of Morristown, July 9, 1857, who has the satisfaction of seeing her only child leading a life of usefulness and honor. Mrs. Gaston resided at Morristown after the death of her husband, and Judge Gaston received his early education in the public schools of that town. He entered Washington–Jefferson college in 1876, and was graduated from that institution in 1879. Thence he entered the law office of Hon. L. Danford, and in 1884 was elected probate judge, and re-elected in 1887. When first elected he was the youngest man ever chosen to that office in this part of Ohio, but its duties were discharged with such dignity and ability that at his second election his majority was more than doubled. Judge Gaston is a stalwart republican. He takes much interest in public affairs, and occupies an influential position in the councils of his party.

Selden George, by birth one of the pioneers of Belmont county, and the son of early settlers, Traverse and Esther (Sinclair) George, was born February 14, 1819. He was one of two sons, and was reared on the farm, assisting his parents in the work of early days on the farm, and attending school somewhat in the pioneer log school-house. His life has been an industrious and useful one, working at home with his father until the latter's death December 6, 1859 (he was born February 28, 1779). He now owns 100 acres of the old homstead and fifty-four acres adjoining, and is in prosperous and comfortable circumstances. October 7, 1847, Mr. George was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua and Susan (Lucus) Pryor, and by this union were born two children, William L. and Susan E. The mother was born in Smith township, August 8, 1824, and died July 5, 1889. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. George has served on the school board about twenty-five years, and has nearly always held the position of clerk.

Seldon T. Haines, an energetic farmer of Richland township, was born in Columbiana county, April 12, 1845, the son of Joseph and Mary (George) Haines. His father was born in Ohio, and was the son of Nathaniel and Rachel Haines, both natives of New Jersey, who came to Ohio about 1802. Seldon T. accompanied his parents to Guernsey county, whither they removed when he was quite young, and they remained there until he was twelve years old, when they came to Belmont county, and settled where he now lives. Here the father died in his seventy-third year. Seldon T. was reared on the farm, and received a common school education. In his nineteenth year he answered the call of his country, and enlisted in December, 1863, in Company H, Ninth Ohio cavalry, under Capt. Stough, and served with Gen. Kilpatrick's forces in the march through Georgia. His service was a gallant one, and at the close of the war he was honorably discharged in August, 1865, at Lexington, N. C. He is now doing well as a farmer, owning over fifty acres of the homestead farm. In December, 1873, Mr. Haines was married to Isabella, daughter of

William and Nancy (Cash) Satterthwaite, and by this union he has four children: Wallace E., Mary A., Laura B., and William S. Mrs. Haines was born in this county, July 1, 1846.

Robert Hall, a native of Hall's-turn, Ireland, born February 8, 1813, was married in this country to Ann McMullen, who was born in Armagh county, October 15, 1800. In 1841, they came to America with those of their children then born, poor in property, but endowed with energy and perseverance that made them successful in the new land they sought. They came on the good ship "Columbus," which landed at New York on Christmas eve, and came on to Belmont county, Ohio, where they made their home for four years, and where the remainder of their children were born. They then removed to Monroe county, Ohio, where they had been two or three years, when the father was killed by the explosion of a steamboat boiler. Ten or eleven years later, the mother and children removed to Wetzel county, W. Va., where they lived eleven years, coming then to the farm in Richland township, Belmont county, Ohio, where the mother died in 1886. The parents were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. To them were born five children, as follows: Joseph A., October 15, 1838; Robert S., February 11, 1840; Margaret A., April 8, 1841; William Q., June 3, 1842; John M., May 16, 1845. Margaret and John are deceased. Joseph A., the eldest child, was born in Ireland and came to this country when three years of age. He was reared on the farm, and in early manhood, in the year 1862, answered the call of his country and enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio volunteers, and served with his company until the close of the war, being always on duty, except three months, when he was a prisoner of war in Libby prison, and two months while disabled by a wound. From this, he has always suffered since, but receives a pension of only $2 a month. Mr. Hall was married February 6, 1879, to Emily Denham, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Giffin) Denham. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

Robert S., the second born of the children of Robert and Ann Hall, was reared on the farm and has given his entire attention during his life to agriculture, and with some success. With his two brothers he owns 229¾ acres of very valuable land in Richland township, and ranks among the most substantial and influential men of the county.

William Q. Hall, the youngest of three brothers, who own jointly a farm of 229¾ acres in Richland township, spent his youth in Monroe county, whence, in 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, the same company in which his elder brother served. After serving with his company a year and seven months, he was put on detached duty, in the pioneer corps, and he served in that arm of the troops from April, 1864, until the close of the war. With the exception of three weeks in the hospital with measles, he was always at his post of duty, and conducted himself as becomes a brave citizen soldier. After the war he returned to West Virginia, and resumed farming. After coming to Richland township he was married in 1877, to Sarah A. Denham, who was born in this

township in 1848, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Giffen) Denham. Mrs. Hall is a member of the United Presbyterian church. He is prominent as a landowner and as a good citizen.

Alexander C. Hammond, a progressive farmer of Richland township, was born in the township of Wheeling, September 5, 1837. He is the son of Robert Hammond, who was born in Pennsylvania, the son of Robert and Jane (Castle) Hammond. The senior Robert Hammond was a native of county Down, Ireland, and was a member of the Seceder church, of Ireland. He came to America at an early day, and after residing in Pennsylvania several years, removed to Ohio, settling in Wheeling township. The maiden name of the mother of the subject was Hannah Clark. Mr. Hammond was reared on the farm in Wheeling township, and after attending the common schools spent one year at Athens college. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio infantry, under Capt. A. W. Lee, and after a service of 100 days, received an honorable discharge at Columbus in September, 1864. He enlisted as a private, but was soon promoted to first corporal. In 1870, Mr. Hammond was married to Maggie G. Thompson, who was born in 1842, and died in 1875. She was a daughter of Thomas B. and Eliza Thompson. To this union one son was born, Harry E. Beginning his career as a farmer with thirty acres, he now owns 100 acres of good land, well improved, with a two-story brick dwelling and other improvements.

The Hardesty family is one of the most notable among the pioneers of the valley of the upper Ohio. Their ancestors removed to this region, then the Indian frontier, soon after the war of the revolution. Richard Hardesty and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Lamb, in about 1793, removed to Wheeling to obtain protection from the red men, and Richard had been a brave soldier in the war of the revolution, and was, by his service, entitled to land in the northwest territory. In 1795 they crossed the river into Ohio at the site of Martin's Ferry, and having lost their horses to the Indian marauders near there, they made their way with ox team and sled, being compelled to cut their way much of the distance to a place known by the hunters as "Round Bottom," in what is now Richland township. There were no neighbors to their little home nearer than St. Clairsville, and but few cabins there. Richard lived there to the age of ninety-seven years. He had three sons, Robert, Samuel and John. The latter, who was born at Martin's Ferry, in 1791, is supposed to be the first white child born in Belmont county. All the sons served in the war of 1812, and during that period of conflict, Robert took part in the battle of Kirkwood Cabin. On January 5, 1809, Robert was married to Nancy McMillan. Their son, John Hardesty, one of the honored representatives of this pioneer family, was born in Richland township, January 26, 1820. He received a limited education in the log school-house of his day. On June 16, 1864, he was married to Mary J. Coats, a native of Belmont county, and daughter of David and Mary Coats. To this union five children have been born: Robert, Samuel, Ada Luella, William Ross

and John G. Mr. Hardesty is one of the leading land owners of the county, having 225 acres of valuable land.

Alexander G. Hawthorn, a prominent business man and postmaster at Loydsville, was born in Jefferson county, in June, 1846, the son of William and Mary A. (Lemon) Hawthorn. The father was born and reared in Jefferson county, and lived there until 1852, when he removed with his family to Harrison county and settled on a farm, where he now resides. In the latter county the subject of this mention was reared from his sixth year. On December 17, 1863, he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-eighth Ohio infantry, and served with his company in all its engagements until he was wounded on August 7, 1864, before Atlanta. A piece of shell which weighed a little over three-quarters of an ounce entered his jaw, and was so imbedded that he carried it for seven years before it was removed. It almost entirely destroyed his hearing, but for this great injury he is allowed only the insignificant pension of $4 a month. Mr. Hawthorn was discharged at Columbus, in September, 1865, and on his return home engaged in farming in Jefferson county for two years, after which he embarked in general merchandise at Adena. After doing business there four years he removed to Loydsville, and opened a dry goods and general store, and has an extensive custom. He is one of the worthy citizens of the place, and his recent appointment as postmaster gave general satisfaction.

Peter W. Helpbringer, a well-known and successful farmer of Richland township, Belmont county, was born in 1846, the son of John and Tamazin (Wolf) Helpbringer. His grandfather, Frederick, the first of the family in America, came to America about the year 1800, from Germany, his native land. He settled in Virginia and there raised a family, among whom was John, the father of the subject of this mention. John, in about 1830, removed to Ohio, and made his home in Guernsey county, afterward, however, in 1846, removing to Smith township, Belmont county. He then settled on a farm, on which he remained until 1882, when he and wife made their home with their son, Peter W. He was a successful farmer, and also conducted a flouring- and sawmill. He lived to the age of seventy-eight years. His wife was the daughter of Peter and Clarissa (Ridgeway) Wolf, of Scotch-Irish descent. She and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Peter W. was reared on the farm, and has engaged much of his time in the mills of his father. He received his education in the common schools and at Duff's Commercial college, at Pittsburgh. In 1878 he bought of his father what was known as the Helpbringer mill, and after thoroughly refitting it continued to operate it. On April 22, 1880, was married to Jane L., daughter of Henry and Matilda (Hall) Neff. He and wife commenced house-keeping on the Helpbringer farm, and continued to operate the mill until the spring of 1882, when he rented the mill to W. T. Minnameyer, and commenced to erect the buildings on the farm, where he now resides, in Richland township, near Glencoe, on B. & O. R. R., finishing and occupying them in October, 1883. In the years that have elapsed, how-

ever, he has been prosperous in his undertakings, and now has 310 acres of valuable land, well improved, and has a comfortable and pleasant home, which has been blessed by the presence of five children, four of whom survive: Albert S., Clara M., Ralph E. and an infant son, James Nelson. Mrs. Helpbringer was born in 1850, in Smith township, and she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Helpbringer is a member.

John Henderson, one of the worthy pioneers of Belmont county, was born in Washington county, Penn., September 14, 1815. He is the son of Andrew Henderson, son of Martin Henderson. His father came to Ohio in 1815 and settled in Harrison county, but in the following year made his home in Belmont county, buying a section of land in Wheeling township, from A. Patterson. This tract was in a very wild condition, with no improvements but a log cabin, and in reclaiming and improvement of this farm the senior Henderson, as well as his son, endured many hardships and saw many a day of untiring toil. Here John Henderson was raised, availing himself of such educational advantages as were offered in those days. Growing up as a farmer, he passed through the days of the sickle and flail into the modern period of improved agricultural implements. Yet, after taking up with the cradle he used it until he left the farm in 1879. In the latter year he removed to Wooster to educate his children, and four and a half years later came to St. Clairsville, which has since been his home. He still owns 103 acres of the old homestead farm, and has one of the handsomest residences in Steubenville, which is one of the attractions of the city. In 1847, Mr. Henderson was married to Mary J. Hammond, who died not many months later. In 1853 he was married to Mary A. Willis, who was born in Guernsey county in 1830, daughter of John and Jane (McCannon) Wallace. By this union he has had eight children, six of whom are living: Samuel M., Ella J., Ulysses M., John W., Willis H. and David E. Mr. Henderson has given all his children a good education, three having attended the university at Wooster, and one being now at Athens college.

Joseph A. Henderson, a prominent young man of Belmont county, who received in November, 1889, the high compliment of an election as auditor of the county, in opposition to the usual political majority, is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of this region. His grandfather, Andrew Henderson, came to Belmont county before the admission of the state into the Union. He was the son of a native of Ireland. Andrew settled in Wheeling township, where his son John was born, in 1810. The latter married Margaret Shepherd, who is of a family prominent in early times, her great-uncle being a colonel in the war of 1812. To these parents Joseph A. Henderson was born September 15, 1858. He was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. At the age of seventeen years he began teaching in the common schools, and after following that vocation five years, he entered the Lebanon Normal college. He attended one term there and another at Hopedale, and then he took up the study of

stenography. After this he resumed teaching, and achieving a reputation for thorough work, was in 1882, appointed school examiner for Belmont county. He served on the board of examiners four years, and in 1883 accepted the position of deputy auditor under Ross Barrett, which he held until his election as auditor. In 1887 he was appointed court stenographer for the district of Belmont and Monroe counties, and has discharged the duties of that position in connection with the deputyship. His election in 1889 as auditor, by a majority of 171 on the democratic ticket in the face of an opposing majority of 356 on the general ticket, is a high compliment indeed. He was one of two county officers elected on his ticket. Mr. Henderson was married January 21, 1885, to Iona Metcalf, who was born in 1863, daughter of Oliver G. and Mary A. (Hamilton) Metcalf, and he has two children, William C. and Lawrence O. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is affiliated with the Masonic order and Knights of Pythias.

A. H. Hewetson, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Belmont county, was born in that county October 5, 1837, the son of Joseph and Isabella (Hanna) Hewetson. His parents were both of Scotch birth, and were married in that country. The father was a graduate of both the art and medical departments of the university of Edinburgh, and after leaving college was for two years an assistant in the Dumfrieshire infirmary. He then began the practice of his profession at Wigtonshire, but after a residence there of four years he and wife came to America. They settled two miles south of St. Clairsville, where the father intended to engage in farming exclusively, but he was soon called upon to practice his profession. Dr. A. H. Hewetson attended the common schools in childhood and youth, and then received his medical education at Miami college, at which he received his degree. In 1858 he began practicing at St. Clairsville, and, except four years at Allegheny City, has spent all the subsequent time at this place. He occupies a high rank both professionally and socially. On June 26, 1860, he was married to Mary Ross Templeton, of this county, and they have four children: Josephine, Halle Lincoln, William and Sarah E. The eldest son is a physician at Omaha, Neb., and demonstrator of anatomy at the Omaha medical college.

Christopher Hinkle, well-known as one of the aged surviving pioneers of Belmont county, was born in Jefferson county, but was brought by his parents within the limits of this county one month later. He was born January 16, 1804, a son of Christopher and Sarah (Keyser) Hinkle. His father, a miller by trade, and a native of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio in 1802, a poor man. By industrious application to his trade he accumulated enough to buy fifty-four acres of land, in which "there was not a stick amiss," which he cleared into a farm, on which he reared a family of nine children. Six of these are now living, five of them being over eighty years old and one seventy-two. The father was a soldier of the war of 1812. He died at the age of eighty-four years and his wife at the age of seventy. Their son, whose name first appears above, was reared in the pioneer days of the county, receiv-

ing his education in the log school-house of winters, and working on the farm in summer. At nineteen years of age he began to serve an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, at which he worked as a journeyman for ten years. In 1829 he was married to Margaret, daughter of John and Martha (Giffin) Allen, both of Scotch descent. She was born in 1809, and is still living. He then began housekeeping on the farm of his wife's father, but two years later bought the wood-land tract which he has since made into his present farm, and there reared his family in a little log cabin. To pay for this land he sold 160 acres which he had bought before marriage, by working at his trade, and he continued to add to his new home until he accumulated 359 acres of fine land, which he now has well improved and supplied with good buildings. His life has been one of enduring industry, but though now in his eighty-sixth year, he is still in the healthful possession of strength and faculties to enjoy the fruits of his well-spent life. By his marriage he had nine children: Martha, deceased; John A., Sarah A., Isabel, William, James, Margaret, deceased; Andrew and Mary J. He and wife are venerable members of the United Presbyterian church.

W. D. Hoff, a well-known attorney of St. Clairsville, was born in Barbour county, W. Va., the son of H. L. and Ann Hoff. He was reared in his native state, and came to Ohio in 1857, for the purpose of obtaining an education. He attended the McNeely school at Hopedale about two years, and the Eclectic institute at Hiram one year. In the spring of 1861 he returned to Virginia, and commenced the study of law. He took a part in the local work of organizing the restored and loyal government of Virginia, and in August, 1862, enlisted as a private in the Fifteenth Virginia regiment. He was during his term of service at one time a prisoner of war, and had the unpleasant distinction of being held in close confinement at Libby prison as a hostage. Mr. Hoff was mustered out as lieutenant in June, 1865. He resumed the study of law and was admitted to the bar in West Virginia in the summer of 1866. In the following autumn he went to Stockton, Mo., and there engaged in the practice of law until 1880. During his residence in Missouri, he met with success in his professional career, and was honored with various positions of trust. Returning to Ohio in 1880, he was a resident of Cadiz a short time, and then removed to St. Clairsville, where he has since made his home and has been engaged in the practice of law, becoming one of the influential citizens of the county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R. Mr. Hoff was married, in 1870, to Mary, daughter of Isaac Lewis, a merchant of Georgetown, Ohio, and they have four children: Lewis, Eldridge G., Luella and Carl P. Mrs. Hoff is a member of the Society of Friends.

James Hutchison, an old and highly regarded farmer of Richland township, is a son of David Hutchison, one of the earliest settlers. The latter was born in Chester county, Penn., and remained in that state until 1803, when he came to Ohio and settled in the woods of Richland township, using the bed of his wagon as a shelter until he could erect a rude log hut. Previously he was at Wheeling when the

only buildings there were the court-house and two dwelling-houses. He was a son of Robert and Nancy Hutchison, natives of Ireland, who left that country in the time of religious persecution, and coming to this country in 1740, settled in Pennsylvania, where the father resided until his death. David Hutchison, son of the above, married Jane Smith, who was born in Ireland, and came to this country at the age of thirteen years. They had eleven children, eight of whom are living: Rebecca, Nancy, James, Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Joseph and John. James Hutchison went through the early toil of the pioneer, and obtained his education in the old log school-house, by the light which straggled through its little windows of greased paper. But these surroundings, stern and unlovely as they were, developed sturdy and independent characters, and among the worthy men who remain to us from those days, none are more highly esteemed than Mr. Hutchison. As a member of the Presbyterian church he is active in good works, and has been a member of the session for thirty-seven years, and in every way is a good and valuable citizen. His land possessions are extensive, including 325 acres, and his later years are passed in comfort.

John S. Hutchison, a successful farmer of Belmont county, is a son of David and Jane Hutchison, of whom mention is made in another connection. He was born in 1825 on the farm he at present owns, on which he was reared, and resided until the year 1880, when he erected the handsome two-story residence of stone in which he now resides. He began his education in the rude school-house of pioneer days, but being a liberal patron of books and papers has become a well read and highly intelligent man. He began his career as a farmer as a renter, but after his father's death, bought out the other heirs to the homestead, and now owns 280 acres, of which 180 is the same that his father bought in 1805, and lived on during the rest of his life. Mr. Hutchison was married in 1866 to Sarah J. Rose, who was born in 1838, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Kelsey) Rose, of Guernsey county. To this union have been born four daughters, Lizzie J., Mary R., Ella M. and Eva. Mr. Hutchison and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He was on the building committee for the church in St. Clairsville, and donated liberally to that enterprise, besides giving liberally of his time. Mr. Hutchison has served as school director of his town about ten years.

George Jepson, a leading grocer of St. Clairsville, is a son of John Jepson, who was in the same trade, a successful business man of the city for many years. John Jepson was born in Lancashire, England, in 1794, and was married in that country to Hannah Hunt, with whom and family he immigrated to this country in 1825. They settled first at Utica, N. Y., where he followed his trade as a weaver, until 1835, when they removed to Belmont county, and settled on a farm, the Humprey property, which he tilled until 1844, when he was severely injured by an accident in the raising of a barn. He then removed to town, and was engaged in the grocery business until 1880. He died in 1884. He was successful in business, and amassed con-

siderable property, and was withal an honest and good man. Of the First Presbyterian church he was an elder, and his estimable wife was also an active member. Of the eleven children born to them, four survive: Nathaniel H., a jeweler at Washington, Ind.; Hannah E., George, and Samuel L., one of the leading physicians of Wheeling, W. Va. George Jepson was born August 28, 1839. At the age of fourteen he began working in his father's store, and remained there until 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army, in Company B, Ninety-eighth regiment Ohio infantry. He served with his company three months, when he was detached for duty in the adjutant general's office, where he remained until discharged June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C. He did honorable service to his country, and was with Sherman in the march to the sea. On his return home he resumed the grocery business, in which he has since been successfully engaged. In 1871 Mr. Jepson was married to Rebecca E. Grove, by whom he has two children, Nellie and Lucy. Mrs. Jepson is a daughter of John A. Grove, who was born at Oldtown, Va., in 1796, the second son of Michael and Elizabeth (Booker) Grove, with whom he came to Belmont county in an early day, and built the third house in St. Clairsville. He began a prosperous business career as a clerk in a dry goods store. He was for forty years a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, of which his wife was also a member. His death occurred in 1873. His wife was Caroline V. Anderson, who was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1816, daughter of John A. and Rebecca (Byers) Anderson, the former of whom was a minister of the Presbyterian church, in Pennsylvania, for over thirty-five years.

James Johnson, a prosperous farmer of Richland township, was born in Ireland, in 1829. Ten years later he came to the United States with his parents, William and Jane Johnson, with whom he remained until their death, in the meantime receiving an education in the common schools of the county. He is one of the leading citizens of Richland township, and has served four years as school director. Mainly through his own industry and good business talents, but assisted also by his father, he has acquired a fine farm of 147 acres, pleasantly situated, and substantially improved. In November, 1866, Mr. Johnson was married to Nancy J. McFarland, who was born in 1839, the daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Marshall) McFarland. To this union have been born six children: Anna, Mary, Ella and Bella (twins), Thomas and William. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and are highly regarded by the community.

John Johnson, one of the leading citizens of Richland township, was born in Ireland, in 1824. He is the son of Robert and Elizabeth (McFadden) Johnson, the former of whom was a native of Ireland, and came to the United States in 1849. He was a son of Thomas and Jane (Richmond) Johnson, natives of Ireland, and was a member of the Seceding church in that land. His wife, Elizabeth, the mother of the subject of this mention, was a daughter of John and Sarah (Kerr) McFadden. She is now, though in her eighty-ninth year, in apparent

good health. John Johnson came to America at the age of twenty-four years, having received his education in his native land. He landed in this country quite a poor man, but since then his undertakings have been crowned with success, and he has now 196 acres of valuable land, and a comfortable home. He was married in 1853, to Elizabeth Giffen, who was born in York township, Belmont county, in the year 1832, the daughter of William and Isabel (Reed) Giffen. To their union have been born nine children, five of whom are living: Jane, Margaret, Elizabeth, Robert and Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are consistent members of the United Presbyterian church.

Thomas Johnson, a prominent and successful farmer of Belmont county, came here with his parents from Ireland, his native land, in 1839, being then sixteen years of age. He is the son of William and Jane (Campbell) Johnson, who came to this country with a capital of about $400, with which they made a first payment on seventy-three acres of land which they occupied, and lived there first in a little primitive frame house. They prospered and added eighty acres more to their farm, upon which they lived during the remainder of their days. Both were devoted members of the United Presbyterian church. The father died in 1854 at the age of seventy-one years. Ten children were born to them, of whom five survive: Thomas, James, Jane, Mary and Isabel. In the early days of their farm life in this county, the bulk of the work fell upon the sturdy shoulders of the eldest son, the subject of this mention. He remained with his parents until their decease. In 1854 he met with an accident which disabled him for life. A vicious horse that he was holding seized him by the wrist and crushed both bones. In 1859 Mr. Johnson was married to Isabel Boyd, who was born in Richland township in 1834, the daughter of William and Margaret Boyd. To this union ten children were born: William, Margaret J., Robert J., John A., Thomas E., Samuel B., Alexander C., Mary I., Emma I. and Harry E. He and wife are both members of the United Presbyterian church. He has prospered in his undertakings, and is now one of the leading farmers of the county, influential and respected, and owns 154 acres of valuable land.

Newell K. Kennon, a prominent young attorney of Belmont county, was born in St. Clairsville, April 8, 1855. He is a son of William Kennon, Jr., who was born in Ireland in 1802, and came to Belmont county, with his parents, when a child. He received his education in the common schools of the county, and afterward studied law with Hon. William Kennon, at St. Clairsville. In 1833 he was admitted to practice, and four years later was elected prosecuting attorney, an office he held until 1841. Though a pronounced democrat, and in a county and district that was largely whig, he was elected to the thirtieth congress, and served with distinction in 1847 and 1849. Subsequently he was elevated to the bench, and served as judge of the court of common pleas of the district comprising Belmont and Monroe counties, from 1865 to 1867, when on account of poor health he resigned his commission. He died on the 19th of October of the year last named.

He was a lawyer of remarkable ability and strength, and during his connection with the Belmont county bar had few if any equals in the courts to which his practice called him. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Kirkwood, and a granddaughter of Robert Kirkwood. Their son, Newell K., the subject of this mention, began his school days at St. Clairsville, and in 1874 began an attendance which lasted three years, at the Ohio Wesleyan college, at Delaware, Ohio. After completing his studies there he decided to enter the profession of law and with that purpose began to study with Judge R. E. Chambers, an eminent lawyer of St. Clairsville. On his twenty-fourth birthday he was admitted to the bar, and began a career as a lawyer which has been both brilliant and lucrative, and a credit to his name, which is so prominent in the history of the legal profession of the upper Ohio valley. In 1885 Mr. Kennon was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Belmont county, by a majority of one vote, he being the only successful candidate on the democratic ticket, in the face of an adverse majority of 400 or 500.

William Kennon, LL. D., born in Fayette county, Penn., May 15, 1793, died at St. Clairsville, November 2, 1881, was a jurist and a legislator, whose fine attainments adorned the legal profession of Ohio and the law-making bodies of the state and nation. He came to Ohio in 1804 with his parents, who settled on a farm near Barnesville. There he attended the common schools, and by further private study prepared himself to take up the profession which he had chosen. After attending Franklin college two years he entered the law office of William B. Hubbard, then the ablest practitioner at St. Clairsville, where he studied until 1824, when he was admitted to the bar at Chillicothe. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Hubbard, and rapidly acquired a lucrative practice and an enviable reputation for ability and manly honor. So rapid was this advancement that in 1828 he was nominated by the democratic party, of which he was a member, to congress. He was elected, and in 1830 re-elected, and though defeated in 1832, by James M. Bell, was again elected in 1834, serving until 1837. His service in this capicity was brilliant and valuable, and he took an active part in the discussion of the important questions of the day. In 1842 he went upon the bench, having been elected judge of the common pleas court of the district comprising Monroe, Belmont, Guernsey, Jefferson and Harrison counties. To this position his habits of mind and fairness and decision of character peculiarly adapted him, and during his service as judge, which covered seven years, he had no judgments reversed by higher courts. Among his most notable public services was that as a member of the constitutional convention of 1850, to which he was elected a delegate of Belmont and Guernsey counties. He served as chairman of the judiciary committee, and was a member of the commission appointed to frame a code of civil procedure, the work of which was ratified by the legislature without amendment. In 1854 Judge Kennon was appointed by Gov. William Medill to the supreme court to fill the unexpired term of William B. Caldwell. He held the office under that appointment

one year, and was then elected to the office of supreme judge, but he resigned the place two years later and resumed his practice at St. Clairsville. In 1870 he was retained by the contestants in the celebrated contest over the will of Alexander Campbell, deceased, in the circuit court of Brooke county, W. Va., in which Judge Jeremiah Black and James A. Garfield, were counsel opposing him. The venerable Judge Kennon made special preparation for this case, making greater effort than he could then endure, and during the excitement incidental to a proposition by Judge Black to adjourn the case, he was stricken with paralysis, a blow from which he never fully recovered. Judge Kennon was, prior to the civil war, in politics a democrat, and also a strenuous advocated of the preservation of the Union; after the war he remained with the republican party during his life. For a quarter of a century he was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which also belonged his wife. She, Mary Ellis by maiden name, is still living in November, 1889, at an advanced age.

Hon. Wilson S. Kennon, a present distinguished citizen of St. Clairsville, is the only surviving child of the above. He was born at St. Clairsville, December 15, 1826. After attending the common schools he entered Bethany college in 1846, where he remained three years. He then entered the law office of his father, and soon afterward became his partner, continuing as such until 1861. When the war broke out he and his father espoused the cause of the Union, and he was elected to the legislature in 1861 by the Union party, he being the first man to carry the county against a democrat for that office for many years. After he had served a short time he resigned to enter the army, but was called by Gov. Todd to the duties of secretary of state of the state of Ohio. After serving out the term he applied to Secretary Stanton for a commission in one of the Ohio regiments, but was appointed by the secretary a paymaster in the army, with the rank of major of cavalry. In that position he served four years, and then resigned, remaining in Cincinnati, where he embarked in the practice of law in partnership with Judge John W. Okey and Hon. Milton Sayler. After five years' residence in that city he was called home, his father having been stricken with paralysis. In the fall of 1871 he was elected by the republicans as state's attorney, an office to which he was three times elected in succession. He had also served, prior to that, four years as master commissioner in chancery.

John C. Kintner, of St. Clairsville, is widely known as the owner of some famous horses, and as a breeder and dealer in thoroughbred running and standard-bred trotting horses. He was born in Carroll county, Ohio, in 1854, and was there reared to manhood. In 1876 he went to Cincinnati and became the traveling agent for a company engaged in the manufacture of buggies, with whom he remained four years. He then removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where he organized a company for the manufacture of carriages and buggies, of which he was president until 1882. At the latter date he sold out his interests, having become very much interested in the breeding of thoroughbred

horses, and came to St. Clairsville, where he engaged in his present business, in connection with which he conducts a livery stable. His farm, two and a half miles from the city, is the home of a number of fine specimens of horse-flesh, and is known far and wide among the lovers of that favorite animal. The principal attraction is his great race horse, Irish King, a magnificent runner, son of the celebrated Longfellow, out of a sister to, and a relative of, Ten Broeck. During his day on the turf, Irish King met and defeated some of the best running horses. Other animals here are, Longglen, Bonnie, Hurrah, Lithesome, Mollie R., Bessie B., Petronilla, King Scotland among the runners, and the trotters are represented by Dr. George. Mr. Kintner intends closing out his trotting stock, and will keep only thoroughbreds. Mr. Kintner, the genial proprietor of this farm, is a son of John C. and Eliza (Fish) Kintner, who are now living in Carroll county. On December 1, 1880, Mr. Kintner was married to Frankie E., daughter of William S. and Jane (Allen) Campbell, and they have two children, Jennie and John C. Mrs. Kintner was born in 1863, in the house which is now their home. Mr. Kintner has served as infirmary director for two years. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a Mason of the degree of Knight Templar.

William Knox, a prominent farmer of Richland township, Belmont county, was born at Wheeling, W. Va., July 24, 1826. He is the son of James Knox, who was born in 1801, in county Derry, Ireland. The latter's parents were William and Eliza (Johnson) Knox, who were people of great influence in Ireland. James Knox was married to Nancy Flemings in 1822, and one week later they sailed for the United States. They first settled at Wheeling, but soon afterward removed to Marshall county, W. Va., where they made their home upon a farm, and raised a family of nine children, of whom four are living: Elizabeth, Hannah M., John and William. The father retired from the farm after living there a considerable period, and removed to Wheeling, where he died in 1881. The mother then lived with her son until her decease in 1885. They were both members of the Seceding church in Ireland, in behalf of which the grandfather, William, took part in the war at the time of the persecution in that land. The subject of this mention was reared in Marshall county. In 1858 he was married to Mary, daughter of Andrew and Eliza (Blackwood) King. She was born in 1835. To this union eleven children have been born, eight of whom are living: Andrew K., a minister of the United Presbyterian church; Mima, James T., Lizzie B., John, Mary, Carrie and Maggie. Mr. Knox and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church. They are widely known and highly regarded, the Knox family being considered one of the leading ones of the county.

Albert Lawrence, a well-known attorney of St. Clairsville, was born at Washington, Guernsey Co., Ohio, September 15, 1854, of a family distinguished in the history of Ohio. His father, William Lawrence, was born September 2, 1814, at Washington, Ohio, and in 1835 was

graduated at Jefferson college, Penn. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1842 was nominated by the democrats of his county for representative to the general assembly. The vote was very close and he was defeated by one, which it was ascertained was cast against him by a negro, not then entitled to the franchise, but Mr. Lawrence refused to contest, and in the succeeding election, being renominated, he was successful by a majority of eighty. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1851, which framed the present constitution of the state. In 1855 he was the democratic nominee for senator for Guernsey and Monroe counties, and was successful, though this was the era of "Know-Nothing" ascendancy, and he was one of the lonely five democrats in the senate. In 1856 he resigned his senatorship to accept the nomination for congress from his district, and was triumphant by a majority of 2,000 votes, although the district had given a majority of 2,000 adversely in the previous election. He served one term with distinction, and was tendered a renomination, but declined, as Noble county asked the privilege of selecting the candidate. Thrice he has been on the electoral ticket of the state, first in 1848, when he was elected and cast his vote for Lewis Cass, and in 1872 and 1884. In 1867 he was nominated and elected to the state senate again, contrary to his desires, and in 1885 he was elected to the same office. During the administration of Gov. William Allen he was chairman of the board of prison directors of the state. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian church. By his wife, Margaret E. Ramsey, who was born at Carlisle, Penn., March 25, 1820, he had seven children, four of whom are living: William, connected with the *Zanesville Signal;* James, attorney at Cleveland, and attorney-general of Ohio under Gov. Hoadley, though only thirty-three years of age at his election; Mary and Albert. The latter, with mention of whom this sketch opened, after going through the preparatory school, entered Kenyon college, where he studied two years. He then finished his collegiate course at Wooster university, being graduated in 1877. In January of the following year he began the study of law in the office of White & Campbell, and in 1879 he went to Cleveland, where he finished his studies preparatory to his admission to the bar, which occurred in 1880, in the supreme court. He opened an office at Cleveland and remained there until January, 1885, when he came to St. Clairsville, where he is in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. He has twice been elected city solicitor, an office he now fills, and is also master commissioner of the court of common pleas. He is an earnest advocate of the principles of the democratic party, and when he had been a resident of the county but two years, led his ticket, which was unsuccessful, as candidate for representative. Mr. Lawrence was married April 19, 1883, to Kate W., daughter of Gen. H. H. Dodge, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Benjamin M. Loper, of Richland township, is one of the progressive farmers of the county, and though having started out at his marriage without any property and in debt $100, he now has a fine farm of fifty and one-half acres and is surrounded with the comforts of life.

He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, December 18, 1842, the son of Joseph M. and Sarah (Sommers) Loper. His father was born in Pennsylvania, the son of Benjamin Loper. The latter removed to Richland township when Joseph was a small boy. He hired a man to haul his goods from Bridgeport to the farm, where Henry Pickering now lives, and then had just fifty cents left, which was preserved and is now in the possession of his grandson Benjamin. The latter was reared until fifteen years of age in Harrison county. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-eighth Ohio infantry, under Captain Cordner, and served gallantly with his regiment in all its engagements except that of Chickamauga, at which time he was on the sick list. He marched with Sherman through Georgia, and returning to Ohio at the close of hostilities was mustered out at Cleveland, June 8, 1865. He is notable as a farmer and stock-raiser and was among the first to introduce the noted breed of sheep, National Delain, in Belmont county. In 1866 Mr. Loper was married to Emma Lott, was born in Harrison county, October 4, 1846, the only daughter of Henry and Dorothy (Peterman) Lott, natives of Reading, Penn. By this union he has four children: Joseph, Edwin M., Charles C. and Minnie May. Mr. Loper and wife are members of the Disciple church, of which he is a deacon.

Andrew McFarland, a well-known citizen, was born in this county October 17, 1824. He was the son of William McFarland, a prominent man in the early history of eastern Ohio, of whom detailed mention may here appropriately be made. William McFarland was the son of Robert, who was a native of Ireland, and his mother, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Malcolm Ferguson, and both their parents were born in Scotland, but were expelled from that country during the reformation. William came to America from Ireland, his native land, with his parents, in 1789, and settled in Washington county, Penn., where he remained until 1800, when he came to Ohio, and cleared a farm in Colerain township, Belmont county. William attended school at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, walking a distance of three miles, and was compelled by poverty to borrow a book of a neighbor boy in order to study surveying. This convenience being soon refused him on account of his superior progress, his father made a trip to Washington, Penn., to obtain him a book of his own. At the age of thirteen years he began teaching school, and he was thus engaged during the winter months for about eight years. Soon becoming prominent and well-known, he was elected to the legislature in 1843, as the representative of Harrison county and the nominee of the whig party. In 1845 he was appointed by the governor associate judge with Thomas Lee, and he served in that capacity at the time that Messrs. Cowan and Kennon were president judges. Having prospered as a farmer, and accumulated considerable property, he became one of the early stockholders of the bank of St. Clairsville, and at the organization of the Harrison National bank at Cadiz, he was one of its directors, as which he remained until his death. By a robbery of this bank in 1866, he suffered a loss of $14,000. During

the war he served as deputy provost marshal of this district, and sent four sons and two sons-in-law to the field, all of whom returned save Capt. J. S. Cready, who fell in the battle of the Wilderness in defense of his country. William McFarland was a member of the United Presbyterian church and an elder, and also an elder in the associate organization, prior to the Union. Andrew McFarland, son of the above by his marriage to Elizabeth Henderson, was taken in A. D. 1825, by his parents, to New Athens, Harrison county, when he was one year old. He attended Franklin college over three years, and was engaged in teaching in 1846–47. He then took up the study of medicine, with Dr. Mills as his preceptor, and after reading with him three years, he went in 1852 to Wheeling, and continued his studies with Dr. S. P. Hullihan, until 1856, from which time he has had a home practice until the present writing. Dr. McFarland was afterward connected with the school board of Athens township, of Harrison county, for thirteen years, and of Franklin college from 1871 to 1887. After his marriage he was engaged in farming and wool growing. In 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio regiment, and as soon as he reached the front, was sent to the hospital to care for sick and wounded, at Fort Mansfield, and for awhile to Fort Sumner, and the remainder of his time was in actual service. In 1880, he sold his farm and stock, and made his home in St. Clairsville, Ohio. He is now one of the prosperous and successful citizens of St. Clairsville. He is the manufacturer and proprietor of a catarrh remedy which is in great demand, and an Æsculapian compound for pains, etc., and also a cough medicine which is quite popular. Mr. McFarland was married in 1858, to Margaret A. Smith, daughter of Joseph B. Smith, and has three children: Elizabeth G., wife of William E. Clark; Louella M., wife of Thomas A. Clark, and William S., a graduate of Franklin college, also of a medical college of Baltimore, and the Polyclinic of New York, and now practicing medicine at Colorado Springs. The mother, who was born in Wheeling township, Belmont county, October 11, 1836, died in May, 1873, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In 1875 he was married to Martha (Coe) Lyons, widow of Capt. Richard Lyons, who fell at the Wilderness. She was born at Wintersville in 1831, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

Among the prominent farmers of Richland township, is Elijah McFarland, whose grandparents, William and Margaret McFarland, natives of Ireland, settled in Belmont county many years ago. When they came to this state, their son William, the father of Elijah, was seven years of age. In early manhood William married Charity Sutton, the mother of the subject of this sketch. Elijah McFarland was born in the year 1833. He was reared on the farm which he at present occupies, and received his education in the log school-house characteristic of those days of privation. His efforts through life have been along the lines of industry and good citizenship, and prosperity has attended him, so that he now has a fine farm of 150 acres, which he has substantially improved. During three terms he has served as

school director in his community. In 1856 Mr. McFarland was married to Jane Gable, who was born in 1833, the daughter of Peter and Margaret Gable. To this union twelve children have been born, of whom ten are living: William, Mary, Joseph, Levi, Lucy E., VanDorn, James, Albert, Emma and Bertie. Mrs. McFarland is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church.

James McFarland, an old and highly esteemed resident of Richland township, was born in Ireland in 1806, the son of Andrew and Nancy (McFadden) McFarland, both natives of county Tyrone. These parents were members of the Seceder church in Ireland, and in 1812 came to America, settling first in Philadelphia, where the father worked in a factory for four years. He and family then removed to Wheeling township, Belmont county, and made their home upon the farm of sixty-one and a half acres, which they sold fifteen or twenty years later. They then bought a farm of 100 acres near Bellaire, where the father passed the remainder of his days. James McFarland remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, assisting them and attending the pioneer schools. On January 8, 1835, he was married to Susan Porterfield, who was born October 3, 1810, and died April 9, 1871. They began life together with little property, but by years of patient industry, became prosperous, and Mr. McFarland has now an excellent farm of 115 acres, and is comfortably situated. He and his family are members of the United Presbyterian church. To his marriage were born five children, as follows: Nancy, April 21, 1836; John, March 28, 1838; Andrew, November, 1840; George, November 5, 1842, and Margaret, October 3, 1848. George enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment Ohio infantry, under Capt. William Kirk, and served gallantly during three years of the war for the Union. He received a gun-shot wound in the ankle, for which he received a small pension.

A. T. McKelvey, a distinguished citzen of Belmont county, Ohio, was born in 1844, of Scotch-Irish parentage, near Belfast, Ireland. He was brought to America by his parents in 1850, and they made their home at Wheeling, where he grew to manhood, and obtained a common school education. At sixteen years he entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph company, with which he was associated in its military and commercial service for ten years. For a considerable period during the exciting days of civil war he held the responsible position of manager of the Wheeling office, which was for two years the headquarters office of the army of West Virginia. All the important messages relating to the military plans and movements of McClellan's first campaign and subsequent campains in West Virginia were either transmitted from or repeated at this office, so that his duties were not only responsible and arduous, but in relation to the government of a highly confidential character. Mr. McKelvey's health was greatly impaired by the close confinement and long hours of service which the stress of war entailed, and in 1870, he was obliged to resign his office and seek restoration of health. In that year he pur-

chased a fruit farm near St. Clairsville, Ohio, where he has since resided. Since 1875 Mr. McKelvey has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Belmont county, having been for a number of years a member of the board of the county agricultural society, and for two terms president of that organization. He was one of the original members of the Belmont County Farmers' club, and has served that association both as president and secretary. He has also been active in promoting the cause of agriculture through the instrumentality of farmers' institutes, and like organizations. In the church he is an active worker, also, and for thirteen successive years he has been chosen superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school of St. Clairsville. In 1886 Mr. McKelvey was elected to represent Belmont county in the general assembly of Ohio, and upon the expiration of his first term he was nominated and elected a second time. Mr. McKelvey was married, in April, 1869, to Julia S. Irwin, of Wheeling, and they have five sons. Mrs. McKelvey is a granddaughter of Hannah Fawcett, a daughter of Jonathan Zane, one of the heroic defenders of Fort Henry during its memorable siege, and one of the first settlers of the upper Ohio valley.

John McNiece, an aged and respected citizen of Belmont county, was born in Ireland, June 17, 1818, the son of James and Belle (Boyd) McNiece. He came to America from his native county of Tyrone, with his parents, starting April 14, 1839, and landed in New York, May 27. The parents, not having enough money to take all their children with them west, left John in New York while they and four children proceeded to Ohio. He found employment in a milk stable at $10 per month, and then began hoeing cabbage at $12, and in two months had enough to enable him to join his family. He began work on the national pike, and was engaged for three years. In 1843 he was married to Sarah, daughter of John and Mary (Dixon) King, and immediately afterward he rented land, which he worked until 1846, when he became an independent land owner, purchasing sixty-six acres, upon which he settled and which he found but slightly improved. In 1858 he traded this land for 130 acres, giving $3,400 additional consideration, and in 1871 he went to York township and bought 226 acres for $10,225. Selling this, he bought 196 acres in Smith township for $12,000, to which, in 1872, he added ten acres for $1,000. In the following year he lost his house and contents by fire, and subsequently he purchased twenty-four acres of land for $4,500. In 1885 he sold a portion of his land in Smith township, and bought 112½ acres in Richland, where he now lives. His life has been a prosperous and successful one, and he now ranks among the solid men of the county and its influential people. For six years he served as justice of the peace in Smith township, and has acted as school director twenty years. His first wife, Mr. McNiece lost in 1858, and December 27, 1859, he was married to Caroline Gladden, who was born in 1833, and died July 24, 1867, leaving three children, Mary B., Nancy E. and William Thomas. On April 27, 1869, Mr. McNiece was married to Belle Bigger, who was born September 17, 1837.

They have six children, Samuel W., Margaret R., Robert J., Sarah E., John G., and Martha Jane. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

Jesse B. Magee, a venerable old settler of Richland township, was born November 15, 1819, on the farm where he now lives. He is a son of Jesse Magee, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1780, and came to Wheeling when about sixteen years of age, where he became the first apprentice at the trade of cabinet-maker in that town. In 1802 the elder Jesse came to St. Clairsville, and conducted a cabinet shop until 1808, when he went upon the land which his son now owns, and cleared him a farm, which he tilled until his death in 1866. He was married to Elizabeth Coleman, a daughter of Jacob and Sallie (McCullough) Coleman. Jacob Coleman, a native of Virginia, removed in 1777, with his wife and two children, from Kentucky to Short Creek, coming up the river in a pirogue and keeping the center of the stream to avoid the Indians. A short time later they removed to Ohio and lived in Richland township several years, then going to Indiana, and making their home near the site of Terre Haute, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was the first sheriff of Belmont county, and was at one time surveyor, engaged in marking out the roads. During the revolution he served through the war, and at one time he was surprised by Indians while out milking in the morning, and received seven bullets in his body, but his remarkable constitution enabled him to survive. Jesse Magee, Jr., now a leading citizen, was married in 1847, to Catherine B. Lauck, who was born in 1823, the daughter of Simon and Mary (Beck) Lauck, the latter of whom was a daughter of Capt. John Beck. Of their five children born, three are living: Coleman L., Francis A. and Mary E. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Marshall, a leading farmer and stock-dealer of Belmont county, was born in Monongahela county, W. Va., in 1826, the son of Hezekiah and Athe (Neal) Marshall. The father was born in Maryland in 1760, of Irish parents. During the war of the revolution his father's team was pressed into the use of the army, and he accompanied it, and at the battle of Trenton, he received a wound in the thigh, for which he afterward received a pension. After the war he settled in West Virginia in the woods, and was engaged in many skirmishes with the Indians. He and his father were hardy frontiersmen and suffered the hardships and experienced the horrors of Indian warfare. On one occasion the red men burned down their house with all its centents and killed his brother-in-law and his sister, leaving an arrow sticking in each breast of the latter. Undaunted, Hezekiah Marshall continued to hold possession of his frontier post, and though suffering many hair-breadth escapes survived the thrilling scenes through which he passed. In this West Virginia home, John Marshall was reared to the age of sixteen years, receiving, meanwhile, nine months of schooling of the most primitive kind. In 1847 he was married to Margaret Cowan, who came to this country at fifteen years of age. She was the daughter of William Cowan, a shepherd, who died in Scotland.

He and wife then started out for themselves with a capital of just $75, and he hired out for $144 a year, boarding himself, at farm work, and was so engaged for four years, and during this time, he and wife made their start in life. The partner of his early struggles died June 20, 1866. By her he had four children, two of whom are living: William and Elizabeth. His second marriage was to Elizabeth Huth, who was born in 1842 at Wheeling, daughter of Peter and Caroline (Flocher) Huth, who kept the William Tell house at Wheeling thirteen years. Mr. Marshall now owns a farm of 100 acres, well improved.

Owen Meehan was born in the year 1834, in county Monaghan, Ireland, and was a son of Owen and Mary Meehan, natives of that county. His early life, until about the age of thirteen, was spent in Ireland, acquiring an education and assisting his father on his farm. The family remained in Ireland, but the son, Owen, removed to America, at the age of thirteen, locating first on a farm in New York, where he remained for two years, when he removed to West Virginia, locating in Rollisburg, where he worked for about two years when he removed to Wheeling, and engaged in the machine shops for the B. & O. railroad company. He was engaged here a short time when his uncle, Patrick Meehan, who had a contract for building some of the bridges for the C. O. division of the B. & O., died, and Owen was obliged to take the work through to completion. On the completion of the C. O. division, he entered service under Col. John A. Sullivan, at that time president of the Central Ohio railroad, having supervision of his private affairs. Leaving his service he entered the B. & O. shops at at Bellaire, taking charge of night force of repair work. During the time Mr. Meehan was employed here he was instrumental in saving the company many dollars worth of property. One night, the shops taking fire when there were many engines and coaches contained by them, Mr. Meehan, with but one engine at command, and at considerable risk, saved all the property but one yard engine, which was partially destroyed and quite seriously burned during the fire. After he had recovered from his injuries he went on the road as a locomotive engineer, running between Bellaire and Columbus, in which capacity he was employed for nine or ten years. Retiring from this, he went into coal mining in 1866, under the firm name of Stewart, Ball & Meehan. In 1868 Ball retired from the firm, and since that time Stewart & Meehan have continued the business, in which they have been successful. Mr. Meehan was married in 1873 to Miss Margaret E. Douglas, a daughter of Andrew Douglas, of Richland township, Belmont county, Ohio. The children of this marriage were six in number, four of whom are living, namely: Minerva D.; William, deceased; Eliza, deceased; John E.; Mary Etta. Mr. Meehan has paid some attention to politics in his home affairs, having been trustee of the township and on the board of county commissioners for some six years. Mr. Meehan is a member of the Catholic church, while Mrs. Meehan belongs to the Presbyterian. Mr. Meehan is also interested in many business enterprises in Bellaire, and was one of the organizers of the Bellaire Gas

Light and Coke company, which has since been changed to Bellaire Gas and Electric company, of which Mr. Meehan is president, also one of the organizers of the Ætna Glass and Manufacturing company, of Bellaire, of which he has always been a director, and for the last three years has served as president of the organization. He is identified with some minor enterprises and an owner of considerable real estate in different parts of the city. Mr. Meehan's father, Owen Meehan, Sr., died in his native country, Ireland, in 1879, at the advanced age of one hundred and five years.

James W. Mellott, a prominent farmer of Richland township, Belmont county, is of French descent, being a great-grandson of Samuel Mellott, a native of France, who settled in Virginia, many years ago. His son, John, came to Belmont county in an early day, and entered a quarter section of land, where he settled in a log cabin, and subsisted on the wholesome pioneer fare while he cleared away the forest. Being a cripple, he did not take part in the war of 1812, but had the duty of providing wood for all the women in the neighborhood, whose husbands were in the field. The land which he entered is still in the Mellot family. He married a Miss Workman, and one of their sons, William, born in Pennsylvania in 1799, is the father of the subject of this mention. His mother's maiden name was Mary A. Ault. She was born in Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Frederick Ault, who took part in the defense of the fort at Wheeling, at the time Elizabeth Zane performed her heroic feat of carrying powder past the enemy's lines, and he often told of how Miss Zane insisted on going, although there were several other volunteers for the hazardous adventure. Mr. Mellott was born in 1834, and reared on the farm of his parents. The education he received in the old log school-house, he supplemented at the Barnesville academy, and he then engaged in teaching, which was his profession for twelve years. He now has 150 acres of the old Mellott homestead, to which he has added eighty-six acres adjoining, making a very convenient and valuable farm, which he has very neatly adorned and improved. Mr. Mellott was married in 1860, to Hannah J. Merritt, who was born in 1838, the daughter of Robert and Mary E. (Milligan) Merritt. To this union, two children have been born: Mary E., wife of Dr. John A. Clark, and Robert W. Mr. and Mrs. Mellott are members of the Presbyterian church.

David H. Milligan, one of the proprietors of the *St. Clairsville Gazette*, was born in Belmont county in 1853, the son of George W. and Margaret (Cunningham) Milligan. He was reared in Belmont county, attending the common schools in childhood, and afterward attended Franklin college three years, and Mt. Union college one year. Returning then to Belmont county, he entered the law office of Peter Tallman, where he studied law three years, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Previous to this he had been engaged in teaching school to a considerable extent and subsequent to 1870 taught during eleven winters. On his admission to the bar, Mr. Milligan established an office at Bellaire, and there remained one year. He then returned to St. Clairsville, and continued the practice there

until 1885, when he accepted a deputyship in the clerk's office, a position he held until September 1, 1889, when he embarked in the newspaper business as one of the proprietors of the *St. Clairsville Gazette*, the leading democratic paper of Belmont county, which shows promise of increased influence under their energetic management.

George E. Steenrod, who is associated with Mr. Milligan in the ownership and management of the *St. Clairsville Gazette*, was born in 1860, a son of Daniel Steenrod. He was reared on a farm and given the advantages of the common schools, after which he pursued a course of study and became a graduate of Columbus business college. After completing his studies he accepted a position in a wholesale grocery store in Steubenville, where he remained two years, after which he returned to Belmont county, and was engaged upon the farm until the fall of 1889, when in company with Mr. Milligan, he purchased the *St. Clairsville Gazette*.

Col. Joseph R. Mitchell, cashier of the First National bank of St. Clairsville, was born in York county, Penn., in 1830, the son of David and Martha (Dinsmore) Mitchell. The father was a native of York county, Penn., where he followed the trade of blacksmithing and also was engaged in farming. He was the son of Joseph Mitchell, a native of Ireland, whose wife was of Scotch descent. During the war of 1812 David Mitchell started with other volunteers to the relief of Baltimore, but his services were rendered unnecessary before his arrival there. Col. Mitchell was reared and educated at his Pennsylvania home, attending an academy there, and in 1849 he came to Ohio, and taught school three years near Cincinnati. He then removed to Morristown, where he taught school about two years, and engaged in business, also serving subsequent to 1853, as postmaster at that town, under the administration of President Pierce. In 1856 he removed to St. Clairsville, and was appointed by S. W. Gaston, then clerk of the courts, as his deputy, and this position he filled during the entire term of his principal. In the spring of 1860 he removed to Bridgeport and engaged in the drug business, but the peril of his country soon called him to different scenes. In July, 1862, he recruited Company B, of the Ninety-eighth Ohio regiment, which, as captain, he led to the front. During the next year, his bravery and meritorious conduct led to his promotion successively to major and then to lieutenant colonel. He was always at his post of duty, excepting three weeks of illness in a hospital, and participated in many severe engagements, among which may be mentioned, Perrysville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Rome, and the battles of Sherman's march to the sea. After receiving an honorable discharge in Washington, in 1865, he returned home, and in the ensuing fall was elected clerk of the courts of Belmont county. This office he filled with an efficiency that has seldom been equalled, and after his first term he was twice re-elected to the clerkship. Including the period of his service as deputy he was engaged in the duties of this office twelve years. A year after finally retiring from the office he accepted the position of cashier of the First National bank of St. Clairsville,

in which post he has won the favor of the public and contributed in no slight degree to the upbuilding of the extensive business of that institution. Col. Mitchell was married September 21, 1870, to Cecilia A. Grove, daughter of John A. Grove, of this county, and by this union has five children: Carrie, Mary, Rodney, Blanche and Cecilia. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Henry Morgan, a prosperous farmer of Richland township, residing in the suburbs of St. Clairsville, is a native of Wheeling township, where his ancestors settled in 1811. He is a son of Amos Morgan, who was born in Baltimore county, Md., a son of Philip and Susan Morgan, the former of English, and the latter of German, lineage. These latter emigrated to Ohio in the same year as did Henry and Margaret (Hooker) Gittinger, who went from the same county in Maryland, and the two families made their home in Wheeling township in 1811. Catherine, daughter of the Gittingers, became the wife of Amos Morgan, and the mother of the subject of this mention. Henry Morgan was reared in Wheeling township, and after finishing his education in Franklin college, was a teacher for four years. In 1872 he was married to Anna, daughter of Mahlon L. and Adaline (Barnes) Hatcher. Her father, a son of Mahlon and Phœbe (Hagerman) Hatcher, and grandson of Joshua and Jane (Richerick) Hatcher, was an attorney of the Belmont county bar from 1852 until 1860, at the time of his death. Mrs. Morgan's mother was born in this county, a daughter of John and Ann (Thompson) Barnes, the former of whom was a son of David Barnes, a native of England; and the latter a daughter of John and Sarah (Talbott) Thompson, who came from Ireland in the last century. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have had these children, eight of whom are living: Nina H., Henry St. Clair; Lizzie, deceased; Etta, Edwin D., Clarence, Ray, Adda H., Esther W. and M. L. Mr. Morgan and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, of which he is the present treasurer. He was a member of the building committee for the erection of the church at St. Clairsville.

Louis Murdaugh, proprietor of the St. Clairsville mills, was born in Jefferson county, in 1838, the son of Isaac and Eliza Murdaugh, the former of whom was a miller by occupation, and was so engaged during the greater part of his life. Lewis was reared in Jefferson county, until his thirteenth year, when he came with his parents to this county. Two years later he found employment in the mill on the Burleigh place, and has ever since been engaged in that business. In 1871 he went to the west and followed his trade as miller for four years, and on his return he took charge of the Morristown mill. After an engagement there of ten years' duration he came to St. Clairsville, and bought his present property, which was then a buhr mill. He soon rebuilt the establishment and added all the modern improvements, and the roller process, and is now making flour which is in great favor and is the peer of any produced in the state of Ohio. He is an influential citizen, is a member of the town council of St. Clairsville, and is highly esteemed by all. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Murdaugh was married in 1862 to Mag-

gie Bigger, daughter of Shannon Bigger, who is now in his eighty-third year.

About the year 1810 Henry Neff, a native of Allegheny county, Md., son of John Neff, of German descent, settled in Belmont county, and began the work of clearing a farm in the wilderness. Soon afterward he was called to the service of his country, and participated in the war of 1812, being one of the soldiers betrayed by the surrender of Gen. Hull. In 1820 he was married to Elizabeth Blocher, a native of Cumberland, Md., and they had three children: George, John A. and Sarah Jane, of whom the second is the only survivor, the father died in May, 1830, at the age of fifty-one years. John A. Neff, now one of the substantial farmers of Belmont county, was born in Richland township, 1823, and reared in the log cabin home on the farm entered by his grandfather, which is now part of his possessions. He attended school and afterward taught four winters in the pioneer school-houses of his county, and taught one winter also in Bedford county, Penn. Learning the trade of a brickmaker, he bundled up his wardrobe in a cotton handkerchief, in 1842, and walked to Mt. Vernon, Knox county, where he worked about six months, and then walked home 125 miles with seven dollars cash and the balance, that had not been traded out in a note. He had previously worked two days picking brush for an old German, who paid with one fish hook, so that Mr. Neff is well acquainted with the wages of labor in the "golden age" that is past. After returning from Mt. Vernon he and J. S. Anderson hulled clover seed for quite a number of farmers in the surrounding neighborhood. In the spring of 1843 he went to Cumberland, Md., where he finished his trade of making and burning common and hand-pressed brick. He spent four years in Maryland, after which he made and burned a great many kilns of brick in Belmont county, Ohio and West Virginia. Monuments of his burning of brick number over thirty farm-houses, seven churches and quite a number of school-houses, the school-houses in St. Clairsville and Morristown, the brick to rebuild the burnt block in St. Clairsville that was destroyed by fire in 1866, and the brick for the Belmont county infirmary. He now has a splendid farm of 320 acres, with a substantial two-story brick house. From 1842 to 1884 he carried on the manufacture of brick, and the material for the building of the Methodist Episcopal church, school-house and many other structures were supplied from his yards. He is a leading member and trustee and steward of the Methodist church, of which his wife is also a member, and he has served on the school board for thirty-five years, and as trustee of his township one term. Mr. Neff was united in marriage, in 1851, to Elizabeth Giffen, who was born April 5, 1830, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Hinkle) Giffen, and of the seven children born to them, six are living: Alice, wife of Joseph Frazier, and mother of one child; George A., who married Martha Gerard, and has one child; Emmet M., who married Neva Fozeman, and has two children; Mary, wife of Newton Warnock, and mother of one child; Sarah, wife of

George Fulton, two children; and John W., who is now attending the commercial college in Wheeling, W. Va.

John W. Neff, an enterprising farmer of Richland township, Belmont county, was born in that county, April 5, 1846, the son of Andrew and Jane Neff. Both parents were natives of Ohio, the mother having been born in Belmont county in 1814, the daughter of Robert Alexander. Mr. Neff was reared on the homestead farm, and received his education in the common schools. On March 12, 1873, he was married to Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Lucinda McKelvey (Creamer) McKelvey. She was born in 1847. To this union four children have been born: Lizzie Ella, Harry A., Andrew T. and Olive D. Mr. Neff is the owner of 290 acres of valuable land, which is among the best improved in the county. In connection with agricultural pursuits, Mr. Neff is extensively engaged in fruit culture, having recently planted upon his farm the finest varieties of fruits indigenous to this section of country. He also conducts a planing-mill and grist-mill, in the operation of which he has met with deserved success. As a citizen he is leading and influential. The residence and other buildings of Mr. Neff are widely known as among the finest and best appointed in this part of the state, and are a credit to the architectural progress of the county.

William Neff, a member of one of the pioneer families of Belmont county, was born April 1, 1821, on section 20 of Richland township. He is the son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Fuly) Neff, worthy citizens of an early day. He was reared on the farm which he now occupies, and received his schooling in the little log structure which sufficed in pioneer times, attending when there was not work at home to demand his time. He has devoted his life, since the days when he assisted in the toilsome clearing away of the forest, to the tillage of the soil he aided to redeem from a state of nature, and with such persistency has he labored that he has never gone out of his county except to Wheeling. His life has been one of industry, and the fruits of it he is now enjoying in a valuable farm and comfortable surroundings. On October 3, 1850, Mr. Neff was married to Sarah Stewart, and they have had two children, of whom one, Mary Jane, survives. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is one of the trustees.

David Neiswanger was one of the pioneer farmers and famous hunters of deer and bear in Belmont county in the early years of the present century. He was born in Lancaster county, Penn., the son of Christian Neiswanger, a native of Germany, who emigrated in 1726, and built himself a log cabin in the woods, of what is now Lancaster county. David was a soldier in the war of 1812, and as a commissary, by appointment of his intimate friend, Brig.-Gen. Lewis Cass, furnished over $1,500 worth of provisions to the army, for which he never obtained any recompense. On May 26, 1789, he was married to Mary Harr, and in 1802, with his family, he came to Belmont county, where, after traveling a few months, he settled in Richland township, and

bought eighty acres of wild land, which he cleared and lived upon until 1840. He was a prominent man, and served four or five terms as county commissioner. He was engaged in business as a butcher, to some extent, but his regular trade was weaving, which he followed in connection with farming. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, learned the same trade, and at one time, in 1811, obtained silk worm eggs from New York, and grew cocoons and made thread from which she wove a silk dress, which is still in existence. When the family came to Ohio, the Indians were yet hostile, and troublesome, stealing horses and goods, and on one occasion, when he was out buying cattle, he was obliged to swim his horse across the Muskingum river in the floating ice, to escape the redskins. To David and Mary Neiswanger, children were born as follows: Elizabeth, April 13, 1793, died March 18, 1866; Christopher, July 3, 1792, died January 21, 1852; Mary, July 3, 1794, died August 21, 1833; David, October 20, 1795, died September 2, 1828; John, August 22, 1797, died August 25, 1873; Jacob, August 21, 1799, died May 22, 1852; Abraham, died in infancy; Christiana, July 21, 1802; Joseph, February 16, 1804, died January 31, 1838; Ann, February 27, 1806, died October 7, 1876; Abram, March 15, 1808; Isaac, April 3, 1810; Samuel, November 12, 1812, died July 31, 1832. The oldest son was a soldier in the war of 1812. Major Isaac Neiswanger, now one of the prominent and substantial citizens of Richland township, was reared in his county, and in early manhood gave his attention to the study of law, which he pursued in the office of ex-Gov. Shannon, but at his father's decease, he abandoned the profession and took charge of his father's estate, which was of extensive proportions. In 1856, he was elected justice of the peace of Richland township, and he has served in that position almost continuously for thirty-six years. Maj. Neiswanger was the founder of the Belmont County Agricultural society, one of the oldest in the state, and he was made a corporator by an act of the legislature, in 1846, of the State Board of Agriculture, as which he served several years. He is now the only survivor of the corporators of that body. He also served as president of the Belmont County Agricultural society in 1853–4, 1859, 1872–3–4. In 1863, Maj. Neiswanger was appointed and served a term in the army of the Potomac, as superintendent of horse department. On January 11, 1845, he was married to Elizabeth S., who was born June 18, 1823, daughter of Parker and Rebecca (Wilson) Askew, the latter of whom came to Ohio in 1817, from Delaware, and was one of the early tanners of the county. The following children have been born to this union: Mary E., November 5, 1845; Ida B., May 9, 1847; Charles S., April 14, 1849; Annie C., December 21, 1851; Lewis C., January 2, 1855; Gertrude A., August 31, 1857; George M., March 15, 1860; Edmund L., April 18, 1864.

John W. Nichols, one of the prominent younger lawyers of St. Clairsville, and senator-elect from Belmont and Harrison counties, was born in Belmont county, in October, 1856. He is the son of Nathan B. and Sarah E. (Hoge) Nichols, both natives of Virginia, who came to Ohio with their family in 1839. His father came to Ohio

with his parents when he was thirteen years of age, and was reared in this county, receiving his education in the common schools and Brooks institute. In 1849 he went to California, during the gold excitement, making the trip overland with three yoke of oxen. He spent but one year there and then returned to Belmont county, where he was married. Settling on the farm which has since been his home, he has been engaged in agriculture, and has been highly prosperous, now owning over 1,000 acres of land. He is one of the most prominent and influential farmers of the county. His son, John W. Nichols, the subject of this mention, received his early education in the schools of the county, and then spent two years at Hopedale college, and afterward two years at the Ohio state university at Columbus. On his return from the university he decided to study law, and entered the office of Judge Cowan for that purpose. Under the guidance of that learned attorney he advanced rapidly, and in 1883 was admitted to the bar. In the following year he opened an office at St. Clairsville, and has since been actively engaged in the practice. He has also taken a deep interest in public affairs, and as a member of the republican party, is one of the foremost in the political fray. As the candidate of his party for the position of state senator for the counties of Belmont and Harrison, he was elected in November, 1889. Mr. Nichols was married in 1884 to Lina H. Hoge, of Illinois, and by this union has three children: Charles and Wilbur K., and Fred H. He is a member of the Society of Friends and his wife of the Presbyterian church.

Thomas M. Nichol, a prominent citizen of Belmont county, is a descendant of Thomas and Isabelle (Cooke) Nichol, one of seven brothers, of county Derry, Ireland. Their son, John, who was raised at Nichol Hill, Ireland, came to the United States in 1789, first settled in Pennsylvania, and thence moved to Colerain township, Belmont county, in 1800. He built the stone house on the National road four miles west of Bridgeport, which stands to this day. In Ireland he married Anna Woodburn, and on coming to this country their son William was thirteen weeks of age. The latter was reared in this country and was married to Hiatt Mitchell. Thomas M., the son of the latter, is the subject of this mention. He was born in this county in 1817, and was given a good education for his day, finishing in a select school, after which he taught two terms of school. Mr. Nichol has taken an active part in public affairs, and being an enterprising and popular citizen, has been honored by several public trusts. He has served as trustee of his township several terms, and as infirmary director several years. He was elected justice of the peace but resigned this office. During two years, 1868 to 1870, he served as representative of Belmont county to the state legislature, but losing his health while at the capital, refused to be a candidate for a second term. His landed interests are extensive, comprising 610 acres of valuable land. In 1843 Mr. Nichol was married to Margaret Creamer, who was born in Belmont county, in 1821, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Barnett) Creamer, the former of whom was a native of

Maryland and a pioneer of Belmont county. To this union eight children were born, seven of whom are living: Clark, William, John, Thomas M., Addison, Sylvanua and Harriet E. Mr. Nichol and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

In 1830, James Orr, a native of Westmoreland county, Penn., born in 1796, of Scotch-Irish lineage, came to Belmont county, and settled on a farm of seventy acres, which is now in the possession of his son, Joseph. James Orr was the son of one of the heroes of the revolution, and a worthy and industrious man. When he came to this state he had $200 which he had accumulated while following his trade as wheelwright. He married Jane Still, who was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1806, and they had seven children: John, who died in the army; Mary A., died in childhood; Eliza J., William S., James N., Joseph A. and Rachel C. James N. was married to Sarah Gordon, in 1873, and they had five children: Harry G.; Charles, who died young; Frank W., Mary and Thomas. The father, James Orr, resided upon his Richland township farm until his death in September, 1887; his widow is still living. Joseph A. Orr, the youngest child, is now one of the leading younger farmers of Richland township. He was born in August, 1852, and was reared on a farm, attending at intervals the common schools. He has an excellent farm of 100 acres, seventy of which is the old homestead, and all is well improved, with comfortable buildings. He is widely known in the county and highly respected.

Michael G. Overbaugh, a worthy and esteemed citizen of St. Clairsville, was born in Pennsylvania in 1828, a son of Joseph Overbaugh. His mother, whose maiden name was Barkhoff, died when he was three years old, and his childhood was consequently anything but pleasant. He was bound out, for eight years, and was then taken away from his guardian on account of mistreatment. At sixteen years of age he came to Wheeling, where his father had resided about eight years, and two years later they went to Bridgeport, where his father re-married. He was at Bridgeport and in that neighborhood some thirteen years, and then removed to St. Clairsville in the spring of 1863, where he engaged in gardening, in which he is still employed, having made a marked success of his enterprise. Though starting out without resources, he now has fifty-five acres of beautiful land within the incorporation, two two-story brick dwellings and a frame cottage, and a series of finely tended gardens which are attractive as well as lucrative. In 1852 Mr. Overbaugh was married to Rachel Hague, a native of Indiana, and they have four children: Charles, Mary, John and Frank.

William Parkinson, a successful farmer of Richland township, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in the year 1827. His father Jacob Parkinson, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and about 1813, removed from Maryland to Jefferson county, where he settled on forest land, and built him a home which was his abode until death. He was a son of Thomas and Isabel Parkinson, the former of whom was a soldier in the war of the revolution. The sword which he carried in that

struggle is now in the possession of his descendants. Jacob Parkinson was united in marriage to Mary Keller, and one of their sons, William Parkinson, is the subject of this sketch. The latter was reared and educated in Jefferson county, and has devoted his life with much success to the pursuits of agriculture. He is now the owner of 500 acres of valuable land which is well improved. Mr. Parkinson was married in 1852, to Mary Lynn, who was born in Belmont county in 1831, the daughter of James and Isabel Lynn. To this union have been born four children: Jacob, James L., Mary B. and Daniel K.

Isaac H. Patterson, deceased, of St. Clairsville, was one of the leading druggists of eastern Ohio, and prominent in the community and county. He was a son of John Patterson, who was born in Lancaster county, Penn., in 1771. Before the close of the century the latter was married to Grizella Hazlett, and they moved afterward to Washington county, and thence in 1804, to St. Clairsville, where John Patterson engaged in mercantile pursuits in partnership with Thomas McCall. He was very prominent in public affairs, was a member of the legislature as a representative in 1807, and as a senator from 1814 to 1818, and was a member of the lower house of congress in 1823–5, at the time when the election of president was thrown upon that body. He voted for Adams, and his brother, Thomas Patterson, in congress from his Pennsylvania district, voted for Jackson. Mr. Patterson was president of the Belmont bank of St. Clairsville, for nearly twenty years. He died in 1848, full of years and honors. His son, Isaac H., was born in St. Clairsville, June 20, 1821, on the same town lot which was the place of his decease, July 31, 1887. After finishing his education at Franklin college he went to Philadelphia to learn the business of a pharmacist. In 1847 he returned to his native town, having thoroughly learned his trade, and had some experience of an educational nature as an employe of the custom house. In 1850 he embarked in the drug trade at Wheeling, and during his residence there, which lasted seven years, also engaged in the manufacture of bottles with a partner, Mr. Quarrier. While at Wheeling he was married to Sarah W. Jacob, daughter of John Jacob, and by this union he had three children, John, James and Anna. From 1857 until his decease Mr. Patterson resided at St. Clairsville, and gained a widespread reputation as one of the most skillful and competent druggists of the state. He was called to various public positions, being for many years treasurer of the school funds of St. Clairsville, and for two years, 1861-3, treasurer of Belmont county, also president of the St. Clairsville railroad. All trusts reposed in him were discharged with scrupulous fidelity, for he was a man of remarkable rectitude and manly honor. He took much interest in collecting and preserving the facts of early local history, and the work of writers of this day are much aided by his recorded recollections.

Calvin W. Patton, an energetic farmer of Richland township, who owns a farm of 160 acres in one of the handsomest locations in the county, was worn in Wheeling township, in 1847, the son of William and Anna (Clark) Patton. His father was born in Ireland in 1799,

and came to America with his parents when about three years of age. They settled at Wheeling, and remained there several years, going then to Belmont county, and making their home there the remainder of their days. The father, Samuel Patton, was a native of Ireland, and a member of the Seceder church. William Patton was one of the first abolitionists of Belmont county, and was so strong and consistent in his principles that he refused to become naturalized or vote until after slavery was abolished by the emancipation proclamation. Almost the first occupation of Calvin Patton was as a soldier. He enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio infantry, in 1863, with three other brothers, and received an honorable discharge at Columbus, in October, 1863. December 28, 1876, he was married to Dora E. Troll, daughter of Conrad and Emma (Steenrod) Troll. She was born in 1854. By this union he has one child, John T. Mr. Patton suffered a severe loss by the great tornado of April 15, 1887. His two-story brick dwelling was demolished, a new barn was torn down, and another large barn and several other buildings were torn to pieces, and his orchard swept away. His wife and child in the house at the time escaped by going to the cellar, and five head of horses and a man in the barn also escaped injury in a very remarkable way. Ten young lambs in the pasture were taken up and never afterward heard of, and a large watering trough was carried over the town of St. Clairsville, and dropped two miles beyond.

Henry F. Pickering, a prominent farmer of Richland township, was born in Colerain township in 1827, son of Elijah and Rebecca S. Pickering. His father, who was a son of John and Mary (Carpenter) Pickering, was born in Virginia in 1801, and came to Ohio with his parents n 1802. They settled in Colerain township, where Elijah was reared, iamid the hardships of pioneer life. He married Rebecca S. Fox, daughter of Josiah and Anna (Miller) Fox, the former a native of England, and the latter of Philadelphia. She was born in Virginia and afterward resided in Maryland. Her father was one of the first draughtsmen in the military service of the colonies, and served through the Revolutionary war, and was appointed by Washington his first secretary in the navy. A plate which he brought from England, made in 1701, is still in the possession of his descendants. He was the first man to use coal in Wheeling for domestic purposes, and was a resident of that locality at the time of the great earthquake. He lived to be eighty-six years of age. Elijah Pickering was the father of seven children, five of whom are living: Henry F.; Anna M., now the wife of D. Pickering; Sarah F., wife of William H. Seamon, of Ohio; Josiah F.; John C.; and Francis D. and Alexander H., both deceased. Elijah Pickering hauled most of the material for the stone bridge over Wheeling creek at Kinzie Mills, and laid in Baltimore four days because he could not get out on account of the crowd of people who were in the city to see Gen. Lafayette. Henry F. Pickering was reared in this county, and received his education in the early log school-houses. In 1862 he was married to Hannah K. Cook, who was born March 11, 1832, in the state of Delaware, the daughter of Caleb and Hannah

(Kemp) Cook. She was a true and faithful wife, and gave to him two children, of whom one, Laura C., was married to John Ely, of Harrison county, Ohio, and died on December 15, 1886. Joseph H. survives. Her husband gives the following account of the sickness and death of Mrs. Hannah K. Pickering: "Being of a quiet, unassuming disposition from a child, the impress of truth was early stamped upon her mind, and a desire begotten in her heart to make her peace with God, which I think I have no reason to doubt that she did, and which I have every assurance she fully enjoyed in her last days and hours of life. When she was first attacked with this dreaded disease, she seemed to manifest quite a desire that she might recover, or at least be spared the offensive and painful torture to which most victims of this disease are subjected, although there appeared to be a calm resignation to the Divine will, and a great degree of patience manifested through all these years of affliction. During the latter part of the second year of her treatment her sufferings were the most severe. She became so benumbed or paralyzed in her limbs and body that she was void of all natural feeling, and was entirely helpless for several weeks. All hope of her recovery at this time was despaired of by her friends and neighbors. It was a frequent remark of those who called to see her, that she was the embodiment of patience. However, in this hour of extremity, she trusted not so much in medical skill as in the wisdom of God — having a firm reliance in the power of Him who is able to do exceedingly abundantly above all that we can either think or ask. She raised her petition in behalf of her dear children — that He would spare her to them a little longer. All glory be to God, who hears the humblest cry of the weakest child. He favored her petition and raised her up, and in the space of a few months she was so far recovered as to be able to resume her household cares, and contribute to the comfort and care of her family. In the latter part of the eighth month, 1879, she was taken with a severe cough which preyed heavily upon her physical strength, and she began gradually declining from day to day; however, she still continued to pursue her daily routine of duty and care for her family until about the middle of the twelfth month, from which time she was unable to perform any physical labor. It being my privilege to be with her during all her affliction and at her last earthly pilgrimage, she frequently spoke to me of the condition of her mind; of her resignation to her heavenly Father's will; of the perfect repose, and sweet peace she enjoyed. Several days before her decease, she requested me to see that her burial clothes were in readiness. With calm composure she spoke of some articles of clothing that would be needed for the children, and told me to have them prepared this week — seeming to realize the nearness of the close. She suffered no pain, though she had a very troublesome cough, and at times great difficulty of breathing. During the last few days she was unable to speak but a few words at a time. So calm and restful was her soul continually that she could speak of death and give directions for interment without any apparent emotion. It was a source of much comfort to

her to have the company and atttention of her brother-in-law, Dr. Garretson, of Salem, Ohio, who spent the last few days of her life with her. On the seventh day afternoon her brother and two sisters came, whom she was very glad to see, but was too weak to talk to them, saying maybe she would rally up a little so she could talk to them after a while. She seemed to grow weaker and weaker until about 10 o'clock seventh day night, when I came to her bed-side, took her by the hand and said: 'Mother, has it come to this, that we must part?' The grace of God was wonderfully manifested, as strength and voice returned, and she was enabled to answer in a clear, audible voice: 'Yes, Henry, it has come to that. The time has almost come when I will have to leave you all.' After talking together for little time, answering some inquiries and giving some advice, she said: 'I want thee to be a father to thy children; to give them good advice and consider well the counsel thee give them. Put thy trust in thy heavenly Father, and the same power that has sustained me will sustain and comfort thee through all the trials and cares of life.' On looking up to her children, who stood by the bed weeping, she said: 'Dear, dear children, don't weep for me. I am going to leave you, and I know you will miss me, but I am not afraid to die. I feel that I am going home, and I want you to be good children and prepare to meet me.' Then, addressing the children separately, she gave them each a little good advice — saying of Joseph, he had always been a good bit of a mother-boy, 'I know he will miss his mother, but I want thee to be a good boy and get ready to meet me again.' Her brother coming to the bed-side, she looked up at him and said: 'Well, Enos, has thee anything to say to me?' He answered he believed not, only he was sorry to see her suffering so. She replied: 'I am not suffering, and I cannot say that I have been sick. My disease has been very peculiar. I have just gradually weakened away. My strength is failing very fast, and I feel that my time has almost come.' Then after addressing some remarks to others, she said: 'I have such perfect peace of mind.' Her manner, her voice and expression confirmed the true fullness of the words she spoke. When she had concluded speaking, she said: 'Now lay me back and let me rest.' After she had lain quiet for some time, she took me by the hand and bade me an affectionate farewell; then she kissed her two children and bade them farewell, and then extended her hand to all around her bed, saying to each one — 'Farewell.' Mine eyes could not refrain from weeping, but my soul praised the Lord, and as I bowed down and bade her the last farewell on earth, I said, 'By the grace of God I will meet thee in Heaven.' She retained consciousness to the last. She was a devoted member of the Society of Friends."

Folding her hands upon her breast,
She calmly entered into rest;
Leaving the scenes of earthly care,
The joy and bliss of heaven to share.

The date of her death was first month 25th, 1880. In 1883 Mr. Pickering was married to Anna Thorp, daughter of Thomas and Mary

(Foulk) Thorp. Her father was born in Delaware in 1781, and came to Ohio in 1822, settling near Morristown. In 1834, he removed to Morgan county, and cleared two farms in succession. Thomas Thorp was the father of eleven children: Sarah A., deceased; Samuel F., deceased; James, deceased; Ellenor, deceased, who was married to William B. Thompson; Jabez, now of Warren county, Ohio; Hannah, wife of James Picket; Elizabeth, deceased; Jesse, deceased; Mary W., wife of Joseph Mendenhall; Thomas, of Clark county, Ohio; Ann F. Mr. Pickering and wife are members of the Friends' church, as were their ancestors, and they hold official positions in the church. He has preserved many relics of his family, and has a powder horn and shotgun which are over 200 years old, and were brought to America from England in 1707. He died second month 18th, 1877, in his ninety-fifth year and three months.

John Charles Pickering, a well-known farmer of Richland township, was born in Wheeling township in 1836, to the union of Elijah Pickering and Rebecca S. Fox, both of whom were natives of Virginia. His father was born near Winchester, Va., in 1801, and was the son of John and Mary (Carpenter) Pickering, the former of whom was a son of Samuel Pickering, a native of England. Rebecca S. Fox was a daughter of Josiah and Anna (Miller) Fox, the father being a native of England and the mother of Germany. The subject of this mention received a common school education in his childhood, and was reared as a farmer, which has been his occupation through life. He has charge of the homestead farm, and is skilful and energetic in his methods. Mr. Pickering was married in 1872, to Cecelia Hatcher, born in Belmont county in 1847, the daughter of Elijah and Jane (Craig) Hatcher, both natives of Loudon county, Va. Her father was a son of Noah and Rachel (Beans) Hatcher, who were both born in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Pickering have three children: Ellis H., Estella and Lorain. He and wife are members of the Society of Friends, of which he is a trustee. He is a leading citizen, and has been a member of the school board for fifteen years. In his farm enterprises he makes a specialty of the breeding of short-horn cattle. Mr. Pickering is a member of the Methodist church.

Robert Pogue, deceased, who was in his day one of the leading farmers of Belmont county, was born March 1, 1824, the son of George and Nancy (Davis) Pogue, and died April 25, 1882. He was reared on the farm, and followed that vocation through life. He was an estimable and enterprising man, and owned at the time of his death, 160 acres of valuable land. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his widow adheres. He was married in 1870, to Anna G. Rankin, who was born in 1842, in Belmont county, the daughter of James and Sarah (Campbell) Rankin. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio, first settling in Belmont county, where he remained one year and then removed to Noble county, where he settled in the woods and cleared a farm. His wife died in 1878, and he now makes his home with Mrs. Pogue. This estimable lady now occupies the property left by her husband.

John Pollock, a prominent attorney of St. Clairsville, is of a family which were early settlers of Ohio. His father, Robert Pollock, came with the family of his parents from Maryland. His grandfather removed to this state from Pennsylvania, early in the third decade of the present century, and settled in Harrison county. There Robert Pollock, the father of the subject of this mention, was born in 1824. The latter, about 1834, removed with his parents to Belmont county, and was there raised on a farm with the advantages of a common school education. He became a machinist and was so engaged about ten years, then going on a farm and following agriculture until the present. John Pollock, son of the above, by his wife, Mary Jane, was reared in this county, and after going through the common schools continued his education during two years at Franklin college, and three at the Washington and Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, at which latter institution he was graduated in 1878. On his return to St. Clairsville he entered the law office of Hon. Lorenzo Danford, and 1880 he was admitted to the bar. In 1881 Mr. Pollock opened an office in St. Clairsville, and has since been actively engaged in the practice with considerable success. He also gives much attention to politics, being one of the republican leaders of the county, and at the present time chairman of the central and executive committees of Belmont county. In April, 1887, Mr. Pollock was married to Ella Finney, a native of this county, and by this union they have one child, Harry.

Among the well-known residents of Belmont county during the early decades of the present century, was John Porterfield, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1801, and first settled in Lancaster county, Penn., where he remained until about 1808, when he came to Ohio. He lived for one year in Harrison county, and then settled in Belmont county, which was his abiding place during the remainder of his life. He came here a poor man, but accumulated considerable property, owning at one time 240 acres of land. He married Margaret Robb, who was born at Lancaster, Penn., the daughter of John and Monica (Dunlap) Robb, of a family supposed to have an interest in a valuable estate left by a bachelor who owned eighty acres within the present limits of Philadelphia. Their son, John Porterfield, born in this county, in February 14, 1814, was reared on the farm and educated in the pioneer schools. At the age of twenty years he began an independent career, and for seventeen years worked by the month on a farm in Illinois. By close economy he saved, during this time, $1,500, with which he returned to his native county. In 1851 he was married to Catharine Kerr, a native of Belmont county, daughtar of Robert and Sarah Kerr. She had but one child who died young, and she died also in 1852. In 1855 he was married to Sarah McFadden, daughter of John and Mary McFadden, and by this union he has had two children, both of whom are living, James P. and May. Mr. Porterfield and wife are both members of the United Presbyterian church. He is now one of the solid and prosperous men of the county, having 320 acres of excellent land, with handsome and commodious buildings, and be-

sides his agricultural interests conducts a dairy with forty-five or fifty cows.

William D. Porterfield, a well-known and successful teacher of Belmont county, is a descendant of one of the early families of the county, the Porterfields, who are elsewhere mentioned. He is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth A. (Glasgow) Porterfield, the former of whom was a son of James and Mary (Robb) Porterfield. William D. was born in 1861, in Richland township, and received a good common school education, after which he completed a full college course and received a diploma. After finishing his school days he attended college at Ada, Hardin county, after which, in 1883, he began teaching. This has since been his vocation, in connection with farming, and as a teacher he displays peculiar adaptation for successful and valuable work. Mr. Porterfield was married in 1886 to Myrtle E. Bear, who was born in Montgomery county, the daughter of Henry Bear. By this union he has one child, Clarence V. Mr. Porterfield and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He owns sixty-five acres of the old homestead farm.

Louis B. Potts, a prominent business man of Glencoe, Belmont county, was born in 1855, a son of I. J. and Mary (Bryson) Potts, two worthy and estimable members of the Society of Friends. His father was engaged in farming and also conducted a flouring-mill and store, and in assisting him in these duties Louis found occupation in his youth, and acquired the rudiments of his business training. This business education was evidently founded on the correct principles, for he has prospered in all his undertakings, and is one of the most successful tradesmen of the county. In 1876, he embarked in general merchandise at Dover, and remained there nine years, serving during that period for one term as treasurer of York township. At the end of that time he removed to Glencoe, where he is now doing a good business; in the fall of 1889, he erected the handsomest two-story dwelling in the village. Mr. Potts was married in 1877, to Mary Welsh, a native of Monroe county, but raised in Belmont, and daughof Isaac and Mary (Armstrong) Welsh. By this union he has four children: Ralph W., Clarence T., Zella M. and Beulah M. Mrs. Potts is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Henry Rehm, a leading farmer of Richland township, was born in Hesse, Germany, in 1835, and came to America in 1857, when twenty-two years of age. He is the son of John and Catherine (Nubb) Rehm, natives of Hesse, his father being a son of John Rehm. After coming to this country, he remained at Wheeling several years and was there married in 1867 to Catherine, daughter of George Ott. She is also a native of Hesse, born in 1842. In 1874 Mr. Rehm removed to Richland township, settling on the land he now lives upon. While at Wheeling he had charge of the Reiman brewery for several years, but since coming to Ohio he has been engaged in farming, in which by good management and economy he has been notably successful. He now has a good farm of 100 acres, with a handsome two-story brick dwelling, and other valuable improvements. His suc-

cess has been of a kind highly deserving of notice considering that his capital on reaching this country amounted to only $4.00. Mr. Rehm has seven children: John, Elizabeth, Anna, Lena, George, Powell and Henry.

George Robinson, of St. Clairsville, treasurer of Belmont county, was born in Chester county, Penn., January 11, 1846. He is the son of James and Mary Robinson, the former of whom died when the subject of this mention was but one week old, and the latter when he was four years old. Left alone in the world at this tender age, his prospects in the world were discouraging indeed. He was bound out to a farmer, and was reared thus to his sixteenth year, when he sought more exciting employment, and enlisted in Company A, Thirtieth regiment Pennsylvania infantry. He served one year, the period of his enlistment, and then desired to re-enlist, but was prevented by the objection of his guardian. Returning to his home he was induced to remove westward, and in 1863 he came to Martin's Ferry, where he served an apprenticeship in the blacksmith shop of John Fisher. The trade he then learned, he followed for twenty-two years subsequent. During his residence at Martin's Ferry he took an active part in public affairs, and he soon became well known in that city and throughout the county as a man of ability and integrity and talent for public service. In 1875 he was elected to the common council of Martin's Ferry and served in that capacity for four years. Then being elected trustee of Pease township, he served seven consecutive years with much credit. At the expiration of that trust he was nominated by the republican party, for treasurer of Belmont county. He was elected, and at the expiration of his first term, re-elected. This responsible office he has filled to the satisfaction of the people of the county, the confidence and esteem of whom he has won to a remarkable extent. Socially he is highly regarded, and he is a valued member of the Odd Fellows lodge and encampment, and the Knights of Pythias. To all public enterprises for the benefit of the people at large, he lends his ready aid and sympathy. Mr. Robinson was married to Mary J. Pennington, a descendant of a pioneer family of Martin's Ferry. To this union five children have been born. Mr. Robinson and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Hon. Benjamin Ruggles, United States senator and second president judge of the third circuit of Ohio, was born at Woodstock, Windham Co., Conn., February 21, 1782. This town was originally named Roxbury. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, who intended that his son should be educated for the ministry. This intention was thwarted by the loss of his property. He became surety for a neighbor, and by the default of the latter his means were all swept away. He died when Benjamin was eight years old, leaving his family in straitened circumstances. Benjamin studied at the Brooklyn academy, and after his graduation from this institution he read law with Judge Peters, of Hartford, Conn., and was admitted to the bar of that city. In 1807 he moved to Ohio, settling in Marietta, Washington county, where he pursued with great success

the practice of his profession. His profound learning, his skill and care as counsellor, his power for rapid analyzation and conclusive argument, at once commanded not only professional but public attention, and he carved his way quickly to the front rank of the jurists of the day. In 1810 he was elected by the republicans of the legislature to succeed Calvin Peas as president judge of the third circuit, and was the second incumbent of that judicial office. Shortly after he moved from Marietta to St. Clairsville, and in the year 1812 he went to Connecticut, where he was married and brought his wife to Ohio. She died in 1817, and in 1825 he was again married. He lacked the gifts of an orator and failed to make that impression of substantial ability as successfully in open court as in chambers. He was not distinguished as an advocate, but as a consulting attorney he had, perhaps, few superiors in the country. In 1815 he was elected by the legislature to the United States senate, and resigned the office of judge after having ably filled it for five years, to enter upon his new duties. Being very popular with his large constituency in Ohio, he was twice re-elected to the United States senate, and during his career in that body he rendered valuable if not brilliant services both to his state and the nation. He was president of the caucus held in Washington that nominated William H. Crawford, of Georgia, for the presidency at the time when Clay, Adams and Jackson were in the field. At that period Martin Van Buren and Judge Ruggles were political friends, and quite an extensive correspondence was carried on between them during the campaign. The judge was for a long time chairman of the committee on claims in the United States senate, and was favorably spoken of in 1840 for the vice presidency, being strongly supported by several journals throughout the country. When fifty years of age he retired from political life and gave his attention to his farm, and more especially to the cultivation of fruit. He was instrumental in introducing to the growers of that section some of the choicest varieties. For a time after the expiration of his last term as senator, he was president of the Bank of St. Clairsville. He died after a brief illness at his residence at that place on September 2, 1857. Judge Ruggles enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence of the senate, and was greatly respected in his professional and private career. He was a firm believer in the great truths of Christianity, and exerted wherever he went, or wherever he was known, an excellent moral influence. He was liberal in his views and generous in his impulses, and contributed to the advancement of all worthy improvements in the interests of the well-being of his fellow citizens. When he died the state lost an able man and society a beloved member.

William Satterthwaite, of Richland township, prominent among the old citizens of Belmont county, was born October 21, 1811, on the farm which was also the birth place of the noted statesman, William Windom. He is a son of Joseph W. and Anna (Van Law) Satterthwaite, natives of New Jersey, who came to Ohio before 1800, and settled in the woods, going through the hardships of pioneer life. Amid such scenes William Satterthwaite was reared, receiving his education in

the log school-house that was the abode of learning in that day. In 1834 he was married to Nancy, daughter of William and Mary A. (Bealle) Cash, both of whom were natives of Maryland. Her father was a son of William and Keziah (Nichol) Cash, the former of whom was a soldier in the war of the revolution. Her mother's father was Gen. Stricker, a distinguished officer of the same war. After his marriage Mr. Satterthwaite embarked in the mercantile business at Loydsville, and continued the same until 1852, when he retired and assumed the management of the farm where he now lives. Here he and wife have 180 acres of valuable land, left to Mrs. Satterthwaite by her father, and a comfortable home. Mr. and Mrs. Satterthwaite have had ten children, of whom nine are living: Mary, Anna E., Henry, Adda, Isabel, Samuel, Wallace, George and Emmet. Mr. Satterthwaite is a member of the Society of Friends, and his wife is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Adam Scales, a well-known farmer of Richland township, was born on the old homestead farm, September 15, 1828. He is the son of John and Jane (Ogle) Scales, who were both natives of Ireland. His father was the son of John and Mary (Love) Scales. The latter emigrated to this country in an early day, and died at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, in 1819, but the former died in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1783. Mr. Scales was reared on the farm which was his birthplace, and when he reached the age of twenty-four years he was engaged for seven months in teaching. He then resumed farming, at which he has ever since been engaged with much success. He has a fine farm of 130 acres, than which none is more handsomely improved in Richland township, which is famous for her well-kept farms. Mr. Scales has served as school director of his township for six years. He is one of the influential men of the community. On May 20, 1875, he was married to Clara McNiece, a native of Belmont county, and by this union has three children: Monedo J., Winona B. and Edwin M. Mrs. Scales is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Prominent in the history of the upper Ohio valley, are the descendants of Charles C. Schumacher, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, who was impressed with others of his countrymen in the army of Napoleon, when the latter was marching to Russia. He accompanied the French army to Moscow, and was a witnes of its defeat and disastrous retreat. He afterward served his regular time of six years in the German army, and on September 7, 1848, with his wife, Maria M. Sinner, and their three sons: John Christopher, Jacob Frederick and Carl William, sailed on the ship Junita, from Antwerp. They reached New York, November 23, and Wheeling, December 13, 1848. Here he and his two older sons were engaged as architects and contractors until 1855, when the father retired to his farm in Belmont county, and engaged in viniculture. John C. worked with his father until his retirement, and while engaged on the suspension bridge at Wheeling, contracting rheumatism which caused him great suffering until his death, in 1878. Jacob F. became one of the most eminent divines of the Lutheran church, was stationed at Buffalo, and is now

the vice consul of the United States to Syria. Charles W. was born in Wurtemburg, April 22, 1831. He was finely educated in his native land in Greek, Latin, French and German. On leaving school he adopted the vocation of a butcher, which he followed in Germany, traveling also in France and Switzerland. Becoming old enough to be impressed in the army, and being dissatisfied with the form of government, he joined his parents when they came to America. On reaching Wheeling he established a meat market in the Second ward market house, and did an extensive business until 1855, when he removed to Belmont county, and settled on Little McMahon creek, where he planted the third vineyard in the county. During the war he established himself at Chicago, and in connection with W. Hazlewood at Pittsburgh, and John Darrah, at Washington, they did an extensive business furnishing cattle to the government. After the war he, with his family, moved to Beach Hill, two and one-half miles east of St. Clairsville, when he established a meat market at St. Clairsville, and with his son Charles, also did an extensive shipping business to the eastern markets. He died in his fiftieth year, and was mourned as a most worthy and valuable citizen. By his wife, Christina Bayha, he had ten children, eight of whom are living: Charles C., William, Jacob, David, Louisa, Joseph, Emma and Benjamin. Charles, William and Louisa are residents of this county. Charles C., who is now the leading meat dealer of St. Clairsville, was born at Wheeling, in 1851. In 1874 he was married to Carrie Snyder, of Wheeling, and of their four children, three are living: John W., Bessie and Carl. He and wife and two oldest children are members of the First Presbyterian church of St. Clairsville. In 1884 Mr. Schumacher bought the market which he now conducts; and has since met with much success in its management.

Leroy C. Sedwick, ex-sheriff of Belmont county, was born in Ohio in 1845, the son of Rev. George C. and Hannah C. (Lamb) Sedwick. He came to Belmont county with his parents when he was seven years of age, and spent five years on the farm of his father and when he was eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the Union army. He first became a member of Company H, light artillery, and served in that command about one year. He then returned home and assisted in organizing Company K, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment Ohio volunteers. He was elected second lieutenant of this company, and was subsequently for his soldierly qualities promoted to first lieutenant, as which he was mustered out in 1865. Few men had a more honorable record for patriotism and bravery, and he was on this account deservedly popular among all his comrades. From 1865 to 1879 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In civil life he is no less highly regarded, and his history is not wanting in proof of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. In 1882 he was the republican candidate for sheriff of Belmont county, and he received a majority of 400, running over 500 votes ahead of his ticket, being the only republican elected, and was re-elected in 1884 and again ran far ahead of his ticket. His service in this office covered a period of

eight years, four as chief deputy under Sheriff Willis and four as sheriff, and was characterized by efficiency and fidelity to the interests of the public, and he was the only sheriff the county ever had who never let a prisoner escape from his custody. At its close he removed to his farm, where he now lives. He has 108 acres of valuable land, well improved, and in addition to the tillage of the same he conducts a large dairy. In 1866 Mr. Sedwick was married to Sarah Maycock, daughter of John and Emily (George) Maycock. They have nine children: Nellie L., Alvin L., Ira B., E. May, Mary Bird, Lulu L., Sadie E., Grace C. and Chester C. Mr. Sedwick and wife are members of the regular Baptist church.

John W. Shannon, one of the leading attorneys of St. Clairsville, was born at that place on June 29, 1842, the son of John and Mary (Sharpless) Shannon. His mother was born in Belmont county, Ohio, December 19, 1811, and was the daughter of William Sharpless, who was born about 1765. Her grandfather, Thomas Sharpless, was born at Chester, Penn., August 29, 1738, and died in 1797. The ancestry is further traced as follows: Thomas was the son of Daniel, born December 24, 1710, died in 1775. He was the son of John, who was born at Blackenhall, Cheshire, England, November 16, 1666, who was the son of John, who was born in Wybernbury, Cheshire, August 15, 1624, and emigrated to America, becoming the first of the family in this country. He died in 1685. John Shannon was reared at St. Clairsville, at the home which he now occupies, and here he received his primary education, to which he added by attendance at Washington and Jefferson college. Having decided to follow the profession of law, he entered the office of Judge Cowan in 1862, and after three years' study was admitted to the bar in 1865. He began the practice at Bellaire, and his talent as an attorney, early manifested in his career, as well as his tact and ability for public affairs, soon made him prominent. In 1867 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Belmont county, on the democratic ticket, and two years later was re-elected, filling that office two terms with fidelity to the trust reposed in him. After his election he returned to St. Clairsville, which has since been his home. In February, 1877, he was appointed master commissioner of the county, and this place he held until 1883. He has also served on the board of education for about twelve years, displaying in that capacity a just appreciation of the needs of the community and proper methods of development of the schools. His practice is extensive and absorbing in its demands upon his time, but in the ways already mentioned and many others, he continued to manifest the interest of a good citizen in those public measures which tend to the improvement of society. Mr. Shannon was married on December 19, 1871, to Elizabeth, daughter of Aaron F. and Nancy (Thornburgh) Ramsey. She was born October 6, 1847. By this union he has five children: Nancy R., born December 4, 1873; Mary M., born July 1, 1875; John W., born April 23, 1877; Aaron R., born September 28, 1881; Wilson K., born February 3, 1883. Mrs. Shannon is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church.

The Sidwells, prominent and highly respected people of St. Clairsville and vicinity, are descendants of three brothers, who came to this continent from England, where their home had been at Letcomb Regis, many years ago. One of the brothers died soon after reaching this country, another never married, and the third married and left a family. A Richard Sidwell, who died in England, left a large estate, which according to a copy of the will once in the posession of a Richard Sidwell, of Pennsylvania, was bequeathed to his American relatives. This latter Richard, was a cousin of the grandfather of Plummer Sidwell, a venerable citizen of St. Clairsville. Plummer Sidwell was born in Jefferson county, in 1818, the son of Eli and Sarah (Purviance) Sidwell. His father was born in Maryland, and was a son of Henry Sidwell, and his wife, Sina Plummer, both natives of Maryland. Sarah Purviance was a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of James Purviance. Mr. Sidwell is a member of the Society of Friends, being trustee of the cemetery. He is highly esteemed by the many with whom he is acquainted, and his long residence in the state has enriched his memory with many reminiscenses of the past. He has prospered in life, through honest living and fair dealing, and possesses 157 acres of land near St. Clairsville, and forty near Glencoe. Elma Sidwell, a daughter of Eli and Sarah Sidwell, above named, was born also in Jefferson county, where she grew to the age of fifteen years. In 1840, she came with her parents to Belmont county, where she has since lived. In her early days she experienced all the privations of a pioneer life, and obtained her education by walking two miles every day to the log school-house which was nearest their home. She now has a comfortable home at St. Clairsville, where she is highly regarded. She is a member of the Society of Friends. Phœbe Sidwell, daughter of Eli and Sarah Sidwell, was married in 1852, to Aaron Foulk, who is one of the oldest living pioneers of Belmont county. He was born in Bucks county, Penn., October 26, 1804, the son of Issachar and Jane (Barton) Foulk. His father was a native of Bucks county also, and was the son of William and Priscilla (Lester) Foulk, of Welsh descent. Mr. Foulk came to Belmont county with his parents when he was five years of age, and he was reared in this county. He was first married in 1834, to Esther George, daughter of Travis and Esther (St. Clair) George, and by this union had one son, George. Mr. Foulk and wife are members of the Society of Friends.

John S. Smith, of Richland township, was born in 1834, the son of Joseph and Rebecca (McMillan) Smith. His father was born in Washington, Penn., in 1804, the son of John Smith, who was a native of Chester, Penn. The latter was a soldier in the war of 1812, and after that struggle was over removed to Indiana and settled on a farm near where Terre Haute now stands, but had been there but a few weeks when he died. John S. Smith was reared in Belmont county, aad after receiving a common school education, had procured a license to teach when there was a demand for his services on behalf of his country, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Ninety-eighth Ohio

volunteer infantry under Capt. Hugh Ferguson. He served in the battle of Perrysville, but was soon broken in health, and became unfit for duty much of the time. He remained with his regiment, however, until the close of the war, receiving his discharge at Harrisburgh, Penn., in July, 1865. He now receives a pension of $22 per month. Returning to Richland township, he was elected justice of the peace and held that office two terms. He then removed to Union township, and became railroad and express agent at Lafferty Station, and while holding that position was elected justice of the peace, but declined to serve. His father becoming an invalid, Mr. Smith returned to Richland township four years later, and took charge of the farm, and when his father died three years afterward, he bought and moved upon the farm. In 1882 he was married to Isabell Clark, daughter of Hugh and Deborah (Eccles) Clark, the former of whom is a cousin of John C. Breckenridge. She was born in this county in 1845. They have two children: Nellie C. and Viola May. Mr. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian church, and of the G. A. R. He has in his possession, among other relics of the olden time, a will made by James Rowland in 1762.

Daniel Steenrod, a descendant of one of the prominent families in the settlement of the Ohio valley, is now one of the leading farmers of the township of Richland. His grandfather, Daniel Steenrod, a native of Duchess county, N. Y., came to Ohio county, W. Va., when five years of age, and there grew to manhood. He was one of the notable people of the early days of Wheeling, and though beginning his career without a dollar, was worth $200,000 at the time of his death. His wife's maiden name was Emma Gater. Their son, Edward G., married Eliza J., daughter of John and Sarah (Talbert) Thompson, natives of Ireland, and one of their sons, Daniel, is the subject of this mention. Daniel Steenrod was born in Greene county, Penn., in 1828. At six years of age he lost his father by death, and he then came to Ohio, where he remained until his sixteenth year. He then returned to Virginia, where he was reared to manhood. In 1856 he was married to Sina S., daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Colley) Woodmansee, by which uninn he had three children: Harry L., now a citizen of Dakota; George E., editor and proprietor in connection with David Milligan, of the *St. Clairsville Gazette*, and Anna C. Mrs. Steenrod was born in 1834, in Belmont county. She and her husband are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Steenrod has served on the school board of his district for nine years. He is a member of the Masonic order. His landed possessions comprise 126½ acres of good land, with handsome and substantial buildings, and he is reckoned as one of the solid and influential men of the county.

John Stewart, of Richland township, one of the best-known pioneers of Belmont county, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1807. He is the son of Edie Stewart, a native of Virginia. The latter was a son of Robert Stewart. Jane Craig, wife of Edie, was a daughter of William Craig, a native of Ireland, who crossed the mountains with

Daniel Boone, and settled in Kentucky, where he fought with that famous hunter in several of his skirmishes with the Indians. He was a soldier in the war of the revolution, and was subsequently one of the first settlers near Wheeling, living there at a time when he had no neighbor within six miles, and he was compelled to frequently seek shelter from the Indians. Edward Stewart came to Ohio in 1803, settled upon leased lands, in the woods of Harrison county. In the war of 1812 he lost his life, and left his widow with four children: William, Robert, John and Elizabeth. After the death of the father, the family sold off the personal property and paid for the land. Left an orphan at the tender age of five years, Mr. Stewart suffered many of the blows of adversity, doubly hard in the wilds of the frontier. The mother and children removed to Virginia, whence about ten years later they returned to Ohio, and settled in Belmont county. At the age of twenty-three, Mr. Stewart became a hired hand at $8 a month, and continued at that price three years. In 1832 he was married to Ann Bell, who was born in 1812, and then leased a farm, and raised tobacco four years. He then went to Logan county, Ohio, but returning to Belmont, bought 120 acres of land, which he cleared and tilled successfully. In 1857 he bought and settled on the farm which he now occupies. His present possessions include 215 acres of valuable land. As has been shown by this brief sketch, his career has been one of unpromising beginnings, and solid and honorable success achieved by persevering industry. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church. Nine children have been born to them during their happy married life, which has covered a period of fifty-seven years. The surviving children are: John E., Robert, James, Craig, Margaret J., Anna B. and Mary B. Three of the sons were in the late war of the rebellion; one was out four years and six months, one out three years, the other one not so long. All returned safely home. Two of them are United Presbyterian preachers, and two of them are farmers. The daughters are married and doing well.

James A. Stewart, a prominent citizen of Richland township, was born in Belmont county, February 13, 1842, a son of John Stewart, mention of whom is made in this work. He was reared on the farm and received a common school education, which he completed after returning from the army by attending Hopedale Normal school. In 1862 he enlisted in the service of the republic, becoming a member of Company B, Ninety-eighth Ohio infantry, and served until the close of the war, always being at his post of duty. He served in the company of Capt. J. R. Mitchell, in all its engagements except when on detached service. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and was one of the "bummers" or foragers of his company. In 1864 he was detached as escort upon the staff of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, and as such, took part in the grand review at Washington in 1865. At Chickamauga he received a slight wound. After an honorable and gallant service he was discharged at Cleveland in 1865, as corporal. His brother, Robert B., was also a gallant soldier, enlisting in 1861 in Company E, Fifteenth regiment, and serving through the war, being hon-

orably discharged in Texas in 1865. In 1870 Mr. Stewart was married to Catherine, daughter of Rev. J. B. Johnston and his wife, Elizabeth Boyd. She was born in Logan county, December 8, 1848. By this union he had nine children, of whom eight survive: Lida M., William B., John Black, Elizabeth A., Sarah J., Emma W., Mary E. and Ruth B. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, of which he was trustee during the erection of the church at St. Clairsville. He is a member of Drummond post, G. A. R., and is chaplain of the same.

John E. Stewart, of Richland township, was born in the same in 1834, the son of John and Anna (Bell) Stewart. In childhood he removed with his parents to Wheeling township, where he grew to manhood and received his education. Though his schooling was limited, the subsequent extensive reading, and varied experience, has made him one of the intelligent and progressive men of the county. In September, 1860, he was married to Mary J., daughter of Christopher Hinkle, an account of whom is given in these pages. Four years later he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Seventieth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, as a corporal, and served in that rank until his discharge in 1865. Mr. Stewart is influential and popular, and has served in a public capacity, as trustee of Wheeling township, and as school director six years. He has a fertile farm of ninety-five acres, and a comfortable residence and other substantial buildings. Mrs. Stewart was born in Richland township in October, 1836, and she and her husband are members of the United Presbyterian church. Two children have been born to them, of whom one is living, Rosa A. She is the wife of William Daniel, and has two children: Henry and Anna Belle.

John Stewart, prominently connected with the coal mining industry of Belmont county, was born in Washington, Penn., in 1827, the son of John and Ann (Patton) Stewart. His father was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1803, the son of John and Mary (McCord) Stewart, but resided during the greater part of his life, and died in Pennsylvania. John Stewart was reared in his native state, and on October 19, 1854, he was married to Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Cadick) Cochrane, who were pioneers of Martin's Ferry. In April, 1864, Mr. Stewart removed from Pennsylvania with his family, to Belmont county, and purchased 170 acres where he now resides. Here, in 1866, he began coal mining, opening the now famous Franklin coal works, under the firm name of Stewart, Ball & Meehan This mine was opened May 31, 1866, and work was continued by the original firm until January, 1873, when Mr. Ball withdrew, and Mr. Stewart and Owen Meehan continued the business, and they constitute the present firm. The product of this mine has averaged about 200 tons per day, and employment is given to from fifty to seventy-five men. This coal is superior to any other mined in Belmont county, and has been shipped extensively all over the west. It is especially adapted to locomotive use, and for this purpose, is used by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company. In 1868, Mr. Stewart laid out the

town of Stewartville, of which he was appointed postmaster in 1874, and still holds that position. This village is known as Franklin Station, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. By his marriage above mentioned, he had seven children, five of whom are living. Mr. Stewart is one of the leading men of the county, everywhere well-known and highly regarded, and his financial prosperity is a notable witness of his integrity and good business ability.

Lewis Sutton, one of the early and prominent settlers of Belmont county, was born in Peapack, N. J., in 1793. His father, Jonathan Sutton, and his mother, Hannah (Hayden) Sutton, were born in New England. They were of English descent, and removed to New Jersey on account of the blue laws. He served in the Revolutionary war. In 1807 he removed with his family to Ohio, purchasing a farm two and one-half miles south of St. Clairsville, where he died in 1831. The farm has ever since been owned by some of his family. Lewis Sutton learned the wheel-wright trade, which he pursued while a young man. Afterward he formed a partnership with Mr. John Patton, and started a store in St. Clairsville, and continued in that business some years. In 1817 he married Eleanor McWilliams, who was born near St. Clairsville, in 1799, while as yet Ohio was a territory. Her father, David McWilliams, and her mother, Mary (Wilson) McWilliams, were born in Washington county, Penn., and moved to the place where St. Clairsville now stands when the only road was a pathway through the forest, which had been trodden by the Indians. He helped to raise the first house in St. Clairsville, and had also helped to raise the first two houses in Wheeling, W. Va., and purchased a farm adjoining and west of the town. He was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian church, which was the only church in St. Clairsville for a number of years. He remained a ruling elder in that church until his death in 1845. In 1844 Lewis Sutton purchased a farm of 214 acres, two and one-half miles east of St. Clairsville, where he died in April, 1882. His family consisted of six children: Mary W., William Van Dorn, Ellen M., and Sophia H. died previous to him. The only remaining ones are Mrs. George Brown, of St. Clairsville, and David M. Sutton. David M., the only surviving son, now owns and resides on the old homestead. In 1864 he was married to Mary R., daughter of William and Eleanor (Brown) McMechan. Their family consists of three children: LuEllen M., William Van Dorn and Lewis M.

One of the early settlers of Belmont county was Zachariah Sutton, a native of New Jersey, and son of Jonathan and Hannah (Hayden) Sutton. Richard Sutton, now a venerable resident of this county, is a son of the marriage of Zachariah Sutton to Nancy King, who was born in Maryland, a daughter of John and Dorothy (Hall) King. Richard was married in 1848 to Nancy Harvey, who was born in Belmont county in 1829, the daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Thompson) Harvey. By this union he has had eleven children, ten of whom are living: Ira R., Mary; James, deceased; John V., Nancy E., Margaret, Richard D., Chester, Ida, Bertha and William. Mrs. Sutton,

dead for a number of years, was a devoted member of the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Sutton received a good education in his youth, and after he was through attending school in the log house used for that purpose he taught two terms in that primitive academy. He has served his township as assessor in 1871 and during one term. As a farmer he has been prosperous and his farm one of the finest in the township, embracing 179 acres. This land is underlaid by valuable deposits of coal, and perhaps oil or gas.

One of the early settlers of Belmont county was Zachariah Sutton, whose son, Richard Sutton, was born in this county, April 14, 1826. He married Nancy Harvey, April 6, 1848, and five years later removed to Richland township, buying land which covered rich beds of coal. Their son, John V. Sutton, an enterprising young farmer of Richland township, was born in that township November 29, 1858. He was reared on the farm and received a common school education. In 1879 he was married to Sarah J. Giffen, who was born in October, 1861, the daughter of Joseph and Mary J. Giffen. By this union he has three children: Minnie R., Roobey R., and Cora E. Mr. Sutton and wife are members of the United Presyterian church. Mr. Sutton owns a farm of 102 acres, with good improvements, which is probably underlaid with rich veins of gas or oil. He leased the land for the purpose of boring, to the Standard Oil company in 1885, and in September, 1889, they began to sink a well, which it is hoped will be profitable.

John Taggart, a venerable and well known citizen of Belmont county, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, May 8, 1808. His grandfather, John Taggart, was born in county Down, Ireland, August 12, 1756, and in 1775 emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore on May 6, after a voyage of about twenty weeks. On October 15, 1777, he was married to Sarah McCartney, also a native of Ireland, and to them ten children were born: James, June 27, 1778; John, June 8, 1780; William, March 7, 1783; Samuel, September 3, 1785; Jane, October 31, 1787; Joseph, January 12, 1789; Margaret, May 1, 1792; Sarah, December 25, 1795; Isaac, August 12, 1779, and Nancy in 1790. The father and mother were members of the Seceding church in Ireland, and the subject of this mention still treasures the family Bible they brought over with them. The ancestor, John Taggart, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. James Taggart, the oldest son of the above, was born in York county, Penn. He served in the war of 1812. He married Catherine Stett, and one of the children of this union is John, the subject of this mention. When he was two years old his parents removed to Belmont county, and settled upon the farm he now occupies. The first money he earned was $6, the pay for chopping twenty-four cords of wood within 100 yards of his present residence. On March 15, 1832, he was married to Nancy Roberts, who was born in Canada, June 14, 1812, daughter of Ezekiel, and Anna (Doyle) Roberts. Her father was born in 1775, in Pennsylvania, son of Cadwallader and Mary (Schumacher) Roberts, of Welsh descent. Mr. and Mrs. Taggert have had eight children: Joseph, born March 16,

1833; Catherine, died in infancy; Atwell M., born September 9, 1837; James, September 10, 1839; Mary, May 15, 1842; Wilson S., November 8, 1848, and Agnes, March 1, 1854. Mr. Roberts and wife are both members of the Presbyterian church. He began keeping house $40 in debt, but his industry and business tact have made him a prosperous man, now in the enjoyment of a good farm of 180 acres, with handsome buildings. He and wife have journeyed together fifty-eight years of their lives, and it is the wish of all who know these venerable people, that they may be spared many more seasons of comfort and happiness. She is now the only living member of her family. Mr. Taggart has been a life-long democrat, having cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. He has for three years held the office of infirmary director, having been elected, although the political majority of the county is largely against him.

Joseph J. Taggart was born in Richland township, of which he is now a venerable and honored resident, October 19, 1823. His grandfather was a native of Ireland and emigrated to America about 1773, settling in York county, Penn. His maternal grandfather was a soldier of the revolution, and was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware river and at Valley Forge. In 1800, taking with him his large family of children, he removed to Jefferson county, Ohio, and shortly afterward came to Belmont county. His son, Isaac, the father of the subject of this mention, was born in Chester county, Penn. He and his brother served during the war of 1812 in Capt. Campbell's company for six months. He died at the age of eighty-nine years. His wife's maiden name was Margaret McCaughey. Joseph J. Taggart was reared on the farm at which he was born, and received the education common to his early days. On January 6, 1852, he was married to Margaret Wells, who was born in 1829 in Jefferson county, daughter of Levi and Ellen (Clemens) Wells, and by this union had eight children, five of whom are living: Alexander, William, Lena M., Addie and Plattoff. Mr. Taggart and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been an elder for ten years. He is influential and popular and has efficiently discharged the duties of township trustee for twelve years in succession. In November, 1889, he was elected land appraiser on the democratic ticket, without opposition. His farm, which is handsomely improved, includes seventy-seven acres of land.

Samuel Taylor, a worthy citizen of Richland township, is a native of county Armagh, Ireland, born in 1830, the son of William and Hannah (Robinson) Taylor. He remained in his native country until 1851, when he crossed the ocean in a voyage of thirty-one days, and landed at New York. He found work as a hod-carrier, being a very poor man, and many a day carried a hod on a bleeding shoulder which he could not afford to rest to heal. In 1853–54 he made rails at 50 cents a hundred, when flour was $8 a barrel, and boarded himself. He managed by close economy to save enough to buy a small farm in Wayne township, Belmont county, and upon this he lived eleven years, making $100 a years and his living while on it. He then

sold his land at a profit of $1,600, and purchased a farm of fifty-five acres at $100 an acre, and upon this he now resides. He also owns forty-three acres in Wayne township, and two houses and lots in St. Clairsville. His honorable and industrious career has made him many friends. In 1852 Mr. Taylor was married to Mary Courtney, of county Tyrone, Ireland, who was born July 12, 1833, and died August 16, 1867. By this union he had seven children, of whom five are living: William, Cornelia, Mary, George and Samuel. In August, 1868, Mr. Taylor married Eliza J. Kyle, of county Tyrone, born in 1835, and of the four children born to them, three are living: Ella, Lizzie and Lola. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he served as sexton at St. Clairsville for eighteen years. He is a member of the Masonic Order of Royal Arch degree.

Samuel M. Thompson, one of the leading citizens of St. Clairsville, was born November 9, 1829. His father, James Thompson, was the son of Samuel and Agnes (McCaskey) Thompson, both natives of Ireland, who emigrated from that land when James was a small boy, and settled in Lancaster county, Penn., where the latter grew to manhood. In 1823 James was married to Margaret Clark, and six children were born to them, four of whom are now living: Agnes J., wife of David Brow; Ellinor, wife of Solomon Bentley; Mary A., now a resident of Oakland, Cal. James Thompson devoted his life to farming in Lancaster county, Penn., and died in 1838. His wife, who is still living, at the age of eighty years, was born in Lancaster county in 1803, the daughter of Alexander and Ellinor (Downs) Clark. They, who were both natives of Ireland, were married in that land and came to America in 1799, and settled in Lancaster county, and thence removed to Belmont county in 1828. Both are deceased, the father passing away at the age of ninety years. After the death of his father, Samuel M. Thompson, with his mother, accompanied his grandfather to Ohio and settled in Belmont county, where the latter died in 1850. He was educated in the common schools and by attendance at Madison college, in Guernsey county, during two years. In November, 1851, he was married to Pleasey, daughter of John and Nancy (Clemens) McDowell, by whom he had two children, who died in infancy. The mother, a member of the United Presbyterian church, died in 1856, and in 1861 he was married to Sarah J., daughter of Robert and Sarah (Taggart) Kerr. Her father, a son of Robert and Margaret (McDowell) Kerr, was a native of Scotland. He came to Pennsylvania in 1818, and five years later removed to Belmont county, where he lived until his death, May 16, 1879, at eighty years of age. He was a teacher in this county for about twenty years. His wife was a native of Ireland. Mrs. Sarah Thompson had been previously married to Thomas E. Kelley, deceased, in 1849. She and her husband are members of the United Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder. Throughout his life Mr. Thompson has played the part of a worthy and valuable citizen. In 1864 he served in Company E, of the One Hundred and Seventieth regiment Ohio volunteers. When

the site of the public buildings of the county was in dispute, he was one of the foremost workers for his town, and aided greatly in securing the location at St. Clairsville. He is one of the prominent land owners of the county, owning thirty acres within the corporate limits of St. Clairsville, and 139 acres, beautifully situated on an elevation overlooking the city.

Frederick Troll, deceased, was one of the prominent business men of St. Clairsville. He was born in Landan, Waldeck, Germany, July 13, 1822, and when he was fourteen years old was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, with whom he served three years, thoroughly learning the trade. This he worked at during several years in the cities of Hamburg, Berlin and Vienna, and then in 1844 sailed for America, and reached New York after a voyage of over nine weeks. He worked at New York in a brick-yard for a short time to obtain means to continue his journey, and then proceeded to Philadelphia, where he found more congenial employment for two years in a piano factory. At the end of that time he came to St. Clairsville, and after clerking for some time with his brother he became his partner in the dry goods business. In 1867 he embarked in business on his own account, dealing extensively in dry goods and notions. He was very successful as a business man, and at his death, in January 31, 1886, left to his sons Albert, Charles W., Louis and George, a valuable business, which they still conduct. They have widened the scope of the establishment and give attention to merchant tailoring, and are also the most extensive wool dealers in Belmont county. Mr. Troll was a very influential citizen, and was very far-sighted and enterprising in working for the advantage of his town. Much credit is due to him for the erection of the new county buildings at St. Clairsville, as when everyone else had given up hope in securing them, he continued to hold secret meetings of enthusiastic friends of the town in his store, and by constant hard work they finally saw success crown their efforts. He donated liberally to these buildings, and was also a liberal contributor to the railroad. All of his success in life was due to his own earnest and unremitting efforts and his fine business tact. He came to the county a poor boy without resources. Mr. Troll was married May 10, 1852, to Mary Troll, a native of Germany, and they had nine children, all of whom are living.

William B. Waddell, a prominent farmer of Richland township, was born in 1820, in Belmont county, the son of James and Sarah (Cash) Waddell. The father was born in West Virginia in 1777, and was a son of Moses and Ellen (Carter) Waddell, who were natives of the same state, and the former of whom was a son of Alexander Waddell, who emigrated from Ireland. James Waddell was a soldier in the war of 1812, in company of Capt. Daniel Connor, under Gen. Harrison, and for several years, drew a pension for his services. He was a baker by trade, and cooked while in the service. William B. was reared amid the hardships of pioneer days, getting his schooling by walking two and a half miles, to the little log school-house, with greased paper windows which was their best academy of learning.

His parents were poor and he had to labor early and late to help them through. In 1847, he was married to Ellen Lucas, and soon afterward, they removed to Guernsey county, where he began farming, and by close economy, saved enough to buy a small farm, which subsequently he sold, and bought a larger tract, and by so continuing, and engaging successfully in the culture of tobacco, he was able in the spring of 1855, to buy and settle on the farm where he now lives. He now owns 287 acres in Richland township, well improved, and is reckoned among the substantial and prosperous men of the county. Notwithstanding his life of toil, he is, at the age of seventy years, still in excellent health. His wife, who was a daughter of Elisha and Susan (Ault) Lucas, and was born in Smith township, in 1827, and died April 7, 1883, leaving one son, Frank S. The latter was born in Kirkwood township, May 30, 1852. After attending the Hopedale Normal school two years, and the college at New Athens, eighteen months, he graduated from Iron City Commercial college, and began teaching, at which he was engaged five years. In the school year of 1873–4, he taught the grammar grade of the St. Clairsville school. He was married in November, 1877, to Mary B. Parkinson, who was born in 1859, daughter of William and Mary (Lynn) Parkinson, and he has five children: Pearl, Mabel, William W., Paul and Wayne.

Benjamin Watkins, a worthy and honored old citizen of Belmont county, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, July 28, 1812, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Worley) Watkins. Thomas Watkins, a native of Delaware, came to Ohio about 1800, and in the war of 1812 was a soldier under Gen. Harrison. He was a son of Peter and Sarah (Cotton) Watkins, the former of whom was a native of Wales. Peter was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and lost his life on ship-board during a naval battle. He had a large estate in Delaware on what was called Goose-neck Bend. Benjamin Watkins, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in Guernsey county. He began his own career without capital, but his energy and industry sufficed to give him success, and a comfortable share of the world's wealth. In 1838 he was married to Artemesia Linder, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1819, the daughter of George and Margaret (Shepherd) Linder, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and the latter of Brooke county, Va., of Welsh descent. Benjamin Watkins and wife had four children, of whom there is but one survivor, John Watkins. The latter, an intelligent and enterprising farmer, was married in 1879, to Mary, daughter of Walden and Elizabeth (Scott) Worley, and they have two children, of whom one is living, Walden. Mr. Watkins and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Henry C. Welday, a capitalist of St. Clairsville, and one of the heaviest stockholders of the bank of St. Clairsville, was born in Jefferson county, in 1823, the son of Henry and Nancy (Smith) Welday. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio at ten years of age, in 1802, with his father, Abram Welday. The latter, a native of Germany, came to Pennsylvania about time of the close of

the war of the revolution, and remained there until he came into Ohio, hauling his goods in wagons, and cutting their way through the woods. Settling upon land in Jefferson county, they cleared a piece of ground for their log hut, which was afterward replaced with a hewed log house. The seven children, five of whom were boys, took an active part in this work of settlement. Henry, the father of the subject of this mention, shared in this labor, and received the limited education that was available. He was naturally bright in mind, however, and in following his trade of carpenter, he would go into the woods and hew out the timber, and make everything fit for its place by mental calculation. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and afterward drew a pension and received a land warrant, the land which he secured with the same afterward being sold to a lawyer at Cadiz. He died at the age of eighty-four years. Henry C. Welday was reared on the farm and given a common school education, which he improved upon with a commercial course at the Iron City college, Pittsburgh. He studied much at home, and beginning at nineteen years of age, taught two terms of school. Afterward he began farming on his father's land, and in 1850 bought the farm, upon which he remained five years. His father then gave him $5,000. He sold his farm and traveled two years in the east and west in 1857–8. In 1864 he assisted in the organization of the bank of St. Clairsville, and built the entire block in which that institution is situated. On May 4, 1848, Mr. Welday was married to Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Rev. Andrew and Jane Scott. Her father was a Methodist Episcopal minister for many years, and also represented the county of Jefferson in the legislature in the session of 1848–9. About 1867 he died of cancer. Mr. Welday and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is steward and trustee.

John White, a well-known farmer of Belmont county, who has for six consecutive terms held the office of trustee of Richland township, was born in Wheeling township, at Fairpoint, in 1833. He is the son of Thomas and Nancy J. (Bickham) White. He was reared on the farm and received his schooling in the primitive school-houses which were peculiar to the days of his youth. In 1859 he was married to Mary Mellott, who was born in April, 1841, the daughter of William and Mary (Ault) Mellott. To this union five children were born, of whom three are living: John B., William T. and Nora M. Their mother died November 25, 1881. On June 20, 1883, Mr. White was married to Nancy, daughter of James and Susan McFarland, an account of whom is given in this work. She is a member of the United Presbyterian church and he of the Presbyterian church. Mr. White's services have long been in demand by the people of the communities in which he has resided. In 1867–8 he was trustee of York township, and after his removal to Richland township he was appointed trustee, and served in that capacity six months, when he was nominated and elected to the same position. In this function he gave such general satisfaction that he was re-elected, and he was successively called upon until he had served six terms. A seventh time he was nomin-

ated without his consent for justice of the peace and elected, and after his election and he got his commission he resigned. In 1883 he was nominated for infirmary director, but was defeated with the rest of his ticket. Mr. White has a good farm of 130 acres, and is prosperous and successful.

William White, deceased, in his lifetime one of the enterprising farmers of Richland township, was born in Ireland in 1814, and died at his home in this township. He came to this continent with his parents, James and Elizabeth (McDoll) White, and settled in Belmont county, where he was reared amid the privations and discomforts of pioneer days. He devoted his life to agriculture and met with much success, and being a good business man, husbanded his earnings in such a manner that he left his family a large estate, including 126 acres which they now occupy in Richland township and a half-interest in 104 acres near Bellaire. In all respects he was a good and worthy citizen. Mr. White was married June 14, 1838, to Eliza Keyser, who was born in 1820, the daughter of William and Margaret (Workman) Keyser. To this union were born ten children, of whom nine are living: Margaret E., Elizabeth J., Charles, Sarah Ann, Mary, Martha V., Angeline, William and Nancy T. Mrs. White, who survives her husband, is an estimable lady, and a member of the United Presbyterian church, of which her husband was also a member. At one time he held the office of assessor of Wheeling township.

Robert Wilkins, a leading citizen of Belmont county, was born in 1816, a son of James and Lydia (Boggs) Wilkins, the former of whom was of Welsh, and the latter of Irish, descent. His father removed with his parents to Westmoreland county, Penn., and there grew to manhood, and learned the saddler's trade. At this occupation he worked for some time in Pennsylvania, and then came to Belmont county, some time before the beginning of the present century. He entered a section of land on a part of which Belmont now stands, and remained there until 1805, when he sold out and removed to 160 acres, which he purchased, one-fourth mile north of St. Clairsville. Here he lived until his death in 1851. He was an active and influential politician, and was a fearless and effective advocate of the principles, first of the whig, and then of the republican, party. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm where he now lives, and in 1838 he was married to Margaret Murray, a native of Virginia, who came to this county with her parents. To this union were born six children, four of whom are living: Lydia, John M., Ella and Robert M. Mr. Wilkins has a fine farm of 150 acres, one of the best improved in the county, and also has 295 acres in Morgan county. He gives much attention to stock-raising, and is one of the leading sheep growers. He is an enterprising citizen, and contributed liberally to the contest on behalf of St. Clairsville for the possession of the county seat.

One of the well-known families during the early period of the settlement of Belmont county was that of which Joshua Worley, now a leading citizen of the county, is a representative. He is a son of Jacob Worley, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1772, and when about

sixteen years of age came to Ohio, with his father, Joseph Worley, and his family. They erected the first cabin where Bridgeport now stands, and settled in the woods among the hostile Indians and wild animals. A considerable number of years later, Joseph Worley removed to Marion county, Ohio, leaving here Jacob and an older brother. The latter entered lands and cleared the same, acquiring valuable and extensive farms. At the time of the Hardesty floods in 1819, Jacob Worley lived on McMahan creek, and suffered much from the calamity. Jacob married Mary Holtz, a native of Germany. Their son, Joshua, was reared in Pultney township, and in 1845, was married to Margaret Greenley, who was born in Belmont county, in which she died in 1852. To this union two children were born, James A., who died at the age of nineteen years, and Mary J., who became the wife of Francis McCann, and has two children living: James and Rena. She died in 1880. In 1854, Mr. Worley was married to Susan Lucas. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is an influential citizen, and has served officially as township trustee, two terms in Smith township and three in Richland. He has a valuable and extensively improved farm of 185 acres.

John F. Young, an enterprising farmer of Richland township, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, November 14, 1842. His father, James Young, was born in Pennsylvania, in December, 1813, and came to Ohio with his parents when nine years of age. James grew to manhood on the farm of his parents, John and Catherine Young, of German descent, and was then married to Lydia A. Hulse. After this event he and his wife moved to Morgan county, where they remained ten years. Subsequently he returned to Pennsylvania, where he died in 1880. John F. Young, in 1862, when twenty years of age, responded to the call of his country, and enlisted in Company F, Fiftieth Ohio volunteer regiment. He served gallantly until his honorable discharge, in July, 1865, at Camp Dennison, Cincinnati. He served with his command in all its engagements, and was in the field continually, except about four months, when disease and accident compelled him to remain in a hospital. On returning home he determined to apply himself, first to obtaining a good education, and entered Washington and Jefferson college in 1865, where he was graduated in 1868, in the scientific course. He then turned his attention to the profession of law, and read law for three years in the office of Alexis Cope, being admitted to the bar of Belmont county in 1870. From 1870 to 1872 he taught in the country schools to aid him in his progress, and in the latter year he began the practice at Bellaire. He was admitted to the bars of West Virginia and Kentucky, and had good success in his chosen calling until 1877, when he retired from the same. In December, 1877, he was married to Mary, daughter of Amos and Charity Fawcett, elsewhere mentioned, and in the same year Mr. Young removed to the old homestead farm where he now resides, a place of 130 acres, handsomely improved, where he enjoys a comfortable and happy home. He is one of the influential men of the county.

Joseph Cowgill, says his grandfather, Isaac Cowgill, was born in Bucks county, Penn., April 23, 1760. He removed to Loudon county, where he married Miss Sarah Fred in 1784. In 1797 he migrated to Ohio county, Va., and settled in Wheeling. He farmed the land upon which Benwood is situated. In 1799, he came to Richland township and bought the west half of section 15. This land had been selected for him by one of the Zanes, a particular friend of his, and who was well acquainted with all the lands in this locality. Mr. Cowgill's was the first emigrant wagon that was ferried across the new ferry at the island. Prior to this time the ferry was below. He built one amongst the first hewed log houses in the county. The only settlers known west of him were Elijah Martin, who lived where Mr. S. W. Coffland now lives, and James Wilson, where Henry F. Pickering now resides. He was the father of eight children: Joseph, Isaac (1st), Amy, Ann, Sarah, Ralph, Isaac (2d), and Abraham, all of whom were residents of Belmont county. All died here except Joseph, who died in Guernsey county. Mr. Isaac Cowgill departed this life November 29, 1845, aged eighty-five years, his wife having died November 6, 1801. Two hundred and twenty acres of land upon which he settled is still in the name of the Cowgills. Mr. Cowgill and wife were of English extraction, and held the religous views of the Friends or Quakers.

SMITH TOWNSHIP.

B. R. Ault, a well-known resident of Centerville, Belmont Co., Smith township, Ohio, was born in that county October 7, 1831, and is the son of William and Margaret (Rose) Ault, the former of whom was a native of Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. Ault was reared in Smith township, and educated in the local schools. In May, 1853, he was married to Isabel, daughter of Emanuel and Rachel Denoon, born February 6, 1837. This wife died June 18, 1867, leaving four sons and one daughter, who survive. In April, 1870, Mr. Ault was married to Sarah A., daughter of William P. and Rosella (Ervin) Pickeral, and by this union two sons have been born: B. F., June 19, 1871, and George F., born September 10, 1873. In the year 1858 Mr. Ault removed to Centerville and erected a carriage factory and blacksmith shop, which he has conducted from that time until the present, with much success. He takes much interest in the science of meteorology, and is the weather observer at Centerville, for the state weather service, and the chief signal office at Washington, D. C.

One of the conspicuous names in the history of Belmont county is that of Michael Ault, Jr. His father, a native of Washington county, Penn., in 1814, accompanied by his wife and seven children, emigrated to Richland township, Belmont county, settling where Glencoe now is. There he erected a grist-mill, and conducted the same until within a few years of his death, which occurred in 1848. The seven children born to them were as follows: Elizabeth, John, Adam, Mary, Sarah, Michael and Daniel. Three of these are still living: Mary, aged eighty-seven; Michael, aged eighty-two, and David, aged seventy-

eight. Michael Ault is now one of the venerable citizens of the township. He was born in the first decade of the century. His life has been devoted to farming, milling and shipping of various merchandise. Before the death of his father, he built a large frame mill to take the place of the log building which had been fitted up by his father many years before, with mill-stones brought down the river on a flat-boat from his old mill in Pennsylvania. The second mill is still running. Michael Ault, Jr., did a very large business with this mill, having between October, 1847, and May, 1848, made, packed and shipped 10,000 barrels of flour, besides grinding country grists, shipping flour to the east and down the Ohio, and also dealt in live stock, making trips to Baltimore. In 1869, he sold the mill, but still resides on the old home farm with his two daughters and his brother, Daniel (his wife having died in 1880), and is still active and able to attend to business. Michael Ault was married March 10, 1831, to Catharine Ijams, daughter of Thomas and Catharine Ijams, and five sons and five daughters have been born to them, of whom eight are living. Thomas Ijams was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving seven years under George Washington. He was a native of Maryland, moved from there to Washington county, Penn., and finally made his home near Glencoe, where he died. Mr. Ault is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is one of the township's most esteemed citizens.

John Baugh, one of the old and highly esteemed citizens of Smith township, was born in the state of Virginia, at an early day in the present century, and when quite young was brought by his parents to what is now West Virginia, but shortly afterward they removed to St. Clairsville, which was his home for four years. During that time he learned the trade of blacksmithing. Mr. Baugh's ancestors were valiant in the defense of their country, his grandfather serving in the war of the revolution under Washington, and his uncles in the war of 1812. Though he himself did not take part in the civil war, he was a firm supporter of the union. In his business ventures he has been prosperous, and he is now comfortably situated, with a good farm of over 100 acres. Mr. Baugh was married March 13, 1833, to Mary Campbell, a native of Ireland, by whom he had five children, three of whom survive, James, William and Mary. He was married the second time to Anna Toughel, also a native of Ireland, March 28, 1843, and she survives. He is a member of the Premillenial church, and she of the Presbyterian.

Moses Boggs, a venerable and respected citizen of Smith township, was born in Richland township, Belmont county, May 28, 1809. He is a son of Rice Boggs and his wife, Theodosia Stephenson. His father was born in Delaware, and removed thence to Pennsylvania, and from there to Ohio in an early day, becoming one of the pioneers of the state. After an industrious and adventurous life he passed away at the age of ninety-three years. Moses Boggs was educated in the old log school-house of his day, with its slab seats and greased paper lights, and as he grew up he adopted the vocation of a farmer, which he has

since followed in connection with stock-raising and dealing, and with such success that he has accumulated property and has a comfortable home during his declining years, Mr. Boggs is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is liberal in his relations to church and community, and has many friends.

Edward Bryson, a prominent citizen of Centerville, Belmont county, was born August 4, 1832, a son of Isaiah and May Bryson, who were early and well-known settlers of the county. Isaiah Bryson was born May 14, 1803, and his wife, November 20, 1805, and they were united in matrimony December 3, 1829. Eight children were born to them, as follows: Barbara J., October 29, 1830; Edward W., August 4, 1832; Mary E., June 18, 1834; Caroline, August 11, 1836, died January 30, 1870; Indiana, January 9, 1839; Leander B., March 20, 1841; John A., April 5, 1843; Emeline V., October 20, 1846, died April 17, 1865. The father died July 11, 1889, and his wife, October 15, 1847. The subject of this mention was educated in the common schools of Belmont county, and at Moundsville, W. Va., and afterward engaged in the mercantile business at Moundsville. Subsequently he followed the same business at Armstrong, six years, and was then at Centerville six or seven years in partnership with his brother. His next residence was at Belmont, where he was engaged seven years at milling, and six in mercantile business. Returning to Centerville in 1888, he has erected a spacious store-room in connection with his dwelling, which he intends to stock with groceries, hardware, and a complete general line of merchandise. Mr. Bryson was married March 10, 1872, to Melvina H. Jackson, by whom he has three children: Nettie, born November 2, 1876, died March 26, 1885; Arthur, born October 29, 1879; Archie, born February 26, 1882, died July 26, 1882. Mrs. Bryson is a member of the Protestant Methodist church.

J. A. Bryson, a well-known business man of Centerville, is a son of the above named Isaiah and Mary Bryson, and was born on Captina creek, April 5, 1843. He received his education at Moundsville, W. Va., and when he had reached his nineteenth year he enlisted in the union army as a member of Company A, Twelfth Virginia infantry, August 11, 1862, and served gallantly during the remainder of the war, receiving an honorable discharge June 16, 1865. Upon his return to Moundsville he engaged in merchandise for a short time, and then in the year 1866 was occupied in gardening. He removed to Centerville, Ohio, in the fall of that year, and embarked in the mercantile business, in which he has continued until the present. He is a leading and enterprising citizen, and at present is serving as postmaster, to which office he was appointed September 5, 1885, and as township treasurer, as which he is filling his third term. Mr. Bryson is a member of G. A. R. post, No. 595. February 25, 1875, he was married to Martha A. Hukill, who was born May 16, 1853, and they have had three children: Franklin, born January 16, 1876; Harry, deceased, born May 9, 1878, and Lawrence, born August 29, 1888. Mrs. Bryson is a member of the Concord Presbyterian church.

William M. Clifford, one of the old citizens of Smith township,

Belmont county, was born in Wheeling township, December 1, 1820, the son of William and Mary (Stewart) Clifford. The father was born in Pennsylvania, January 15, 1786, and emigrated to Ohio in 1800. He had two sons and a daughter, of whom this subject is the only survivor. William was educated with the meager advantages of pioneer days, and on October 15, 1845, he was married to Elizabeth J. Foster, born January 24, 1829, the daughter of John and Martha (Montgomery) Foster. To this marriage four sons and three daughters have been born, of whom one son is deceased. Mr. Clifford's occupation through life has been carpentry. In the spring of 1889, he removed from his farm to a home in Centerville. He is the present trustee of the township, and is serving his sixth year as such. R. H. Clifford, son of the above is a popular teacher at Centerville. He was born in Smith township, March 17, 1848, and received his education in the common schools and at the Lebanon Normal school. He began teaching in 1866, and has ever since been engaged in the profession, and with the exception of a few terms entirely in Smith township, teaching fourteen terms in one district. He was married September 12, 1872, to Esther Mayhugh, who was born April 13, 1854, and they have three children: Harry, born July 1, 1873; Luella M., born January 19, 1876; Angie E., born February 2, 1886. Mr. Clifford was elected clerk of the township in 1874, and served five years, and was re-elected in 1884. Mrs. Clifford is a daughter of William Mayhugh, who was born September 23, 1828, and was married October 22, 1852, to Angeline, daughter of Lloyd and Esther (Matson) Foster. Mrs. Clifford is the only child of this union. Mr. Mayhugh's occupation has been that of a carpenter until recent years, when a failure of eyesight compelled him to desist, and he is now engaged in carrying the mail from Centerville to Warnock. He and wife were engaged in the hotel business and in keeping a grocery at Centerville during eleven years.

Robert M. Fulton, one of the leading business men of Smith township, was born in Belmont county, February 11, 1841, a son of John and Jane (Alexander) Fulton. These parents, who were both natives of Ireland, emigrated to the United States about the year 1812, and settled on Wheeling creek, where they reared a family of six sons and four daughters, of whom three sons and two daughters survive. Robert M. received his education in the common schools of this township, and worked upon the farm until the beginning of the civil war, when, on June 4, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-fifth Ohio infantry, and served until after the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge June 18, 1866. On his return to this county he engaged in merchandise, and continued in that here until 1883, and then went to Kansas. Returning to Ohio, in 1886, he opened a general store at Marbletown, which he is still conducting. Mr. Fulton was married September 25, 1871, to Lucy J. Wiley, who was born March 28, 1848, and died January 29, 1883. To this marriage were born one son and five daughters, one of the latter of whom is deceased. On March 13, 1884, Mr. Fulton was married to Mary B. Warnock, who

was born April 3, 1844, the daughter of Robert Warnock, and they have had two daughters, one of whom survives. Mr. Fulton and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and he is a comrade of the G. A. R.

John C. Gay, an enterprising young farmer of Smith township, Belmont county, Ohio, was born on the farm where he now resides, December 9, 1859. He is the son of Thomas Gay, who was born in 1823, and on March 18, 1856, was married to Mary J. Boyd, who was born in Ireland in 1840, and came to the United States about 1852. Thomas Boyd had five sons and three daughters, all of whom survive. Rachel was born January 4, 1859; John C. was born as above stated; William N. was born August 14, 1861; Eliza was born September 7, 1863, and Thomas B. was born September 18, 1865. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his native township, and has spent his life in agricultural pursuits. Since the death of the father, the sons and mother have continued to manage the home farm, making the raising of stock a specialty. They are prosperous, and have the esteem of a wide circle of friends. All the family have membership in the Presbyterian church at Concord, near Centerville, Ohio.

George Green, a citizen of Smith township, was born in Germany, August 15, 1856, the son of Henry and Catherine (Romer) Greeen, both of whom were natives of the fatherland. The father was born May 20, 1824, and with his family came to the United States in 1867, stopping first at Pittsburgh for a short time. He then proceeded to Wheeling and remained three months, after which he came to Bellaire, Ohio, where he made his residence two years. He then settled on the National pike, five miles from Bridgeport, and remained there until the time of his death, May 10, 1877. George Green, the subject of this mention, remained at home, engaged in gardening, until October 5, 1880, when he was married to Linda Hubbs, who was born and raised in Marshall county, W. Va. He then removed to Mead township, where he resided two years before making his home at Jacobsburgh, where he still remains. Mr. Green and wife have three sons, Frank Burton, born August 19, 1881; George Henry, born April 28, 1883, and Edgar Elwood, born March 15 1885. Mrs. Green is a member of the Presbyterian church, at Wegee.

Henry R. Haines, an enterprising young farmer of Smith township, was born at Bellaire, Ohio, September 12, 1859, a son of Isaac W. and Susan E. (Neff) Haines, the former of whom was born at Dover, Ohio, April 18, 1835, and the latter was born near Frostburg, Md., March 12, 1837. They were married November 27, 1856, and five children were born to their union, of whom two sons and one daughter survive. Henry R. Haines was educated in the common schools of the county, and after leaving school he engaged in farming, at which he was occupied subsequently, and in which vocation he has attained a rank among the most successful and enterprising. He has occupied his present residence two years. Mr. Haines was married October 26, 1882, to Emma McCaslin, who died

February 12, 1884, leaving one daughter. On June 22, 1887, he was married to Sadie V. Ault, and they have one son. Mr. Haines is one of the prominent young men of the county, and is well-liked by all.

Miles R. Hart, of Smith township, a member of the board of commissioners of Belmont county, was born in that township June 3, 1846, the son of Robert and Hannah Hart. The father was born in Greene county, Penn., June 29, 1806, and was a son of Miles Hart, who emigrated to Ohio in 1814. The latter was an elder of the Presbyterian church, and for many years a justice of the peace. Robert was married January 3, 1839, to Hannah, daughter of James and Rachel (Smith) Gordon, who were natives of York county, Penn., and emigrated to Ohio in 1816, and settled on the farm now owned by the subject of this mention. Robert and Hannah Hart had six children, three sons and three daughters, and five survive. Miles R. was educated in the common schools of Smith township, and after he had left school he made a trip to Missouri, and while there was engaged in teaching for several months. On his return to Ohio he followed the carpenter's trade for a year, and then engaged in farming, which has since been his vocation, in connection with stock-raising and wool growing. He has been prominent for several years in public affairs, and in 1882 was elected justice of the peace, as which he served three terms, also holding the position of notary public, to which he was appointed by Gov. Hoadley in 1885, and reappointed by Gov. Foraker in 1888. Though a democrat in politics, and opposed by a republican majority of over 800, he was successful in the fall of 1889 as the democratic candidate for the commissionership, and assumed the office on the first Monday of January, 1890. He and wife are members of the Concord Presbyterian church, in which he is a ruling elder.

James Hogan, a popular teacher of Smith township, Belmont county, was born January 10, 1865, a son of William and Mary (Scott) Hogan, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to this country about the year 1845. They were married in Belmont county in the year 1856. The father was engaged upon the railroad as section boss for a number of years, and continued at that until compelled by advanced age to retire from the same. James was educated in the common schools of the township, and in the spring of 1884 began teaching, at which he has since been engaged. He has met with success in his profession, and is considered one of the most promising men in his line of work. He and his parents are members of the Catholic church.

Daniel Holahan, an estimable citizen of Smith township, is a native of Ireland, born in the year 1824. He was well educated in his native land, by the church, and became classical assistant at the Queen's college, at Limerick. On coming to this country in 1853, he was here only three weeks when he entered St. Joseph's college, at Buffalo. Owing to a trifling misunderstanding he left there and removed to Steubenville, where he was married. In 1858 he came to his present place of residence, but remained there at that time but one year, going to Kentucky and living there until the time of the rebellion.

He then crossed to Ohio, and has resided in Smith township for the past twenty-three years. He bought the farm he now lives on in 1879. Mr. Holahan was married June 7, 1857, to Honora Keehan, of Steubenville, and they have had three sons and three daughters, the eldest of whom, a girl, died in 1883. The youngest, a daughter, is a student of stenography at Duff's college, of Pittsburgh. The sons are telegraph operators, and one is engaged as a train dispatcher at Allegheny City, Penn. Mr. Holahan and family are members of the Catholic church.

W. J. Kelsey, of Smith township, one of the most prominent farmers of the region, is a son of Robert Kelsey, one of the early settlers of Belmont county. Robert was born in Ireland, in 1807, and in 1811 emigrated to the United States with his parents, who made their home across the river from Wheeling. On May 31, 1831, Robert was married to Rachel Livingston, who was born in Ireland in 1799, and they had two sons and one daughter, of whom the former survive. Robert farmed for many years a farm which he purchased from James Kelsey, an uncle, who was one of the pioneers. He died January 25, 1868, and his wife died August 12, 1883. W. J. Kelsey was born August 19, 1834, and reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools of the township. He has devoted his life to farming and stock-raising, at which he has been notably successful. He has a fine herd of Spanish Merino sheep, and is an extensive grower of wool, and breeder of fine sheep. April 29, 1869, Mr. Kelsey was married to Elizabeth A., daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth (Grimes) Ramage, and they have three children: Robert Archibald, born March 19, 1870; Rachel Adella, born January 13, 1873, and Louise May, born March 1, 1878. Mrs. Kelsey is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Among the worthy early settlers of Ohio was Jacob Lewis, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1760. He was married in the year 1800 to Mary Bundy, of North Carolina, and a year or two later they migrated to Mt. Pleasant township, Jefferson county, where they lived until 1822, when they purchased and moved upon the Lewis mill property, in Smith township. He died in 1829, and his wife in 1859. Five children were born to them, one of whom, Ira Lewis, was born in Jefferson county, March 30, 1808. He, upon the death of his father, took charge of the mill, and in 1848 tore away the old log mill and built the present frame structure, and conducted the grist- and also the flour-mill, until his death July 1, 1889. He was one of the leading citizens of the county, owned several farms, and was elected in 1852 as county commissioner. He was married in 1829, to Elizabeth Gregg, who died September 16, 1878, and they had two sons and four daughters. T. E. Lewis, a son of the above, was born June 4, 1832, in Smith township, and is now one of the prominent men of the county. He received his education after leaving the common schools, at Mt. Pleasant and West Alexander college, and then engaged in the milling business and in farming, in both of which he has met with much success. Near his residence is the station of Lewis' Mill, on the B. & O. railroad, named in honor of Ira Lewis. Mr. Lewis was married September 22, 1859, to Mary A. Happer, who was born at Barnesville,

June 16, 1832. They have three sons: W. D., a farmer residing near the old homestead; Clinton H., in business in California; Walter G., deputy treasurer of Belmont county. Mr. Lewis and wife were reared in the Society of Friends, and are deserving of the high esteem in which they are held by all.

Joseph Lester, a veterinary surgeon of considerable note and ability, now a resident of Smith township, was born in county Armagh, Ireland, April 10, 1853. He was educated in his native land and there became engaged as a veterinary surgeon, having up to the present time given eighteen years' study to the diseases of animals. In June, 1874, he came to the United States, and after a residence of two and a half years in the city of Wheeling, came to Belmont county, Ohio, and in the spring of 1885, took possession of his present residence. Mr. Lester devotes much attention to the practice of veterinary surgery, and meets annually with a distinguished Indiana practitioner. He is also the owner of a fine English horse, "Messenger," which is one of the most valuable in this region. Mr. Lester was married March 26, 1884, to Emma L. McKeen, of Belmont county, and they have one son, now deceased, and three daughters: Eva May, Jenny and Olive. Mr. Lester is a member of the Presbyterian church, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal church.

E. H. Lucas, one of the prominent farmers of Smith township, was born near where he now resides, April 27, 1837. He is a son of Elisha H. Lucas, son of Samuel and Eleanor Lucas. Elisha H. Lucas, Sr., was born in Green county, Penn., June 16, 1801, and came to Ohio in his boyhood, and afterward entered a farm near the present home of his son. About the same time Susanna Ault, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Ault, came to this county with her parents, who settled near St. Clairsville. She was born in Washington county, Penn., January 15, 1802, and in 1825 she was married to Elisha Lucas, to whom she bore eleven children, three sons and one daughter of whom survive. Elisha Lucas died December 9, 1864, and his wife September 24, 1873. E. H. Lucas was reared as a farmer, and has devoted his life to that vocation. He has been prominent in local affairs, and has served his township as justice of the peace, assessor and township trustee. On January 19, 1865, he was married to Caroline Myers, who was born August 12, 1842, the daughter of Jacob and Charity Myers, the former of whom was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1805, and the latter in the same county in 1804. Jacob Myers died in 1876, and Charity in 1885, and of their eight children, three sons and three daughters survive. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas are members of the Methodist Protestant church, at Centerville.

Samuel C. Lucas, a highly esteemed citizen of Smith township, Belmont county, was born October 10, 1832, the son of Enos and Mary (Ault) Lucas. Samuel Lucas, the grandfather of the subject of this mention, was one of the worthy pioneers of Belmont county, well-known and prominent in his day. Samuel C. Lucas was educated in the common schools of the county, and was reared as a farmer, in which vocation his life has been spent. He has prospered in this call-

ing, and is one of the well-to-do men of the county. In 1861, Mr. Lucas was married to Lucy L. Warnock, daughter of William Warnock. She was born March 4, 1843. To this union have been born ten children, six sons and four daughters. Mr. Lucas and wife, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Warnock.

Albert McAllister, of Jacobsburgh, Ohio, a well-known and highly respected citizen, was born at Loydsville, Belmont county, July 12, 1850. He is the son of Charles and Barbara (Schultz) McAllister, the former of whom was born in Lancaster county, Penn., in 1800, and the latter was born near St. Clairsville, Ohio. The subject of this mention was educated at Loydsville, and upon the close of his school days, he enlisted in the Sixth United States cavalry, and served five years, being during that time with General Sheridan through the National Park. At the expiration of his enlistment he received an honorable discharge, and he subsequently spent seven years in the west. Five years ago he established himself at Jacobsburgh, and engaged in the trade of a blacksmith, opening a shop which has been quite successful and popular. Mr. McAllister was married March 23, 1885, to Caroline E. Marshall, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and removed to Monroe county, Ohio, at an early date. By this union he has two daughters, Grace Afton, born March 29, 1886, and Lizzie May, born September, 1887. Mr. McAllister is a Master Mason of the Centerville lodge, and Mrs. McAllister is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Wilson McCloud, a well-known business man of Centerville, Belmont county, is a native of Smith township. He was born December 27, 1846, a son of Elias and Margaret (Mobely) McCloud. When only three years old he was bound out to a Dr. Wilson, with whom he lived until his twenty-fifth year. He was then married to Alsie J. Jarrett, and they resided upon the farm of Dr. Wilson for eight years thereafter. They then in 1880 removed to Olivet, and thence a year later to Centerville, where he has since resided. In 1885 Mr. McCloud took a position as clerk in the store of A. Mayhugh, a position he still holds. He is active and enterprising, and is popular socially. He is a member of the Weyer lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. She was born September 9, 1854, the daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Kaufman) Jarrett, and is the mother of two children: John A., born June 19, 1872, and Cora, born September 13, 1876.

Robert McConnell, a venerable and highly esteemed citizen of Smith township, was born in Wheeling, in 1811, the son of William and Barbara (Wolf) McConnell, natives of Pennsylvania. Robert was well educated, completing his literary studies at Jefferson college at Cannonsburgh, Penn., and after leaving college he entered upon the study of law. He engaged in the practice of that profession at Wheeling, and shortly afterward removed to Indiana, and was occupied with his profession two years at Merom. In 1837 he moved to Elizabethtown, Marshall county, W. Va., and there continued in the

practice until 1845. He then removed to the town of Texas in the same county, and five years later again settled at Elizabethtown, where he remained until April, 1888, when he removed to Marbletown, Ohio, where he is leading a retired life. In 1870, he was married to Miss Buskirk, of Ohio, and both are members of the Presbyterian church.

Hiram McGaughey, well known as one of the prosperous farmers of Smith township, was born March 14, 1817, and is a son of William and Ann (Boyd) McGaughey. His father was born in Maryland, October 21, 1774, and was married in his native state, coming from there 1810 to Ohio. He was a resident of St. Clairsville for a short time, and then purchased a farm in Smith township, where he resided until his death, in August, 1834. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving throughout that struggle. By his wife, who died two years before his decease, he had four sons and eight daughters. Hiram, one of these children of the pioneer home, was reared amid the scenes of early settlement, with such schooling as was possible, and he has ever since followed the vocation of farming, which he then learned. He was married April 24, 1845, to Elizabeth Watt, a daughter of Thomas and Jane Watt, natives of Hartford county, Md., who settled near Jacobsburgh, Belmont county, in 1816. To this union six children were born, of whom two daughters survive. Thomas Watt died in July, 1827, and his wife, August 29, 1889, at the age of ninety-five years. Mr. and Mrs. McGaughey are members of the Presbyterian church near Centerville, of which he has been a deacon for a number of years, and is at present trustee.

Robert McGaughey, a worthy resident of Smith township, and son of the above named William and Ann McGaughey, was born April 12, 1832, in this county. He was educated in the common schools of Smith township, and from his earliest years has been engaged in agriculture, at which he has been industrious and persevering and successful. He was married April 19, 1883, to Mary A. Feeley, who was born January 29, 1832, the daughter of William and Ann (Neff) Feeley. Her father and mother were natives of this county, and the former, who was a prosperous farmer, died June 3, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. McGaughey lived and farmed upon the old homestead, where Hiram McGaughey now resides, until 1875, when they moved to their present place of business. They are members of the Presbyterian church, and are highly esteemed by all.

James N. McMaster, M. D., of Centerville, a well-known member of the medical profession of Belmont county, is a native of that county, born at Jacobsburgh, December 30, 1844. He is a son of Samuel McMaster, who was born in Pennsylvania, December 26, 1813, the latter of whom was a son of Robert McMaster, also a native Pennsylvanian, born August 10, 1793. On November 5, 1835, Samuel McMaster was married to Sarah A. Gregory, and to this union were born seven sons and five daughters, of whom the following survive: William W., of Richland township; John W., of Wichita, Kas.; Thomas J., of Laing's, Ohio; Alexander W., of near Jacobsburgh;

Emma S. Kramer, of Jacobsburgh, and Dr. James N. McMaster. The latter was reared upon the farm until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the Ninth Ohio cavalry, and served valliantly for three years. He participated in the campaigns in the southwest, and in Sherman's famous movement to Savannah and through the Carolinas, after which he was honorably discharged at Lexington, in North Carolina, in September, 1865. Returning home, he engaged in teaching and reading medicine, and after previously attending the Starling Medical college at Columbus, he was graduated in medicine at the Medical college of Ohio, at Cincinnati, in 1870. He began the practice at Glencoe, Ohio, in partnership with Dr. William Piper, but soon after his marriage to Susan E. Neff, which occurred November 28, 1871, he removed to Centerville, where he has acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. In addition to his practice, the doctor performs the duties of notary public, as which he was commissioned by Govs. Hoadley and Foraker. He is one of the charter members of W. Meyer lodge, No. 541, F. & A. M., of Centerville, and its secretary, and is surgeon of Hess post, G. A. R., of Armstrong. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is recording stewart for the circuit. By his marriage above mentioned, the doctor has three children: Elva Lenora, born April 24, 1873; William Henry, born September 17, 1875; Samuel E., born September 22, 1881.

A. Mayhugh, well-known as a prominent business man of Centerville, Belmont county, was born August 10, 1841, the son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Ruble) Mayhugh. In his youth Mr. Mayhugh received a limited education, and early in life turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. He became engaged as a huckster, and continued at it for sixteen years, at the end of that period busying himself with various occupations for some eight years. He then resumed the huckster business, and in 1881 opened a grocery store in Centerville, starting on a small scale. He was successful from the outset, and was soon compelled to move to more ample quarters, and he now has the most extensive establishment and the largest trade at Centerville and throughout the surrounding territory. Everything found in a first-class general store is kept on hand. In the summer seasons Mr. Mayhugh entrusts his store to his assistant, Wilson McCloud, and runs a notion wagon. He is a worthy and respected citizen, and he and wife are members of the Christian church. He was first married in 1861, to Mary L. Mayhugh, by whom he had three daughters, and in 1876, he was united to Priscilla Ward, who died January 1, 1882. In June, 1885, he was married to Louisa Perkins, by whom he has a son and a daughter.

Robert I. Ogilbee, a prosperous and successful farmer of Smith township, Belmont county, was born October 20, 1830, a son of John and Ann (Irwin) Ogilbee, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, in 1796. John Ogilbee emigrated to Ohio in 1815, with his parents and settled on the farm now owned by William Lash. He married, and had one son, the subject of this mention. Robert I. Ogil-

bee was reared on the farm and received a common school education. Choosing early in his life the vocation of a farmer, he has devoted himself to that with much success during life. On May 30, 1860, he was married to Martha I., daughter of of William and Sarah Ogilbee, and to this union have been born nine children, four sons and five daughters, six of whom survive. Mr. Ogilbee and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

James A. Ramsey, a popular citizen and prosperous farmer of Smith township, and a resident of Jacobsburgh, was born August 6, 1835. He is a son of Samuel and Ellinor (Nichols) Ramsey, the former of whom was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1803, and the latter in 1807, and the parents of both of whom were natives of county Tyrone, Ireland. James A. Ramsey, the subject of this mention, was reared on the farm, and trained to that vocation, and his education was obtained in the common schools of Jacobsburgh. Arriving at majority, he entered upon the career of a farmer, and in 1866 he was united in marriage to Nancy J. Jackson, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Belleville) Jackson, natives of Hampshire county, Va. Mrs. Ramsey was born in the year 1839. By this marriage she is the mother of six daughters: Elizabeth, Viola, Mary E., Lora J., Nora, and one deceased.

R. D. Sutton, a native of Belmont county, and one of its energetic and successful farmers, residing in Smith township, near Glencoe, was born March 8, 1864, the son of Richard and Nancy (Harvey) Sutton. He was educated in the common schools, on leaving which he devoted himself to agriculture, in which he is still engaged. He also gives much attention to the breeding of sheep, and has a fine herd of National Delaine Merinos, to which he is justified in attaching a high value. Though a young man, Mr. Sutton holds a high rank among the farmers and stock-raisers of his township. He was married March 6, 1884, to Mary A. Giffin, who was born July 7, 1865, the daughter of Joseph and Mary J. (Ault) Giffin. By this union Mr. Sutton has two daughters, Edna F., born May 22, 1885, and Blanche J., born April 2, 1889. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church at St. Clairsville.

William T. Taylor, a well-known resident of Smith township, who is by occupation a farmer, and has devoted himself to that pursuit all his life, with the exception of two years spent in mercantile pursuits at Jacobsburgh, was born in Mead township, May 24, 1846, and is a son of Frazier and Lucy (Remley) Taylor. His father was a native of Jefferson county, Ohio. The subject of this mention was educated in the common schools of Mead township, and reared as a farmer. In 1872 he was united in marriage to Josephine N. Johnson, on May 2. She is a daughter of Sterling and Elizabeth (Dunlap) Johnson, both of whom are natives of Belmont county, Ohio. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, four sons and three daughters, six of whom are living: Samuel Burt, William T., Alpha, Josie D., Herman and Kenneth. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Jacobsburgh, and are highly esteemed.

William Warnock, Sr., one of the oldest residents of Belmont county, is a son of John Warnock, a notable pioneer, who was born in 1767, near Winchester, Va., the son of a native of Ireland, who served in the British army seven years. John Warnock was married about 1796, to Isabella Gilkison, of Virginia, and in 1804, with his wife and four children, he came to Belmont county, and settled on section 11, Smith township, one-half mile below Warnock's Station. There they made their home in a little log cabin, and began the work of clearing. He was successful in business and amassed a comfortable property and built himself, in 1831, a good brick house. In 1806 he built the first saw-mill on McMahan creek, and established a fulling mill on the creek in 1814 or 1815, in which he subsequently put carding and spinning and weaving machines, and these were in operation until a recent period. He died in 1840, and his wife in 1847. They reared a family of ten children. William Warnock, born in West Virginia, September 25, 1801, was three years old when the family came to Ohio, and he was reared among the hardships and deprivations of a pioneer life. At the age of fifteen he became engaged in his father's woolen mill, and remained in that occupation until 1832. He was then in mercantile business two years, and then purchased the grist-mill and farm at Warnock, which he operated many years. He has been one of the township's prominent men, has served as trustee eight or ten years, and has been selected in eleven instances to settle up estates of decedents, some of which are quite complicated. His career has beon a successful one, and he now owns 260 acres of valuable land, including part of the village of Warnock. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, which his father established at that place. Mr. Warnock was married in 1828, to Jane Poak, of West Virginia, by whom he had ten children, of whom John, William, Sarah, Lucy and Frances are living. Their mother died in 1871, and on March 24, 1874, he was married to Nancy, daughter of Robert and Ann (Ferguson) Dunn, born in county Derry, Ireland, in 1819.

A. P. White, a prominent and successful teacher of Belmont county, was born March 5, 1840, the son of Benjamin and Margaret E. (Phipps) White, the former of whom was born at Brownsfield, Penn., in April, 1806. Prof. White received his first education at Belmont, and subsequently attended the Barnesville academy, then under the direction of Profs. William S. Alder and Samuel Davenport. He then became a student at Hopedale college, in Harrison county, then presided over by Edwin Regal, and after leaving this institution he began teaching at Jacobsburgh, and afterward was the principal of the Belmont school for several years. Sometime later he was treasurer of the Belmont Glass works for about two years, and was then salesman in a grocery and queensware store at Bellaire for eighteen months. He became superintendent of the Bellaire schools and served one year, and was then the principal of the First ward school of that city for three years, after which he went to Quaker City, and was principal of the school one year. On closing this engagement

he went to his farm near Lewis' Mills and remained there some time but subsequently removed to Belmont, and for five years held the position of principal of the school. He is now residing on his farm, and teaching a school in the vicinity. Mr. White was married December 29, 1863, to Ermina J. Hoge, who was by this union the mother of six children. She died March 15, 1877. Of the children, Alvin Lincoln, a graduate of Bethany college, is a civil engineer of Wheeling; the other children are Albert Bushrod, Ernest Milton, Charles Lloyd, Ada Hoge and Clara Leona. On September 24, 1879, Mr. White was married to Caroline Virginia Wilkinson, by whom he has one daughter, Julia Elizabeth. Mr. White and wife and four eldest children are members of the Disciple church of Belmont.

Job Dillon, one of the firm of Dillon Bros., proprietors of the National Mills, Hendrysburg, Ohio, and the subject of this sketch is one of eight children, born to Job and Catharine Dillon. The children were: Levi, deceased; John, deceased; Nancy, deceased; David, deceased; Peter C., deceased; Benjamin F. and Job, our subject; Hannah, deceased. The father, Job Dillon, was born in New Jersey, but moved, in 1803, to Belmont county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1816. His wife, Catharine (Colley) Dillon, was born in Pennsylvania, near Union. She died in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Dillon were life-long members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Job Dillon, seventh child of Job and Catharine Dillon, was born in June, 1815. The years of his boyhood were spent upon the farm, but at the age of twenty-five, he began the carpenter's trade, which he carried on successfully for twenty years, then, upon the death of his brother, returned to the farm where he worked five years. At the end of this period he began his present business, that of milling. The business is owned by J. Dillon & Bro., who, by their close attention to business, and fair dealing with their customers, have succeeded in establishing one of the best mills in Kirkwood township. They have just put in the patent roller, manufactured by Todds & Sanley, of St. Louis, Missouri, and the first of its kind in the state of Ohio. Mr. Dillon served his township as trustee for nine years, and is well and favorably known and much liked by all his friends.

William Eaton is the only living representative of nine children born to John and Catherine (Eckels) Eaton. The children were: Joseph, born January 4, 1805, died February 8, 1825; John, born October 18, 1806, died December 10, 1848; Jeanet, born November 4, 1808, (the wife of Robert Miller), died December 11, 1826; Mary, wife of Joseph Rodgers, born February 1, 1811; Benjamin, born April 21, 1814, died May 15, 1877; Daniel, born July 5, 1816, died November 4, 1861; William, born December 16, 1818; Isaac E., born December 22, 1820, died in 1882, in Leavenworth City, Kan.; David, born March 2, 1824, died May 28, 1847, he was a soldier in the Mexican war, and met his death at the front. The father of these children was born April 6, 1781, in Pennsylvania. In 1814 he came with his parents to Morristown, Belmont Co., Ohio. He died July 11, 1843. At the time of his

death he was standing behind the counter in his hotel, his demise being caused apoplexy. The mother was born December 11, 1780, and died March 1, 1863, having reached the advanced age of eighty-three years. Mr. and Mrs Eaton were devout members of the Presbyterian church, the latter being one of the first members, at a time when services were held in the woods, before they had any church building. John Eaton established a hotel on what is now the "Old State road," when the township was unsettled, there being but three houses in Morristown at the time. He was postmaster of Morristown during the last twenty-five years of his life. William Eaton received his education in the old log school-house at Morristown, which was the only school in the vicinity in that day. When he was twelve years of age he was taken into his father's store and remained there for sixteen years. December 1, 1846, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Atwell, a daughter of Thompson and Nancy Atwell, who were natives of Loudon county, Va. They came to Belmont county, Ohio, in 1826, and here reared six children, viz.: William, born August 12, 1826, he went to California in 1849 and was not heard from until January, 1889, he was then in Mexico; Elizabeth, born February 2, 1828; Jesse, born January 30, 1831, died in Nevada in 1887; Thomas E., born June 29, 1833, died December 30, 1888; Susan, born August 19, 1836, the wife of Edward Harris, now living in California; Mary Jane, born February 1, 1839, wife of Andrew Ewers. The father was born September 28, 1797, and died March 3, 1861; the mother died June 29, 1881. William Eaton was engaged in the mercantile business for six years after his marriage, he then turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, and has been very successful in this pursuit. The children that have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eaton are: Robert M., born April 23, 1849, he is one of the brightest young men that Belmont county has produced; he was prosecuting attorney of Belmont county, being elected in 1880, he served two years, and after that became one of St. Clairsville's most prominent lawyers; he was admitted to the bar in 1871. In 1886 he moved to Atchison, Kan., and has met with such success in his new home that in 1888 he was elected judge of the district court; Charles A., born August 16, 1851, lives with his parents; Mary B., born February 23, 1854, is the wife of John C. Tomlinson, a member of the firm of Tomlinson & Eaton, lawyers; Ruth E., born April 18, 1858, died October 5, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton are consistent members of the Presbyterian church, and are held in the highest esteem by their large circle of friends. Mr. Eaton is one of the representative agriculturists of the county.

John V. Fisher is the only child of Archibald and Eliza Ann (Vance) Fisher. The former was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in about 1800. He was a graduate of one of the noted Latin schools of Scotland. He emigrated to this country in 1826, coming, with his parents, direct to Wheeling, W. Va. Soon after his arrival in Wheeling, Mr. Fisher embarked in the printing and book-binding business. A great part of all the printing done in the upper Ohio valley was turned out of his printing establishment in that day. Mr. Fisher, the

subject of this mention, has several very interesting old almanacs which were published by him. Archibald Fisher married Eliza Vance in 1836, and they removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in the wholesale book trade, continuing in this business until his death in 1848. His wife was born in Baltimore, Md., about the year 1808, the daughter of William and Mary (Paxon) Vance. Mary (Paxon) Vance was born in Philadelphia, of Scotch parentage. William Vance was a lieutenant in the Nicholson regiment during the war of 1812. He had the distinguished honor of hearing the Star Spangled Banner sung the first time it was ever produced. His sword, which he carried in the war of 1812, and also one which belonged to Andrear Ferrea, having been made in the twelfth century, are in the possession of Mr. John Fisher. John V. Fisher was born in Wheeling, W. Va., September 28, 1837. His parents' death occurred while he was attending the public schools of his native state; he then went to live with his paternal grandfather, who resided in Wheeling, and remained with him until he was nineteen years of age. By this time Mr. Fisher had obtained a good education, and went to sea on a whaling vessel, sailing to the Indian Ocean. After a two-years' cruise the good ship "Corthian" put in at New London, Conn., with a cargo of 4,500 barrels of oil; her commander was Captain Rogers. Mr. Fisher returned to Wheeling after his long voyage, and after remaining for a time, removed August, 1859, to Morristown, where he engaged in the drug business. In the same year of his coming to Morristown he was married to Miss Martha Lippincott, the youngest daughter of John and Charity Lippincott, who come from one of the oldest families of Belmont county. The following children were born to them: Agnes (deceased); Mary, the wife of Frank Amos, of Columbus, Ohio, she was a graduate of Monroe seminary, of Michigan; her marriage occurred June 15, 1887; she died July 10, 1887, of heart trouble; Virginia Belle, a bright and highly cultivated lady, and Earl Vance. Mrs. Fisher and daughter are earnest members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Fisher is a member of Hazen Masonic lodge, and also a charter member of the Morristown lodge, K. of P. He is a democrat.

A. J. Hogue, one of the leading physicians of Morristown, Belmont county, Ohio, was born in Union township, Belmont county, Ohio, in 1832. Like most farmer's sons, Dr. Hogue attended the district schools in the winter and worked on the farm in the summer season. When he had reached the age of eighteen years his parents moved to Loydsville, and he became a scholar in the village schools. After completing his preliminary education he taught school for several terms, and then commenced the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. Y. H. Jones, of Loydsville, with whom he remained for three years. At the expiration of this time he entered the Cincinnati medical college. After remaining in college for five months Dr. Hogue began the practice of medicine in the winter of 1855, at Malaga. After two years he removed to Burns Mills, Belmont county, Ohio, and practiced there until his removal to Morristown

in 1859. When his country called for volunteers to defend its cause, he proffered his services, and was soon made surgeon in charge of the Refugee hospital for women and children. He remained in this capacity until he was honorably discharged in May, 1865, at Clarksville, Tenn. His marriage to Miss Eliza Harper was solemnized in 1856, and their union has been attended by the happiest relations. In August, 1889, Dr. Hogue admitted G. C. Watson into partnership. Dr. Watson is a physician of rare ability, and his presence in the firm has been attended with the most gratifying results. Dr. Hogue was a member of the board of examiners of Belmont county, have been appointed to fill this responsible position by the Belmont Medical society. He has filled various different positions of trust in the township, and is a member of Hazen lodge of the Masonic fraternity. G. C. Watson, above mentioned, is a graduate of the Starling Medical college, having been a member of the class of 1889. He is the son of John K. and Annie (Culvertson) Watson, who were residents of Concord, Muskingum county, Ohio. The father died in 1885, and the mother in 1881. They were both earnest members of the Presbyterian church, and were useful members of the community in which they lived. At the time of his death he was the superintendent of the Concord high school. Dr. Watson is a physician of much promise.

John C. Israel, a leading agriculturist of Kirkwood township, Belmont Co., Ohio, is one of five children born to Robert and Mary Elizabeth Israel. The children are: Sarah Elizabeth, deceased; John C.; Noble J., deceased; Joseph, deceased, and Clara Ann. These parents were both members of the Christian church, and were very highly respected. The father is still living in Morristown; the mother, who was the daughter of Noble Taylor, of Union township, died in February, 1856. John C. Israel, the principal of this memoir, was born in 1833, on the farm which his grandfather settled in 1801, and now occupied by Mr. Israel. He taught school for some time when a young man, and then began his life work as a farmer. In September, 1856, he espoused Elizabeth Ann Pryor. She died in February, 1858. Some time after he married a second time, by this marriage he had two sons: Eugene L. and Robert S. Mr. Israel's second wife died, and he then married Maria Gregg, November 22, 1872, by whom he has had two children: Emmet G. and Albert G. Mr. and Mrs. Israel are worthy members of the Christian church. Eugene L. Israel is a graduate of Pittsburgh Mercantile college, and Robert entered Bethany college, will graduate in June, 1890. Mr. Israel has filled most of the township offices, and is now serving his second term as a county commissioner. Is vice-president of the First National bank, Batesville, Ohio. His large farm of 377 acres is in the highest state of cultivation. He makes a specialty of raising grain and stock. His live stock is of the finest breeds, and has gained for him an enviable reputation as a stock-raiser. Mr. Israel is an energetic farmer and a useful citizen.

William B. Kirk, the prosperous merchant and wool dealer of Mor-

ristown, Belmont county, Ohio, is a representative of a very old and influential family. His great-great-grandfather's name was Alfancy Kirk, who was born in Scotland and came to this country in early manhood; the great-grandfather's name was Adam Kirk, who was a physician. His three sons were William, Adam and Caleb. All that is known of the latter is that he owned a large flour-mill on the Brandywine. William, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and his brother Adam, left Chester county, Penn., in 1796, and moved to Fayette county, Penn. After a residence in the last named county of sixteen years, they came to Belmont county, Ohio. In a few years Adam took up his abode in the western portion of the state, and nothing further is known of him or his family, except that a part of his sons went to Indiana. William Kirk remained in Belmont county until his death in the year 1842. His eight children were: Hannah, Samuel, Mary, Isaac, Robert, Phebe, Edith and William. The latter died when twenty-two years of age. The mother of these children was Edith. Robert lived to be eighty-two years old. Samuel died in his eighty-sixth year and Isaac in his eighty-seventh year. Samuel was the father of William B. Kirk. He was born June 2, 1792. About 1816 he was joined in marriage to Rachael Jones, a native of Jerfferson county, Va. Six of their children reached maturity. They were: Levi, Sarah A., Edith, William B., Samuel and Lydia H. William B., Sarah A. and Lydia H., still survive. William B. Kirk was born in Belmont county, Ohio, July 8, 1822, on a farm within a mile of the village of Flushing. He obtained his education by his own efforts, working hard during the day, he would study at night by the light of a fireplace, getting what help he could from his father. He taught school for seventeen years, his first charge being near the town of Athens, Ohio. November 27, 1845, he took Miss Ann Jinkins to wife. She is a daughter of James and Margaret Jinkins, the former a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio with his parents when a mere lad. Margaret (Barlow) Jinkins was born in Maryland, and came to Ohio with her parents when a small child. The father died in his eighty-seventh year, and the mother at the advanced age of ninety years. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Kirk are the parents of five children: Cyrus H., born September 18, 1846; John J., born February 16, 1849; Samuel A., born March 29, 1851, died November 5, 1853; Ralph W., born April 22, 1858, and Elwilla, born March 9, 1862. August 7, 1862, Mr. Kirk entered the Union army as captain of Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment of the Ohio volunteer infantry. He was honorably discharged for disability, June 24, 1863. Captain Kirk has several highly complimentary official documents in his possession, setting forth his efficiency as an officer in the service and petitioning his admittance as an officer to the Invalid Corps. They are signed by the following distinguished officers: Lieutenant Colonel William Harlan, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry; B. F. Smith, colonel commanding the Third brigade, Third division, Third army corps; and Brigadier General B. F. Kelley. Mr. Kirk was prevented from

further service however, by the ravages of disease. But his valor and patriotism are fully evidenced by his bravery and patriotism during the term of hard service in which he was engaged. Mr. Kirk has been honored by his fellow townsmen by being elected as clerk of the township, and also as a justice of the peace. After the war he embarked in the mercantile and wool-buying business, and has since continued with much success. Mr. Kirk is a believer in the doctrines laid down by Swedenborg, but his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Robert Hallis post, of Barnesville, of the G. A. R., and is also a member of the F. & A. M., Hazen lodge, No. 251, and the I. O. O. F. He has been Master of the Masonic lodge for many years, and has filled all the chairs in lodge No. 196 of the I. O. O. F. Cyrus H. Kirk married Kate Shepherd, and his four children are: Estella, James W., Anna C. and Mary L. Estella is the wife of Warren Cowen, whom she married January 22, 1890. John J. married Emma Lynn, by whom he has had three children: Irena, Gertrude and John W. Ralph W. married Maggie E. Davis. His children are: Willis D., Ross L. and Hazen. Elwilla is the wife of Ross W. Lindsley, of Cambridge, Ohio. They are the parents of two children: Ida B., James Kirk Lindsley. Mr. Lindsley is a prominent boot and shoe merchant of Cambridge.

Ralph W. Kirk, an enterprising young merchant of Morristown, son of the above mention, is successor to his father in business. By his unwearied industy, he has made his business a thriving one, and himself one of the representative merchants of Morristown. His wife, Mrs. Margaret Kirk, is an active member of the Presbyterian church, and they are always both interested in whatever movement will bring benefit to the community in which they live. Mr. Kirk was educated at Mt. Union college, having there taken a complete business course.

William T. McCreary is one of ten children that were born to Hugh and Rebecca McCreary. The children were: John, the eldest son, born July 20, 1825; George Irwin, born August 26, 1826; Huldah, deceased, born January 25, 1828; James, born July 11, 1830; Nelson, born January 8, 1832; Andrew, born July 26, 1833; Hugh, born February 3, 1835; Joseph, born March 26, 1837; William, born March 3, 1839; Rebecca Jane, born February 10, 1842. Hugh McCreary, the father of the subject of this sketch, was also one of ten children, and was born in Pennsylvania, September 19, 1801. When quite a small boy his parents settled on a farm near Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, where Hugh raised his family and lived until his death, which occurred January 16, 1873. Rebecca McCreary, the mother of William, and a daughter of George and Elizabeth Irwin, was born in 1803. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, but came to Ohio at a very early day and settled near Washington, Guernsey Co., Ohio. Mrs. McCreary is still living with one of her sons in Guernsey county. She is in her eighty-seventh year, and remarkably active for one of her years, having ridden from Morristown to Washington, a distance of twenty-one miles, when eighty-six years of age. The subject of this mention, William T. McCreary, was born March 3, 1839, on the farm

which his father entered, near Washington, Guernsey county. His education, which is very practical, was obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood. At the age of twenty-three and about the height of the gold excitement, he, with a company of friends, embarked for San Francisco, going from New York by water. From thence the party went up the Columbia river to work, and after spending eight years in which he was moderately successful in a financial way, in prospecting, mining, packing and ranching, and one summer in the mines, he joined a company of seventy-six and started for Idaho. At that time the country was very wild and new, and after three years' experience in fighting Indians, he returned to the scenes of his childhood. Finding his father in declining health, he and one of his brothers took the management of the old farm. In connection with this successful management, Mr. McCreary bought timber for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. This, he continued to do for eight or ten years, when he bought a merchants' flouring-mill at Byesville, Guernsey county, which under his excellent management has become one of the finest merchants' flouring-mills on the old state road. Mr. McCreary was united in marriage to Miss Elenor McKelvey, December 9, 1874. Five children were the result of this union, viz.: Zelena May, Robert B. and Hugh B., twins, Charles D., who died at the age of one year, and a baby which died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. McCreary are Presbyterians in their belief, Mr. McCreary being an elder in that church. The people of his township have evinced their confidence in his sterling qualities by electing him trustee, six years in succession. He is democratic in his views.

J. O. McKelvey is a leading farmer and stock-raiser of Belmont county, Ohio. Mr. McKelvey was born in Mead township, Belmont Co., Ohio, February 11, 1854. His parents were Samuel and Lucinda (Creamer) McKelvey. The former was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, March 18, 1809, and in 1841 emigrated to this country, settling in Belmont county, Ohio, where he was of great service in building the old national pike road, built by the government. Lucinda Creamer became his wife in 1842. By her he had five sons and four daughters, all of whom survive. The mother was born in 1830, and died July 11, 1885. J. O. McKelvey attended the public schools of his district, and March 10, 1886, was married to Miss Ida B. King. She is a daughter of James and Margaret King, and was born September 13, 1860. Having received a good education she taught for ten successive terms in Belmont county, and is a lady of much culture and refinement. This marriage has been blessed by the birth of two sons: James C., born January 1, 1887, and George E., born November 13, 1888. Mr. McKelvey took possession of his farm March 6, 1887, and now has as fine a property as there is in the county, having 157 acres of rich farming land, which is finely situated and worked in the latest and most approved way. His specialty is fine stock, his cattle and sheep are not surpassed in the state, and it is but justice to say that he has the finest breed of sheep in the county. This farm was stocked at a great expense and everything about the property evi-

dences the skill and progressiveness of its owner. In 1888 he was elected to fill the responsible position of township treasurer, having been true to his trust he has been kept in office ever since. He has also served as a school director of his district, and is a man much respected and beloved by his large circle of friends.

Rev. William G. Major was one of ten children born to John and Sarah Major. His father, John Major, was born in Maryland, and came with his parents to Kirkwood township about 1810. Here he lived until his death, which occurred about 1854, the exact date is not known. Mr. and Mrs. Major were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and highly respected by all who knew them. Mr. William Major, the subject of this mention, was born in 1829 in Kikwood township and spent his boyhood days on the farm. About the time he was nineteen years of age, he united with the Methodist Episcopal church and was made class-leader, which office he discharged faithfully for about twenty years, when he was licensed to exhort before that church. Through the influence of some persons his license was taken from him and he was notified by the conference that there was a charge against him. As he was prevented from being present by sickness, the case was tried in his absence and decided against him. After persistent effort to re-open the case where he would have an opportunity to defend himself against what he claims was a false charge he was refused. He and his friends used every effert to have the decision reversed, but the conference did not reconsider the matter. Mr. Major then left the Methodist Episcopal church and went to the Methodist Protestant, where he was taken in as an ordained minister. Mr. Major and his brother-in-law held a meeting in Hendrysburg and gathered together fifty-two charter members, and built a beautiful little church, which gave him license to preach and be a member of what is known as the Belmont circuit. Mr. Major was married January 22, 1852, to Martha Sheppard, and to them have been born nine children, viz.: Thomas W., Arminda E., Adaline L.; Alice O.; Sarah, deceased; Albert E.; Silas, deceased; Etta, May W. and Rosa. Mr. and Mrs. Major have a very interesting family and enjoy the pleasure of having a large circle of friends. Mr. Major has a finely cultivated farm of 226 acres, on the old state road, and makes a business of general farming.

Samuel Pollock was born January 11, 1818. He was one of the leading citizens of Morristown, Belmont county, Ohio, and his death, which occurred March 29, 1882, not only caused a mournful vacancy in his family, but was also a calamity to the community in which he lived. His widow and the following named children survive him: James W., Margaret G., Mary E., John C., a prominent lawyer of Windfield, Kan., Nancy, Joseph S., and William H. Mr. Pollock was a devout member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder. His marriage to Jane Scott took place October 21, 1851. Mrs. Scott, who still resides in Morristown, is the daughter of James and Mary Scott. The father was born at sea, while the family were voyaging to America. On this voyage, his only brother died. Mr.

Scott followed the life of a sailor for three years, and then settled in Chester county, Penn., where he was married. After his marriage, he moved to Ohio. Six of the twelve children born to him are still living: James Scott's father, although born in Scotland, was a soldier in the Irish rebellion, and in an engagement with Queen's Light Horse cavalry, was taken prisoner, and kept in confinement for some time. After his release, he came to America and settled in Philadelphia, and was there married to Miss M. Whistler. After living in Pennsylvania for about fifteen years, he came to Belmont county, Ohio, where he died in 1857. His wife was a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Manhattan Island. She died at an advanced age. Her death occurred August 22, 1861.

Ambrose Steger, the prominent merchant of Morristown, Belmont county, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 6, 1831, the son of Sylvester and Agnes Steger, who were the parents of six children: Michael, Bonapart, Andrew, Nicholas, Ambrose and Theresa. Mr. Steger and his brother Nicholas were the only ones of the family who came to America. Ambrose Steger emigrated to this country at the age of twenty-four, in 1855. He came direct to Wheeling, where he found his brother who had preceded him. For some time he worked at anything which was obtainable, and by dint of economy and hard work, managed to embark in the produce business, in which he continued until 1862, when he moved to Morristown, where he engaged in the mercantile business. His father died in 1842 and his mother, whose maiden name was Heitsman, died in 1853. When thirty-one years of age Mr. Steger was united in marriage to Susannah Schlientz, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio. Their ten children are: John M., Sylvester, Charlie, William, Harvey N., Lilly, May, Clarence A., Edgar N., Frank D. and Harry V., all living. John M. married Miss C. Hoover, by whom he has had one child: Lawrence H. John Steger is the proprietor of a large and flourishing cigar factory in Morristown, and the whole family fill positions of trust and esteem in the community. Mr. Ambrose Steger has met with much success in his business and is regarded as one of the substantial, enterprising business men of the township.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

John Albrecht, a member of the firm of Reed & Albrecht, tanners, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born September 23, 1851. His father and mother, Balthaser and Elizabeth, emigrated to this country in 1852, settling at Marietta, Ohio, where the father went to farming. He died there in 1860. The mother was again married to Michael Wagner and still resides in Marietta. Twelve children were born of the first marriage, six of whom are living: Balthasar, John, Andrew, Henry, Martha, Mary, and our subject. By the second marriage she had one son, Lewis, who now lives in Pittsburgh, Penn. John went to school at Marietta, and learned the trade of tanner in that place and in Pittsburgh. In 1882 he went to Barnes-

ville, to become a partner in the firm of Reed & Albrecht, which he still continues. Elizabeth, daughter of John Bickert, became his wife in 1874. They are the parents of a fine family of five children: Katie, John, William, Edward and Charley. Mr. Albrecht is an active democrat, which party he now represents in the city council, and is also a member of the democratic central committee. He is a member of Warren lodge, No. 76, K. of P. His religious beliefs are founded upon the faith of the Roman Catholic church.

Valentine Ault is one of seven children which were born to George and Margaret Ault. The children were: Andrew; Mary Ann, wife of Davis Weir; Valentine; Margaret, deceased; Catherine, who lives in Virginia; Hannah, who is the wife of Louis Sumptor, at Warnock Station; and three children who died when quite young. George Ault, the father of our subject, was one of the old settlers of Belmont county, having settled near St. Clairsville about the year 1800. Mr. Ault was of Dutch descent. He died in 1875. Mrs. Ault, the wife of George, died in 1834, with the cholera. Mr. and Mrs. Ault were members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Valentine Ault, who is the subject of this sketch, was born July 29, 1818, near St. Clairsville. He spent most of his boyhood days on the farm of his father, but at the age of sixteen left home and learned the carpenter's trade with his brother-in-law. He followed this trade until he reached the age of twenty-five. By thrift and industry he had managed to accumulate a sum with which he rented a farm and then took a lease for five years. At the end of that time he rented a farm for two years, but remained but one year, when he removed to the farm of his father-in-law, and remained thirteen years, having bought the farm in the meantime. In 1864 he sold this farm and bought one near Barnesville, and it is here that he now resides, having by his own hard work made for himself and children a nice home. Mr. Ault married Margaret Ault, and this union has been blessed by the followingchildren, viz.: Elizabeth Tirzah, deceased; Joseph, who is in Washington; Anna, who is living at home; Marion, who keeps the farm in order; Arabella, deceased; Mary Etta, who is at home; Arlington, who has just returned from Washington; a baby which died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Ault are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Barnesville, and have been since their marriage.

One of the most prominent, if not the most prominent, business man of Barnesville, Ohio, is John Bradfield, who was born in 1813, in the county of York, England. In 1827 he, in company with his father and mother, Joseph and Isabella Bradfield, and his several brothers and sisters, came to America. The children were: Joseph, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary and John. The family came direct to Baltimore, and from there to Belmont county, Ohio, settling upon a farm about four miles north of Barnesville. His education, which was received in England, was limited, but being a lover of books, like many another self-made man, he has by improving his spare moments, informed himself upon all of the leading topics of the day. Mr. Bradfield remained on his father's farm until 1838, when he began to buy

and ship leaf tobacco. Meeting with great success in this his first business experience, he remained in it for three years, at the expiration of which time he bought out the firm of James Barnes & Sons, general merchants. He has continued in this business until recently, running it in connection with the tobacco trade. From time to time, as his several sons have become of age, he has taken them into the firm. The privations of his youth have stood him in good stead, as from them he learned the lesson of economy, and self-reliance. In the spring of 1889, Mr. Bradfield retired from the general merchandise business, turning it over entirely to his sons, who have inherited their father's sagacity to a considerable degree. The firm, in connection with the First National bank, are building one of the finest business blocks of its size in the state, at a cost of $50,000. The First National bank is another monument to this honorable citizen's enterprise and wisdom. He was its president from its inception, in 1864, until the year 1875, at which time he retired, his son Edward then taking the office of cashier. Besides having organized the bank, the Gas company of Barnesville, owes its beginning to him. He has been the president of the latter organization for some eight or ten years. The company has lately contracted to take and control the electric light plant. Mr. Bradfield is pre-eminently a public-spirited man, one who has always favored and aided any and all legitimate enterprises that would tend toward building up the town, and bettering the condition of its citizens. With his large fortune, and many personal attainments, it is no wonder that political offices have been tendered him; the senatorial prize has been cast in his way, but he has steadfastly refused to connect himself in any way with politics. In 1843 he married Anna L. Shannon, daughter of Thomas Shannon, a brother of Ex-Governor Shannon. Four boys and two girls have blessed this marriage. They are: Thomas, Edward, John W., Anna, Charles and Kate. Mrs. Bradfield was born and raised in Barnesville. In 1889 Mrs. Bradfield passed away to reap the reward of a devoted wife, and a wise, affectionate mother. Mr. Bradfield was one of the principal organizers of the Presbyterian church at Barnesville, of which both he and his wife were charter members. The town of Barnesville perhaps owes more of its prosperily to John Bradfield than to any other one man.

Hon. William Bundy, one of Warren township's early settlers and a man of considerable influence, was one of eleven children, viz.: Mary, deceased; Ezekiel, deceased; Eli, deceased; Charity, deceased; John, living in Barnesville; Nathan, deceased; Sarah, deceased; William, our subject; Dempsey, deceased; C., deceased, and Elizabeth, born to William and Sarah Bundy. William Bundy, the father of our subject, was born in 1780 in North Carolina, and came to Belmont county about 1807, and settled on the farm near Barnesville now occupied by William Bundy. William Bundy, Jr., remained here until his death in 1828. His wife, Sarah (Overman) Bundy, was also a native of North Carolina. The Bundys are of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Bundy were members of the Society of Friends, and have

been by birthright as far back as can be remembered. Mr. Bundy, our subject, was born near where he now lives in 1819, and spent his boyhood days on the farm. He received his education in the schools of his neighborhood. At the age of twenty-four he married Miss Prudence Word, by whom he had one child, Allen, who died when about twenty-two years of age. Mrs. Bundy lived but about eighteen months after her marriage. In three years he was again united in marriage to Miss Asenath Doudna, a daughter of Joel Doudna, who was a native of North Carolina. By this union nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bundy, viz.: Prudence, deceased; T. Clarkson; Almedia, deceased; Evaline, deceased; Charles, deceased; Dillwyn, Rebecca H., and one child that died in infancy. The family are all members of the Society of Friends. In 1875 Mr. Bundy was elected representative by the republicans. Although the county was democratic, he served them so well that all parties were satisfied. On September 22, 1889, he suffered a great affliction in the death of his devoted wife, his companion of forty-two years. Mr. Bundy lives on his pleasant farm of 365 acres of well-cultivated land. He is liked by all his neighbors, and is well spoken of by all who know him.

James Edgerton is one of thirteen children, ten of whom lived to reach manhood and womanhood, the following of whom are still living, namely: Eunice T., wife of John Thomasson; James; Joseph, a resident of Iowa; Nathan, who lives near the city of Philadelphia; Mary, wife of Allen T. Lee, of California; Jesse, a resident of Columbiana county, Ohio; Walter, who lives in Harrison county, Ohio, and Rachel, wife of Charles Cope, of Columbiana county. The above are children of Joseph and Charity Edgerton, the former born in Wayne county in 1797, and came to Ohio about 1804 with his parents, settling near Captina creek, where he erected a flouring-mill in an early day. Joseph Edgerton remained in Belmont county until the spring of 1865, at which time his death occurred. Charity Edgerton was the daughter of John and Miriam Doudna, who moved to Ohio from North Carolina about the year 1804. Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton were members of the Society of Friends, and are remembered as very substantial people in the community where they resided. Mrs. Edgerton died in Belmont county in 1854. James Edgerton was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1828, and received his early educational training in such schools as the county at that time afforded. He subsequently attended a boarding school at Mt. Pleasant, conducted by the Friends, where he obtained a practical knowledge of the higher branches of learning. When twenty-four years of age he was united in marriage with Mary Ann Williams, daughter of William and Rebecca Williams. Mr. Williams was a native of Bucks county, Penn., born in 1810. He came to Belmont county, Ohio, in 1819, and died here in the year 1879. Mrs. Williams was born in 1814, and departed this life in 1874. To James and Mary Edgerton have been born ten children, namely: William D., Rebecca, Joseph S., Thomas D. (who was drowned in 1885), Caroline, Mary J., Sarah T., Walter J., James W. and Anna E. Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton and all of their chil-

dren are members of the Society of Friends, and as such are highly esteemed in the community where they reside. Mr. Edgerton lives within two miles of the city of Barnesville, where he is extensively engaged in fruit culture, making a specialty of raspberries and strawberries, large quatities of which he ships every year to Chicago, Philadelphia and other points.

Dr. James Sykes Ely is one of the leading physicians of Belmont county, Ohio. He first saw the light of day August 22, 1832, near Darlington, Hartford county, Md. He is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Brown) Ely, who are members of the Society of Friends. His paternal ancestors came from England to America, in the year of the foundation of the city of Philadelphia, under the auspices of that famous Quaker, William Penn. The father was a native of Maryland, but in 1832 moved to Ohio. He was a cabinet-maker and carpenter by trade, and worked at his trade for several years after he came to Morristown, where he had located. In about 1838, he removed to Loydsville, where he entered the general merchandise trade, in which he remained the rest of his life. Dr. Ely's early education was meager, a short time spent in the common school, and a still shorter period in a seminary, was all the schooling he was able to obtain. After he reached the age of twelve, his studies were pursued with great ardor and perseverance at home, without the aid of a preceptor. At the age of seventeen years, he began the study of medicine under the supervision of Dr. C. Schooley, then at Loydsville, afterward at Martin's Ferry, Ohio. At the end of three years he had finished the standard course, as it was then termed. Deterred by his extreme youth from entering at once on the practice of his chosen profession, he went to teaching temporarily. In 1856, he located at Somerton, Ohio, and in 1862 attended a course of lectures at the medical college of Ohio, graduating in the following June. Upon a call being made for surgeons to serve in the Union army he attended the examinations held at Columbus, and was commissioned November 18, 1862, an assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment of Ohio volunteers. Joining the regiment at Cumberland, Md., on November 14, 1862, when the forces were driven out of Martinsburg, Va., he volunteered to remain to care for the wounded Union soldiers, and consequently fell into the hands of the enemy, by whom he was paroled and kindly treated. While at Martinsburg, two corps of Lee's army passed through en route to Gettysburg, and he there counted 256 pieces of artillery in their train. On their return he had the pleasure of hearing the enemy curse Gen. Lee for their defeat. Following the fortunes of his regiment, he received a commission as surgeon February 8, 1864. In the ensuing March he passed the examination of the United States Board of Examiners. The examination was extremely rigid, consuming a week's time. As a result of this he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the United States volunteers by the president, April 21, 1864. The Wilderness campaign being at hand, he withheld his acceptance of the commission and remained with his regiment. Subsequently he was

assigned to the operating staff of his brigade, and there found incessant and exhaustive work. Upon the arrival of the army at Cold Harbor, he reported to the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, was mustered in as assistant surgeon of the United States volunteers, and was detailed for duty with the department of field hospitals of Whitehouse, Va. In the latter part of June, 1864, these hospitals were removed to City Point, Va. Dr. Ely was there on duty for a time with the Sixth Army Corps hospital, and also with the Fifth Army Corps hospital. December 22, 1864, he was placed in charge of the Cavalry Corps hospital, principally to accomplish its re-organization. Early in January he was placed in charge of the Depot Field hospital of the Sixth army corps, and retained that position until Lee's surrender, at which time all the hospitals at that place were broken up. On May 26, 1865, having remained until the last moment, he transferred all the remaining hospital inmates aboard the hospital steamer "Connecticut," in charge of J. B. Hood, surgeon of United States volunteers, for transit to Washington. August 12, 1865, he was ordered to take charge of the City General hospital at Indianapolis, Ind., where he was eventually mustered out, October 16, 1865. He then returned to his home, and November 7, 1865, removed to Barnesville, Ohio, where he now resides. After returning home he received a brevet promotion from the United States. In 1868 he was appointed United States examining surgeon for pensions, a position he held until the inauguration of President Cleveland. He refused the importunities of his friends of both parties to make the application for continuance in this position. Originally, he was a member of the free soil party, but since the advent of the republican party he has been one of its warmest supporters. In 1854, he married Emily E. Hogue, daughter of Samuel Hogue, originally of Loudon county, Va., but resided near Loydsville, Ohio. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Holmes, also of Loudon county, Va. Three boys have come of this union: Ernest S., the only living one, is a graduate of the Cincinnati school of pharmacy. January 18, 1888, Miss Lucretia M. Wood, of near Winchester, Va., became his wife, Laura V. is their child. When Dr. Ely first came to Barnesville, he was in very moderate circumstances, but by close application he has built up a large business. He was one of the organizers of the Peoples' National Bank, and was made president of the same, he still occupies this position. He has been in the drug business ever since his location here. He is also one of the founders of the Gas company, and was its secretary and treasurer. The doctor has the entire confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and has always been one of Barnesville's representative men. He is a Mason, and also a member of the G. A. R., Hilles post, No. 220.

Joseph Gibbons, an old and highly respected citizen of Belmont county, is a son of Homer and Martha Gibbons, the former a native of Loudon county, Va., and the latter of New Jersey. Homer Gibbons came to Ohio in an early day and settled in Jefferson county, where his marriage subsequently occurred. Mrs. Gibbons moved to Ohio about the year 1800, and also settled in Jefferson county, locating near

Mt. Pleasant. The following are the names of the children born to Homer and Martha Gibbons: John, deceased; Mary, deceased; Enoch, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Homer, Joseph, Jesse, Samuel B., James, William and Robert. Joseph Gibbons, whose name introduces this biography, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, September 27, 1811, and spent his early years on his father's farm. He early chose agriculture for his life work, and in 1836, was united in marriage to Miss Penina, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Williams, who came to Ohio from South Carolina, about the beginning of the present century. Mr. Gibbons experienced all the vicissitudes and hardships incident to pioneer life, and by strict attention to business has succeeded in accumulating a handsome competence. He is now retired from active life, having reached the good old age of seventy-nine years. Mrs. Gibbons was born in the year 1816, and departed this life on the 16th day of February, 1888. The following are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons; to-wit: Elama, born October 23, 1838; Eli W., born June 27, 1840; Edmund, born July 28, 1842; Samuel and Homer, twins, born 1844; James S. and Mary H., twins, born March 19, 1847; Joseph B., born February 6, 1850; Anna and Martha, twins, born June 26, 1852; Elizabeth, born September 11, 1854; Lavina H., born August 28, 1860; Edward V., born April 15, 1852.

Peter Giffen, the subject of this sketch, was born November 12, 1842, in Paisley, Scotland, near Glasgow. His father, James Giffen, died when Peter was an infant, and his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Giffen, with her only child, took voyage for America to join her father and brother. Her father and all of his sons were weavers, better known as "the Paisley weavers." One of the sons wove a Paisley shawl for the world's fair held in London in 1850–51, this shawl was afterward presented to Queen Victoria. The mother and son, after landing in New York, went direct to Wheeling, W. Va. Here the mother learned tailoring, and labored industriously to support herself and boy. She was a devout Christian woman, being a member of the Presbyterian church, a worker in the Sabbath school and president of the Missionary society for several years. Mrs. Giffen died in 1860 at the home of her son, where she spent the declining years of her life. In 1862, when nineteen years of age, Mr. Giffen enlisted in Company F, Fifty-second regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. He was engaged in the battles of Perrysville and the Kenesaw Mountain, where his regiment lost many men. He received an honorable discharge at Camp Dennison, June 22, 1865, after having served his country almost three years. Upon his return home he attended school, at the end of one year he began teaching, which he continued to do until 1872. October 3, 1868, Mr. Giffen was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Smith, daughter of Henry and Christenia Smith. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Giffen, viz.: Flora, deceased; Anna E.; George M.; Arthur, deceased; Willie and Earnest. Mr. and Mrs. Giffen are devoted Christians, having been members of the Presbyterian church for years. Mr. Giffen is an elder in the church and has been superintendent of the Sabbath school twelve or thirteen years. Mr. Giffen is

interested in several industries, he has an interest in the drug firm of Giffen, Beam & Co., at Powhattan, and is connected with the firm of Giffen, Branson & Co., of Barnesville. In 1886 he was appointed superintendent of the Belmont County Orphan's Home, where he made his service so valuable that he has been reappointed from year to year. Mr. Giffen is a member of Hilles post, G. A. R., No. 220; also a member of F. & A. M., Friendship lodge, of Barnesville, O. He is well-to-do, and much respected by all who know him.

The senior proprietor of the *Barnesville Republican* is T. T. Hanlon, who is a native of Bloomfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, having been born there December 17, 1828. He is the son of William and Elizabeth (Duvall) Hanlon. The father was born in Orange county, N. Y., and the mother in Wellsburg, Va., now West Virginia. The former was a shoemaker by trade, but was engaged in farming most of his life. He gave his son all the education that his limited resources would permit of, sending him to the township schools during his boyhood. Mr. Hanlon learned the merchant tailoring business, and afterward engaged in the mercantile business. He came to Belmont county, Ohio, in 1849, first locating at the mouth of Pipe creek, where he remained for two years, he then removed to Bellesville, Ohio, continuing in the same business there for two and a half years. From there he went to Malaga, where the business was carried on for seven years and a half. After living and keeping store in New Castle, Ohio, for one and a half years, Mr. Hanlon sold out and returned to Malaga. He came to Barnesville in the fall of 1862, first engaging in the mercantile business, which was continued up to 1874, when he went into the paper-jobbing trade, later adding a printing house, under the firm name of T. T. Hanlon & Sons. In 1883, they founded the *Barnesville Republican*, and in 1885 the firm name was changed to Hanlon Brothers & Company. Mr. Hanlon is a stockholder in the Warren Gas and Oil company, also a charter member of the Barnesville Glass company. In 1852 he married Miss Agnes Waters, daughter of George Waters, of Loudon county, Va. She died in 1858. Two sons, W. W. and O. O., survive her. Elizabeth Hyde was united to him in the bonds of matrimony in 1860, and by her he has had one child, Agnes Amelia. Mr. Hanlon is an active republican, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. William Hanlon, his father, was a well educated man, and was for some time a professor in the Steubenville schools. He was a prominent democrat, and a member of the free soil party, and afterward a republican. He was loyal to his country, having sent four sons into the Union army, viz.: William H., E. Tappan, Samuel Marene and Oliver Smith Hanlon. Samuel was killed at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, and Oliver S. died at Fayetteville, W. Va. Senator Benjamin Tappan was an own cousin of his. His wife's father was Col. Duvall, who emigrated from Frederickstown, Md., and he became a loyal citizen of the state of Ohio. He was a colonel under Gen. William H. Harrison.

Jacob Heed was born January 3, 1827, in Loudon county, Va. His parents, Abraham and Mary (Crem) Heed, were also born in that

county, afterward migrating to Belmont county, Ohio, when Jacob was but two years of age. They located upon a farm near Lewis's mill, and remained there a number of years, from there they went to Morristown, where they lived up to the time of their death, the father dying in 1876, and the mother in 1828. After the death of his first wife, he married Mrs. Rebecca Hughes. The first Mrs. Heed was the mother of twelve children. The only ones known to be living, are: Harvey, of Harrison county, Ohio, and Jacob; Albert, who when last heard from, was a prominent attorney of Idaho, is supposed to be living. Mr. Heed's second wife bore him five children: Huldah, widow of J. Morton, residing in Wisconsin; Franklin, twin of Hulda, lives in Nebraska; Louisa, wife of David Osborn, a leading merchant of Nashville, Tenn.; Amanda, now Mrs. Dr. Hollinsworth, of Terre Haute, Ind., and John and David, both employed in the mercantile business in Texas. Mrs. Heed died in 1875. Jacob was educated in the public schools of Belmont county, afterward learning the brick-laying trade, which he followed for thirty years. In 1878, he established a cigar manufactory in Barnesville; commencing with one employe, by thrift and integrity, his business has assumed very large proportions, so that he now employs 150 people. His factory is larger than all the other factories in the county. The firm of Heed Bros. was formed in 1886, Mr. Heed and his three sons, constituting the company. He is a stockholder in the Warren Oil and Gas company, of which he is a director, and has served as a trustee of the township, representing the republican party, and has also been a member of the town council, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F., and the K. of P. Miss Annie Gallagher became his wife in 1848, three sons have been born to them: John H., born in Temperanceville, in 1850, married Lizzie Barnes, their two children are: Willie and Howard; Albert, also born in Temperanceville, married Lizzie Bulger, they have two children, Harry and Blanche; and Charles, who was born in Barnesville, February 4, 1868. His wife was Miss Maud Hibbard. The latter son is a member of K. of P., also of Barnesville Lodge, F. & A. M.

The leading furniture and undertaking business of Barnesville, Ohio, is conducted by F. W. Hibbard, who is also one of Barnesville's most active and public-spirited men. Mr. Hibbard is a native of Barnesville, having been born there January 26, 1844. He graduated from the Hopedale school, in Harrison county, taking the college-preparatory course with the expectation of entering some eastern college, but he changed his plans and left school in 1865. His father, Hiram Hibbard, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1821, removing to Cadiz, Ohio, he served a six years' apprenticeship as a cabinet-maker. In 1843 he came to Barnesville, and established a cabinet shop, which he afterward enlarged and conducted a furniture business in connection with the other. He died April 5, 1868, at which time he held the office of township treasurer, which he had filled for many years. His death left a vacancy in a large circle of friends who loved and respected him for his sterling integrity. In 1843 he took Sarah Hamilton, daughter of Francis Hamilton, of

Harrison county, to wife. By her he had six children: E. T., a stock farmer of Hastings, Neb.; Mary F., wife of William Reed, of Martin's Ferry; Nellie, widow of George McClelland, former editor of the *Barnesville Enterprise;* John H., of Columbus, Ohio, with the Ohio Natural Gas & Fuel company, married Miss Alice Beeson, step-daughter of W. P. Huntington, a banker of Columbus; Jessie L., and F. W. Mrs. Hibbard married a second time, and died in March, 1888, having survived Robert Thompson, her second husband. In 1865 Mr. Hibbard entered the freight department of the Central Ohio division of the B. & O. railroad at Bellaire, Ohio, where he remained until October, 1867, when he returned to Barnesville and entered into partnership with his father. After the death of the latter he continued the business under the firm name of Hibbard & Son, and paid his mother her share of the profits until 1872, when he moved his business from the old stand into a frame building which stood upon the site of his present magnificent edifice, which was completed in 1888. It is not surpassed by any building of its size and cost in the state. Since moving, Mr. Hibbard has conducted the business under his own name. His specialty is undertaking, having every facility for carrying on this business in the most approved manner. Mr. Hibbard is a stockholder in the Barnesville Glass company, the Warren Gas & Oil company, and has served one term as a member of the town council, and if he had the disposition to do so, could be constantly in public office, and is also a member of Barnesville lodge, No. 185, of the I. O. O. F., and of the Warren lodge, No. 76, of the K. of P., and of the Robert Hilles post, No. 220, of the G. A. R., having served during the late war in Company H, One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio National Guard. He is secretary of the board of the "Soldiers' Relief Commission" of Belmont county. In 1866 he was married to Miss Delia A. Ogle, at Bellaire, Ohio. Seven children were born to them, they are: Maud O., now the wife of Charles Heed; Claude S., associated with his father; Gale H., book-keeper and correspondent for her father; Blanche P., Grace C., Fay F. and Madge D. Caleb Hibbard, grandfather of the above, was born in Chester county, Penn., in 1781, and settled in Tuscarawas county, Ohio in 1819, near Westchester, where he purchased property and also in Barnesville. A part of the land in the latter town is now owned by F. W. Hibbard. He was a watch- and clock-maker by trade, his grandson still has a clock in his possession which was made by him. He married Matilda Stowe, who was a relative of John Quincy Adams, and also of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mr. Caleb Hibbard was a Quaker, and was one of the first of his family to break away from its restraints, he having been compelled by them to serve an apprenticeship of seven years at cabinet-making.

Nathan Hilles was a native of Chester county, Penn. In 1837, he and his wife, Sarah (Cole) Hilles, who was born in Cecil county, Md., moved to Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, here he worked at his trade of tanner and currier, after a time taking the contract to build tanneries, and place them in working order. Belmont county, Ohio, be-

came his home in 1843, at which time he settled in Loydsville, that county. After running a tannery there for some time, his health failed him, forcing him to retire from active work. A few years before his death, he moved to Barnesville. His death occurred in 1873, his wife's in 1881. Mr. Hilles was a member of the Society of Friends, and was for a time treasurer of Richland township, Belmont county. Six of their children grew to maturity: Skipworth C., of Barnesville; William, also of Barnesville; Rachel A., who became Mrs. R. A. Darrah, of St. Clairsville; George E., a druggist of Barnesville; Robert and Samuel. Nathan Hilles was a man who commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact, rearing a family which has become an honor both to him and the community. His son, Robert, fought in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio volunteers, and gained a first lieutenancy by his bravery. He was mortally wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, and soon after died, but his glorious death, and patriotic services, are perpetuated in the Robert Hilles post of the G. A. R., of Barnesville.

The Warren mills is one of the great industries of Belmont county, Ohio. Skipworth C. Hilles, the proprietor, is an enterprising, practical miller. September 9, 1826, he was born into this world, in Pennsylvania. Shortly after his birth, his parents moved with him to Cecil county, Md., but again returned to Chester county, Penn., in 1834, from there they went to Ohio, where he received a fair public school education; afterward his father sent him to Kirk's academy at Salem, Ohio. In 1845, having graduated from the academy, he started in business as a miller, in which he has since been engaged. His first experience was at the St. Clair mill, Loydsville. From there he went to the Patterson mill, situated on Wheeling creek, where he remained for eight years. The Buckeye mill, between Bridgeport, Ohio, and Martin's Ferry, employed him for four years as their head miller. At the expiration of this time a partnership was formed with Isaac Murdaugh, they operated a mill at Morristown for three years. November 25, 1861, the firm of Hilles Bros. & Hogue came into existence. At this time the Warren mills at Barnesville were purchased. One year later Mr. Hogue sold his interest to Joseph Meade. The firm was further changed by the death of Mr. Hilles's brother, Robert, who was killed in 1863 while in the service of his country. From 1863 to 1866, the mill was operated by S. C. Hilles and a man by the name of Harper, at the expiration of this time Mr. Harper retired, and since that time the firm has been S. C. Hilles & Bro. Mr. Hilles is a stockholder in the First National bank, the Warren Gas and Oil company, being a charter member of the two latter organizations, he is also a director of the People's Building and Loan association. During the war of the rebellion he was a member of the departmental corps, being honorably discharged in 1864. Mr. Hilles was with the corps during the famous Morgan raid, and also in several other campaigns. Mr. Hilles has been twice married, his first wife was Miss Agnes N. Morton, a native of Belmont county. She died in 1852, four years after their marriage; one daughter survives her, Miss Mary Agnes

Hilles. In 1858 he was again married, this time to Miss Mary A. Hoge, daughter of Abner Hoge and Sarah (Milner) Hoge, of Loydsville, Ohio. Mrs. Hllles's parents were both born in Loudon county, Va. Of this second union, seven children have been born: Sarah Emma, wife of Edgar Ward; Clara L., now Mrs. Charles J. Bradfield; Annie C., Walter H., George Wilber, Charles S. and Edmonia May. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hilles are members of the Friends church. His neighbors have honored him by electing him for several terms to the town council, as a representative of the republican party. He is also a member of Barnesville lodge, No. 185, I. O. O. F., and Sharon encampment, No. 110, I. O. O. F.

The Hon. Samuel Hilles was born in Chester county, Penn., in 1836. He was brought to Ohio at the age of one year, and was educated in the public schools of Belmont county. Learning dentistry, he followed the profession for one year, and on August 30, 1861, enlisted in Company E, Fifteenth Ohio regiment, from which he was honorably discharged in 1864, having been promoted to a first lieutenancy for distinguished conduct on the field of battle. He fought in the battles of Shiloh, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, was present at the siege of Corinth, and was wounded in the battles of Chickamauga and Stone River, being taken captive at Stone River. Having received his discharge, he went to Barnesville and started a grocery business there. After two years in Barnesville, he moved to Loydsville, where he opened a general store, and at the expiration of a year a partnership was formed with Dr. H. W. Baker, with whom he practiced dentistry until 1870, at which time he went to Red Oak, Iowa, practicing there for four years, then returning tp Barnesville, was elected superintendant of the Gas works, and in 1878 was elected sheriff of the county, which office he filled for two terms. Having retired from that position, Mr. Hilles was sent to the state legislature in the fall of 1883, to represent the republicans of his district, being re-elected in 1885, he served with great credit to himself and his constituency until his retirement in 1887. Since that time he has lived in retirement on his fruit farm. Mr. Hilles is a member of the Robert Hilles post of the G. A. R., Friendship lodge, of F. & A. M., and also of the Barnesville lodge of the I. O. O. F. In 1864 he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Lee, daughter of William Lee, of Union township, Belmont county. Their children are: Lee, Dewey, William, Anna and Mary. The entire family are members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Hilles is a trustee.

One of the leading drug stores in Barnesville, Ohio, is owned by George E. Hilles. He was born in Loydsville, Ohio, on November 14, 1845. His boyhood was spent in that place, and his education obtained from the common schools. In March, 1864, he enlisted in the Signal Corps of the United States army, serving until March, 1866. The young private rendered valiant service on the Atlanta campaign, then accompanied the Fourth Army Corps to New Orleans and into Texas. At the close of the war, he engaged in the pike-road contracting business; afterward moving to Barnesville, in 1869, he became

a clerk in the drug-store of Judkins & Harlan, remaining with them for seven years, at which time he became a member of the firm of W. T. Harlan & Co. This firm continued for two years; Mr. Hilles then purchased the entire interest, and has since conducted a successful business. He assisted in the organization of the People's National bank, and has been the vice president of that prosperous institution since its organization. He was also the president of the Fair association, and has been the president of the People's Building and Loan company since its inception. In 1875, Miss Ella Fred became his wife, and has borne him five children: F. Waldo, Howard C., Henry L., Georg-anna and Robert. Mrs. Hilles is a daughter of L. L. Fred, once a prominent citizen of Barnesville.

John W. Hingeley, postmaster and a prominent merchant at Barnesville, Ohio, was born in Alleghaney county, Penn., in the city of Birmingham, February 10, 1852. His parents were Ezra and Anna (Warwick) Hingeley, natives of Warwickshire, England, who came to this country about 1850. The father is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, who has filled some of the most prominent stations in the Pittsburgh and east Ohio conferences. For four years he was presiding elder of the New Philadelphia district and was delegate to the general conference of 1884, and is at present located at Ravenna, Ohio. The Rev. E. Hingeley, D. D., is a York and Scottish Rite Mason. The principal of this biographical sketch was reared and educated in the cities of Steubenville and Pittsburgh. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in a mercantile house, serving in that capacity for ten years, afterward representing the firm as a traveling salesman. In the month of April, 1877, he came to Barnesville, and purchased the building and business then owned and operated by R. T. Cheney, and has since conducted a large business in groceries and queensware. He is a stockholder in the Warren Gas company, of which he is a director, has been a trustee of the Children's Home, was the secretary of the board of education at the time the magnificent new school-house was erected, and he is also an honored member of the following orders: Friendship lodge, No. 89, of F. & A. M., and of the Barnesville Chapter, No. 69. Mr. Hingeley was appointed postmaster November 15, 1886, and has filled the responsible position with great efficiency ever since. He is a democrat. Miss Anna Mackall became his wife December 18, 1877. Their children are: Ezra Mackall, Benjamin Mackall, John West, and Joseph B. Mr. and Mrs. Hingeley are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Hingeley is a steward.

Isaac R. Lane.—The parents of Mr. Lane came to Barnesville, Ohio, from Maryland in the year 1833, and were married by Esquire Panther Laws, at the Henry T. Barnes farm, about a mile out of town, on the 25th of September, 1834. The subjeet of this sketch was born in Barnesville, October 20, 1842. His first school experience was in a little old brick school-house that stood on the southwest corner of the present school lot. At the age of sixteen he completed the public school course, and entered the office of the *Intelligencer*, where he

learned to set type. He left his case in the composing room of the *Torchlight*, a paper published at Xenia, Ohio, August 5th, 1862, to enlist in Company H, Ninety-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served at the front until the close of the war. The Ninety-fourth was part of Gen. Thompson's famous Fourteenth corps, participating in Rosecrans Tennessee campaign, and battle of Chickamauga, the starving process at Chattanooga, until Bragg's siege was raised by the successful battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. During the summer of 1864 the regiment was under Sherman in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, ending in the capture of the latter place after very desperate fighting, afterward taking part in Sherman's famous "March to the Sea." Resting about a month at Savannah, the active work began again, and the march through the Carolinas was made through deep swamps, with the rain constantly pouring in torrents upon the armies. The regiment took part in the final grand review at Washington, and was mustered out June 5, 1865, only 238 being left of the 1,000 men who had marched gaily forth nearly three years before. Mr. Lane was married February 18, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Warfield, daughter of Dr. J. W. Warfield, who was well known as a leading surgeon and citizen of eastern Ohio. Dr. Warfield served during the war as surgeon of the Seventy-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry brigade and division surgeon. A fine family, consisting of three boys and one girl, has grown up about Mr. and Mrs. Lane. Rufus H. entered the United States naval academy, May, 1887, and will graduate therefrom in 1891. Fred W. is a student at the university of Wooster, and will take a medical course, having selected medicine and surgery as his profession. Jessie W. and Isaac Randall are attending the public school. Mr. Lane has filled various positions of trust. He attended the national encampment of the G. A. R. at San Francisco in 1886, as one of the delegates from Ohio. He served three years as trustee of the Belmont county children's home, two years in the town council, six years as a member of the board of education, of which body he has been president during the last four years, and two years as commander of Post 220, G. A. R.

Hon. John W. Laughlin, one of Belmont county's most influential citizens and successful farmers, was born in Washington, Guernsey Co., Ohio, 1837. He spent his boyhood days on the farm attending the common schools, and prepared himself for the Miller academy, which at that time had quite a reputation as an educational institution. In 1858 he went to Jefferson college, at Cannonsburg, Penn., now known as Washington and Jefferson college, and was graduated in the class of 1861. In January, 1862, he entered the army in First Regiment Ohio cavalry, Company B, serving as a private, going through all the privations incident to such a life, when he was made captain of Company K, First regiment Ohio volunteers. For a while he commanded two companies as Gen. Howard's escort. After serving three years and nine months, he was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio. In November, 1865, Mr. Laughlin was married to Miss Maggie Cowden, a daughter of David and Margery Cowden, who were natives of Ire-

land. Mr. and Mrs. Cowden had four children, two of whom are living: Mrs. Laughlin, and one brother, W. N. Cowden, who was president of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, and is now secretary of the Ohio Wool Growers' association. Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin have had ten children, viz.: Emma E.; Thomas C., who is at "Wooster University," and is studying for the ministry, he will finish the course in June, 1892; David A. and Albert W., twins, who will be graduated at the Barnesville high school in 1890; Anna, who died when quite young; James N., deceased; John C., Palmer H., Leila J., Lester M. While living in Guernsey county, in the fall of 1873, he was elected state senator by the democrats. In 1885 he was nominated for representative, elected and served with such satisfaction to his constituents, that they wish to nominate him for their next representative. Mr. Laughlin was appointed trustee of the children's home by the county committee, and is a member of the Robert Hilles post, G. A. R., No. 220, and post commander of that lodge of Barnesville. Mr. Laughlin lives on a good farm about one and one-half miles west of Barnesville. There are two good gas wells very near his land and the indications are that any part of his farm may be gas producing. He owns several other farms. He is interested in general farming and extensive stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin are members of the Presbyterian church, he being an elder in that church.

E. P. Lee, editor and publisher of the *Barnesville Enterprise*, one of the leading local papers of eastern Ohio, was born in Berks county, Penn., August 16, 1842. He is a son of James and Lydia Lee, prominent members of the Society of Friends, of that county. He graduated with honor from Westtown, the well-known Friends college, near Westchester, Penn., in 1861. After leaving college Mr. Lee engaged in teaching school in Berks county, Penn., and also in Columbiana county, Ohio. He afterward attended Crittenden's Commercial college, in Philadelphia, from which he graduated. Moving to Barnesville, in 1867, he entered the First National bank, as its book-keeper, afterward being promoted to the responsible position of cashier. After remaining in the bank for nine years, Mr. Lee engaged in the nursery business for a short time. In 1878 he became connected with the *Barnesville Enterprise*, as its foreman and local editor, continuing in this position up to October, 1888, when he and his wife purchased the paper, and have added largely to its popularity and influence. In 1869, Miss Octa M. Dove became his wife. Mrs. Lee is a daughter of John and Maria Dove, both natives of Maryland, and among the early settlers in Barnesville. Mrs. Lee assists her husband in his editorial work, as associate editor of the *Enterprise*. She is a writer of acknowledged ability and has acquired a reputation in her chosen work. This happy marriage has been crowned by the birth of two children: Laura D., who died in 1883, and Charles E., who resides with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Lee is a member of Friendship lodge, No. 89, F. & A. M., and Barnesville chapter, No. 69.

Levi B. Lee, son of John E. and Elizabeth (Benson) Lee, is a native

of Maryland, born in the city of Baltimore in the year 1839. The father was born in Baltimore, about the year 1813, and was by occupation, a book-binder. He moved to Ohio in 1840, settling in Guernsey county, where he engaged in agriculture, and where his death occurred, March 25, 1875. Mrs. Lee was born in Hartford county, Maryland, October 8, 1820, and is still living in Belmont county. Mr. and Mrs. Lee were the parents of the following children, namely: Harriet A., deceased; Levi B.; Rachel N., wife of Frank Spencer; John E., deceased; Martha E., deceased; Eliza J., wife of H. Thomas; Mary A., deceased; Phebe E., wife of Anson Mead; Sarah, wife of J. C. Burcher. Levi B. Lee was raised to agricultural pursuits in Guernsey county, received a common school education, and on attaining his majority, began life as a farmer. In his business transactions, Mr. Lee has met with well deserved success, and from a very humble beginning, has succeeded in accumulating a sufficiency of this world's goods, owning at this time, a fine farm of 204 acres, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. In connection with farming, Mr. Lee has given considerable attention to stock-raising, and is justly considered one of the representative men of the community. November 29, 1864, was solemnized, his marriage with Miss Narcissa Redd, daughter of Isaiah and Ann (Sinclair) Redd. Mr. Redd was a native of Virginia, born in 1801, and died in the year 1861. Mrs. Redd was a daughter of James and Catharine Sinclair. She departed this life on the 12th of February, 1844. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lee has been blessed with the birth of three children, viz.: Alden A., born September 29, 1865; John B., born June 14, 1872; Corliss E., born April 21, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are members of the Methodist church, belonging to the Burton Station society.

Dr. Benjamin H. Mackall, one of the prominent physicians of Barnesville, Ohio, is a son of John T. and Sarah (West) Mackall, and was born in 1844. The father was one of the early practitioners of Belmont county. The family has been eminently connected with the medical profession of the county for over half a century. The father of John T. Mackall, Benjamin H., was born in 1770, and was a prominent farmer of his day. John T. was born on the family estate in Belmont county, February 21, 1818. Having obtained a good common school education, he began, in 1835, to read medicine with Dr. Hoover, of Barnesville. By close application and faithful study he became one of the leading physicians of his section of the state. In 1843 he was married. Benjamin H., Mary, John W. and Anna, are the children. The mother was a daughter of Rev. John West, a pioneer minister of Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Mackall were members of the Methodist Episcopal church; the former was also a Mason. Benjamin Mackall, his only brother, is now one of the oldest citizens of the county, and was postmaster at Barnesville for over eighteen years, at two different times, having been appointed to that office in 1835, at which time he succeeded his father, who had held the position for four years. In 1845 he resigned the postmastership to become a candidate for state senator, holding this office for two

years. He was nominated without having been informed that he was to be so honored. He has also served as a trustee of the town, and has been a justice of the peace for over thirty years. His first presidential vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, and despite the fact that the town is republican by a large majority, he has always been easily elected to any place he has been a candidate for, his fellow townsmen respecting him for his democratic principles, and as a man fitted to discharge public duties. Out of seven men who voted for Jackson in Warren township in 1824, he is the only one living. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Benjamin H. Mackall, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the Barnesville institute. In 1867 he entered the Ohio Medical college, at Cincinnati, but was obliged to remain home during the following year on account of the ill health of his father. Until the fall of 1869 he attended to his father's practice, at this time he again entered college and graduated with honors in the spring of 1870. Settling in Barnesville, he at once commenced upon the duties attendant upon a large practice. Dr. Mackall is a member of the Masonic order, also a K. of P. He is not only a skillful physician, but also an honored, progressive citizen of the town in which he lives.

Rev. C. E. Manchester, the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Barnesville, Belmont Co., Ohio, was born in Colebrook River, Litchfield Co., Conn. He was a son of Daniel E. and Juline (Case) Manchester. The father was a manufacturer of woodenware, and was a member of the Connecticut legislature for several terms. C. E. Manchester lived in his native state until he was ten years old. His father died when he was but eight years of age. Mrs. Manchester married a second time, and in 1855 removed with her husband to Ohio, settling on a farm near Wellington, Lorain county; on this farm the young man lived until he was sixteen years of age, when he removed to town. His early schooling was received from the common schools and a seminary which he attended for a short time. When but sixteen years of age, in 1861, he answered his country's call for defenders, and enlisted in Company D, Twenty-third regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, under Capt. Lovejoy. He remained with this company until 1864, at which time he was transferred to Company K. After bravely and faithfully discharging every duty assigned him, he received an honorable discharge, July 8, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio. On returning home from the army, he went into the general produce business with his brother, at Wellington, Ohio; in the meantime, by constant home study, he was preparing himself for college. Having remained in this business but one year, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, Ohio. Here he remained for three years, at the expiration of this time he was obliged to give up his studies on account of failing health. In 1868, returning home, he embarked in the newspaper business, helping to establish the *Wellington Enterprise*. In 1869 he founded the *New London Times*, at New London, Ohio. After having edited this paper for eighteen months,

he went to Charleston, W. Va., and engaged in a paper there with the Hon. G. W. Atkinson. Giving up journalism, he entered the ministry. May 28, 1868, he married Miss Emma A. Case, daughter of John S. and Diantha (Blaire) Case. Mr. Case was a tanner, residing at Wellington, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Manchester are the parents of five children: William C., Frank S., Charles E., Jr., and two others deceased. In 1871, he became a member of the West Virginia conference, and was placed in charge of the Charleston circuit. Remaining here for one year, he was sent to Clifton, W. Va., where he officiated for three years. Wheeling was his next residence; he was pastor of the Thompson church for two years. At Parkersburgh, where he lived three years, he completed one of the finest churches in the state, costing over $40,000. When the conference was changed in 1880, the doctor was appointed presiding elder of the Charleston district. The latter position was resigned on account of his being unable to stand a great amount of necessary horseback riding. At this time he was returned to the Thompson church at Wheeling. Sickness in his family made it imperative that they should leave Wheeling, which he did one year later, securing a transfer to the east Ohio conference; he preached at Burton two years, then was sent to Cleveland, being stationed at the Euclid Avenue church, where he began the erection of the beautiful stone structure which has since been completed. After a pastorate of two years at the Scoville Avenue church in Cleveland, he was forced to leave the lake regions on account of rheumatism. He has since been in charge of the church at Barnesville, where he has met with his usual flattering success. In 1886, the degree of doctor of divinity was bestowed upon him by the Baldwin university. Under his wise pastorate, a very fine church edifice is being constructed at Barnesville. When it is finished it will have cost at least $26,000. Dr. Manchester is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the G. A. R.

Rev. James R. Mills, D. D., is presiding elder of the Barnesville district of the Methodist Episcopal church. Clarksburg, Va., became the place of his nativity in 1834. He is of Irish-American parentage, his father, James, having been born in the north of Ireland, came to this country at the age of eighteen, settling in Pittsburgh, Penn. The mother, Delilah (Jones) Mills, was born in this country. James Mills, Sr., was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1831, and in 1834 was stationed at Clarksburg. Having been an itinerant for eight years, he took the relation of local preacher, retaining the same until the time of his death, which occurred in 1879. The principal of this biography went, with his parents to Washington county, Penn., when but three weeks of age. The family remained there until 1844, when they removed to Philadelphia. Staying there but one year, they returned to Washington county, where they lived until 1850, at which time they again moved, this time to Pittsburgh, Penn. The father was very extensively engaged in the general merchandise business, owning eight different stores at different places. In 1850 he enteted the wholesale grocery trade, in which business he was assisted by his

son until 1858, when the latter entered Allegheny college, at Meadville, Penn. From this institution he graduated in 1862, with the highest honors of his class. Immediately entering the ministry, he has since performed all parts of that work, from a nine weeks' charge to presiding elder. From 1880, to 1884, he was presiding elder of the Cambridge district, afterward becoming a pastor for two years. He was stationed at Massillon for one year, but his health failing him, he was made presiding elder of the Barnesville district. In 1867, Eliza A. D. Thoburn became his wife and helper. She is a daughter of Matthew and Jane (Lyle) Thoburn. This union has been blessed by seven children, six of whom are living: Wilbur T., Edwin S., Gertrude, James R., Jr., Isabella and Victor G. Mrs. Mills was born near St. Clairsville, Belmont Co., Ohio. Dr. Mills is an uncompromising prohibitionist. He is a worthy servant of a great church.

William Stanton is a member of an old and highly respected family, the ancestry of which can be traced back through an unbroken line to the year 1600. Mr. Stanton's paternal grandfather, Henry Stanton, was a native of North Carolina, which state he left in an early day, emigrating with his mother to Ohio. Joseph Stanton, father of William, was born near Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, about the year 1812, and in 1832 was married to Miss Mary Hodgin, daughter of S. and Elizabeth Hodgin, who moved to Jefferson county, Ohio, about the year 1802, from the state of Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton died in the years 1859 and 1857, respectively, and were laid to rest in the Stillwater cemetery, near Barnesville. They had a family of five children, namely: Eli, deceased; Anna, wife of Nathan Bundy; William, Eunice, deceased; and Elizabeth, wife of L. P. Bailey. William Stanton was born September 15, 1839, in Warren township, Belmont county, and grew to manhood on a farm, attending the Friends' boarding school, at Mt. Pleasant, at intervals in the meantime. In 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane S. Davis, daughter of Francis and Mary Davis, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton have had ten children, whose names are as follows, to wit: Eva T.; Mary D., deceased; Joseph E.; Francis W., deceased; John L., Elwood D., Anna C., Edna M. and Ellen D., twins, and William. Mr. Stanton has been for some years engaged in the nursery and small fruit business, which has steadily increased, until he is now one of the leading fruit growers of the county. His ancestors were for many years identified with the Society of Friends, and he and family are active members of that church.

B. P. Reed, a member of the firm of Reed & Albrecht, tanners, and also a member of the firm of Howard & Reed, buyers and shippers of leaf tobacco, is a native of Barnsville, Ohio, where he now lives, having been born there December 18, 1846. His parents were William and Eliza (Grafton) Reed, both born in Beaver county, Penn. They came to Barnesville, in 1845, and the father engaged in the manufactory of boots and shoes, and he also established the Enterprise tannery, operating the same for twenty years, buying and selling leaf tobacco in connection with his other business. He was a

member of the republican party, and was councilman for several years. Mr. Reed was an influential member of the Methodist Epispal church at the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1887; his wife having passed away in 1875. Five children survive them: Emmeline, wife of H. W. Baker, of Barnesville; J. W., a leading doctor of Monroe county; William M., residing at Xenia, Ohio; M. G., living in Barnesville, and B. P. The latter obtained his schooling from the Barnesville public schools, and afterward learned his father's trade, which he followed for twenty-five years. In 1887 he began to sell leaf tobacco, and now attends to each branch of his business with the most gratifying success. Emma L. Kugler became his wife in 1870; she is a daughter of Charles Kugler. This marriage has been blessed by the birth of three children: Charles Wesley, Laura May, and an infant. Mr. Reed is an active republican, and has filled the office of town treasurer three terms, and was a member of the council for one term, besides which he is a member of Barnesville lodge, No. 185, I. O. O. F., also encampment, and an honored communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a parsonage trustee. He is a large stockholder in the Warren Gas company, and also in the People's National bank.

John A. Tallman is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and one of six children born to James and Delilah Tallman. James Tallman was a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county in the year 1804, the son of Peter Tallman, whose family originally came from England and settled in Virginia. The names of the children born to James and Delilah Tallman are as follows: Peter, Mrs. Elizabeth Howell, Mrs. Sarah Wyley, and John A. Mrs. Tallman died in 1836. By a subsequent marriage James Tallman had the following children, viz.: William H.; Delilah, wife of John G. Robinson; Catharine, wife of Henry Nagle, and James C., a prominent lawyer of Bellaire. John A. Tallman was born in Union township in the year 1835, grew to manhood amid the active duties of farm life and received a good practical education in the common schools. On reaching manhood's estate in 1859, he went west for the purpose of engaging in mining, and spent five years prospecting, meeting with only fair success during that time. Returning to his native state Mr. Tallman engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, which he has since continued with encouraging success, owning a fine farm near the city of Barnesville. Shortly after his return from the west he was married to Miss Eunice C. Morehead, daughter of Nathan and Jane Morehead, natives of Pennsylvania. Nathan Morehead was born January 19, 1796, and died December 24, 1880; his wife was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1813, and departed this life February 25, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Tallman are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and possess the confidence of a large circle of friends in Belmont county.

Richard H. Taneyhill was born in Calvert county, Md., in 1822. He removed with his parents to Barnesville in 1832. He was married in 1843 to Rebecca J. Judkins, daughter of Thomas Judkins. His children are ten in number and were born in the following order:

Henry C., married to Anna James; Richard T., married to Mary Arnold; William S., married to Elizabeth Trott; Francis M., married to Priscilla J. Winland; Mary B., Eugene, Sarah, deceased; Hettie, deceased; Nettie and Nellie. He studied law with John Davenport, was admitted to the bar at St. Clairsville in 1847, and practiced law in Williamsburg, Noble Co., Ohio, twelve years. He has for several years been engaged in horticultural pursuits. He was for two years clerk of Warren township, six years justice of the peace, and two years mayor of Barnesville. He is best known among historical students and archæologists by his learned and instructive essays on historical and archæological matter contributed to the magazines, scientific journals, Ohio Valley Historical series, and other volumes of national circulation and prominence. His series of articles on the history of this portion of Belmont county, the mounds, forts, footprints, the Leatherwood God, etc., are the most painstaking, and approach nearer our idea of local history than any that we have heretofore met with in all our experience. Had it not been for Mr. Taneyhill, how little of the past of Warren township and vicinity would have been treasured up? The series of articles as published in the *Barnesville Enterprise*, written by Mr. Taneyhill, under the *nom de plume* of R. King Bennett, are invaluable. He is the author of the history of the Logan family in this work.

L. F. Wilson is a son of William C. and Esther (Fawcett) Wilson, who lived in Warren township at the time of their death. William Wilson at one time lived in Barnesville, and was one of the charter members of the First National bank, serving as its first cashier; he was also once interested in a mercantile business there. Mr. Wilson was a respected member of the Friends church. Four sons survive him: Charles, of Barnesville, a glass worker; F. D., of Geneva, Ohio, fruit farmer; Edward, engineer at the Children's home, Barnesville, and L. F. The latter was born in Freeport, Harrison county, Ohio, January 29, 1858, and has lived in Barnesville since his fifth year. His early youth was spent in the township schools. After leaving school he learned the florist business, having been engaged in that business for twenty years. Miss Flora M., daughter of James Fowler, of Barnesville, became Mrs. Wilson in 1887. He is a member of Warren lodge, No. 76, K. of P., a stockholder in the Home Building and Loan association, and also has stock in the People's Building association. Mrs. Wilson is an active, consistent communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. No man in Barnesville is more highly respected for industry and sterling integrity than L. F. Wilson.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

William Alton, a well-known business man of Washington township, Belmont county, was born in Fayette county, Penn., February 22, 1833. His parents were natives of the same state, and were born about 1800. Mr. Alton was reared in Pennsylvania, and after obtaining his education he learned the trade of carpentry, to which he

gave his entire attention until February 1, 1889, when he purchased the stock of goods owned by J. W. Bright, at Crab Apple station on the B., Z. & C. railroad, and here he is now engaged in business, conducting a general store, which has a considerable and profitable patronage. He also holds the office of postmaster, and agent for the railroad company at that place, and agent for the Adams Express company. During the war of the rebellion he did gallant service for his country, enlisting on August 1, 1862, in Company H, Fifteenth West Virginia infantry, and serving until his discharge June 25, 1865. He was married August 24, 1858, to Mary E. Rhodes, who was born September 9, 1833, daughter of Harmon and Anna (Eller) Rhodes, natives of Frederick county, Md. By this marriage he had five sons and one daughter, of whom survive: Harmon, George, Harry, Albert, Howard and Effie. Mr. Alton and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Notable among the business men of Washington township during the half century just passed was Alexander Armstrong, who was born in that township March 11, 1813. He was the son of Thomas and Ruth Armstrong, the former of whom was born in Ireland March 17, 1790, and the latter was born August 24, 1792. Alexander engaged in business as the proprietor of a general store at Armstrong's Mills, in 1839, and at the same time was proprietor of a flouring-mill at that place and extensively engaged in farming. He continued to be engaged in these vocations until his death, February 21, 1884. He was married January 1, 1839, to Elizabeth Welch, who was born February 21, 1819, and to their union were born seven sons and one daughter, all of whom survive. His wife died December 21, 1883. C. W. Armstrong, one of the sons of the above, was born where he now resides, December 5, 1841. He had not long passed his school days when the rebellion broke out, and on the 17th of December, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, under Capt. Poorman, Forty-third Ohio regiment. He was commissioned sergeant August 1, 1864, and on February 13, 1865, was promoted captain, in which rank he was mustered out July 13, 1865. Among the important battles in which he was engaged were New Madrid, Mo.; Iuka and Corinth, Miss.; Decatur, Ala.; Resaca, the siege of Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Ga., the siege of Atlanta, Savannah, Ga., and River's Bridge, S. C. On returning home he was occupied on his father's farm until the spring of 1866, when he went to Glencoe, Ohio, and there was engaged in mercantile business four years. While there he was married, July 11, 1867, to Sarah Elliott, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Snodgrass) Elliott. She was was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., August 22, 1845. In 1870, Mr. Armstrong returned to Armstrong's Mills, and was engaged in his father's store until 1882, when he purchased and took control of the flouring-mill and part of the farm which he has since conducted. He is an active and enterprising business man, and highly regarded for his integrity. In the affairs of the community he is active and influential, and has been chosen to fill some of the most important offices of the township. He

is one of the charter members of Hess post, G. A. R., No. 595, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. To this marriage six children have been born, of whom the following survive: Frank B., Lizzie Estella, Bessie B., Harry M. and Gertrude.

Julius Armstrong, a well-known merchant of Armstrong's Mills, Washington township, Belmont county, was born near his present place of residence, April 6, 1840. He is a son of Alexander Armstrong, a sketch of whom appears above. He received his education in the common schools of the township, and at the age of twenty-two years enlisted in Company F, Fifty-second Ohio regiment, with which he served to the close of the war, rising from the ranks to the position of first lieutenant of his company. On returning from the army he remained at home a short time, and was then engaged in business with his brother, C. W., at Glencoe, Ohio, for four years. Thence he went to Bellaire, Ohio, and was engaged in the lumber and glass trade until 1884. At the latter date he removed to his present home and engaged in general merchandise, his business at this time. He is an energetic and successful business man, and highly esteemed by the public. Mr. Armstrong is a member of I. O. O. F. lodge at Bellaire, and the G. A. R. post at Armstrong's Mills, and he and wife are members of the Methodist church. He was married December 22, 1870, to S. E. Warren, of New Albany, Ind., daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Warren, of that city. Four children have been born to them: Walter W., who died December 4, 1881; Edna, Clara and Warren A.

L. W. Armstrong, an enterprising and popular young citizen of Washington township, Belmont county, was born May 26, 1856, the son of Alexander Armstrong, who is mentioned above. He was reared in the vicinity of his present residence and received his early education in the common schools of the township. Subsequently he entered Scio college, where he completed his education, after which he entered his father's store and remained as clerk one year. At the end of that time he formed a partnership with his brother, Z. Armstrong, in farming and stock-raising, and they continued this association until September 1, 1889. Mr. Armstrong was married October 16, 1884, to Mattie Armstrong, who was born August 22, 1853, the daughter of James W. and Sarah E. (Mooney) Armstrong. Her father was born in 1823, and died in 1881. He had five sons and six daughters, of whom all survive. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Job Hall, a prominent citizen of Washington township, and one of the old residents of the county, was born in Richland township, about two miles from St. Clairsville, Ohio, April 20, 1824. He is the grandson of Dennis Hall, one of the pioneers of Belmont county, who was born in Loudon county, Va., and with his wife Rachel, a native of the same county, and their children then born, came to Ohio, and settled on Wheeling creek in 1805. Rachel Hall died in 1832. Their son, William, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Loudon county, January 9, 1795, and died January 13, 1870. In early man-

hood he was married to Nancy Dillon, who was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1800. Her parents, Job and Catherine (Colly) Dillon, were also among the old settlers of Belmont county, settling in the wilderness, and taking a leading part in the development of the country's material and social development. In the primitive log school-houses, with greased paper windows and slab seats, the parents of Mr. Hall, and he also, were educated, and he is able to recall many interresting incidents of the early days. He followed farming until thirty years old, when his father sold out and removed to Iowa, after which Mr. Hall learned the carpenter's trade and that of boss millwright, which he still follows. He is prominent as a contractor and builder, and has built nearly all the school-houses in Washington township and many in Smith, Wayne and Richland. For a number of years he manufactured coffins, and in August, 1887, he and his son, Omar, engaged in business as undertakers at Armstrong's Mills. Mr. Hall was married November 19, 1849, to Elizabeth Hendershot, who was born October 13, 1824, daughter of Daniel B. and Mary (Brewster) Hendershot, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, in 1797, and died in 1881, and the latter of whom was born in 1801. They had sixteen children. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have had two sons and three drughters, of whom survive Eunice, Omar, Mary C. and Viola. Mr. Hall has served as trustee of Washington township several terms. He was one of the charter members of the Odd Fellows lodge, of Armstrong Mills. Mrs. Hall is a member of the Christian church.

Alonzo O. Hall, of Washington township, Belmont county, was born January 4, 1855, the son of Job and Elizabeth Hall, above mentioned. He was reared in his native township of Washington, and educated in the common schools. When fourteen years of age he began to assist his father in contracting and building, and in the following year began to learn the carpenter's trade, which has since been his occupation. He is also a partner now with his father in the undertaking business and contracting as mentioned above. Mr. Hall was married August 4, 1878, to Sevilla Cross, who was born October 29, 1859, the daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Gates) Cross. Her father was born October 7, 1827, and her mother, August 4, 1840. Mrs. Hall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Armstrong's Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have had the following children: Minnie L., born February 12, 1879; Melvin A., born June 4, 1880, died December 28, 1883; Frank D., born May 7, 1882; Grover Cleveland, born October 4, 1884, and Harvey B., born March 27, 1887.

S. T. Hoover, proprietor of the planing-mill at Armstrong's Mills, Belmont county, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, near where is now the town of Cameron, June 14, 1852. His mother, Elinor Hoover, who was born in Monroe county, Ohio, May 7, 1819, removed to Washington township, Belmont county, when her son was a boy. He resided here until 1870, receiving his education in the public schools, and then removed to Missouri, where he remained three years, engaged in various occupations, a considerable portion of the time in a

grist- and saw-mill. J. W. Shipman returned to Zanesville, Ohio, and purchased a portable saw-mill, which Mr. Hoover had charge of as boss sawyer until his return to Ohio, in February, 1873. He worked at the carpenter's trade, saw-milling, etc., until March, 1883, when he and C. W. Armstrong purchased a saw-mill, which they operated until January, 1885, when they sold out to B. F. Wright and David Howell. In March, 1888, Mr. Hoover began the erection of his present planing mill, and set it in operation the following August. He met with such success that he has erected an additional building 30x50 feet, the first building being two stories, 30x70, both built upon massive stone walls, on the bank of Captina creek. Mr. Hoover has an extensive establishment and furnishes building material of all kinds, and also repairs and manufactures wagons. Mr. Hoover was married January 29, 1881, to Emily J. Lewis, and after her death, was married a second time, to Eliza E. Lewis, a sister of his first wife, on June 24, 1882. She was born February 20, 1865. Three children have been born to them, Lola M., Carl B. and Ralph W. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are members of Methodist Episcopal church.

Henry Kinney, Jr., an influential citizen of Washington township, Belmont county, was born in county Armaugh, Ireland, May 23, 1840. He is the son of Henry Kinney, who was born in county Armaugh, in the year 1800, and was married in 1831, to Mary Gamble, who was born in the same county in 1810. They came to the United States in 1848, and settled in Belmont county, where they have ever since resided and are now numbered among the old and highly respected people of the township of Washington. They reared a family of six sons and two daughters, all of whom survive except two sons who lost their lives while fighting in the Union army for the preservation of the nation. One lies in the National cemetery at Nashville, Tenn., the other at Corinth, Miss. The subject of this mention received his education partly in his native land, and partly in this county, and then, soon after arriving at age, on June 16, 1861, enlisted in the Union army, in Company E, Thirty-sixth Ohio infantry. He was the first volunteer from Washington township. A little over one year after his enlistment, he was transferred to the regular army and served under Gen. Sherman, until the Hood campaign at Nashville, when he was in the army of Gen. Thomas. He was one of the command who went out from Cincinnati to Dayton, to arrest Vallandigham, under Capt. Murray. After four years of gallant and severe service, Mr. Kinney was mustered out June 17, 1865. On his return to Belmont county, Mr. Kinney engaged in farming, which is still his occupation. He takes an active part in public affairs, and for seven years served acceptably as clerk of Washington township. He now acts as notary public under a commisson from Governor Foraker. He was married April 16, 1868, to Dorcas Vandyne, who was born May 23, 1840, the daughter of John and Jemima (Coon) Vandyne. Her father was born March 15, 1795, and her mother, May 23, 1800. Mr. and Mrs. Kinney have six children: Mrs. Louise Korell, Joseph, William, Alonzo, Ettie and Katie.

Morgan Pugh, of Washington township, Belmont county, was born June 3, 1832, a native of the county of which he is now one of the substantial and influential citizens. He is the son of Samuel and Sarah (Pittman) Pugh, the former of whom was a native of Belmont county, and the latter of Monroe county, Ohio. Mr. Pugh was reared on a farm, and naturally chose agriculture as his vocation in life. In this he has prospered by reason of his untiring energy and fair dealing, and aside from his material advantages, has fairly earned the esteem of his fellow citizens. He has served his township as school director several years, but only upon the solicitation of his neighbors and friends, as his natural inclination leads him to devote himself entirely to his own business affairs. Mr. Pugh was married in 1857 to Hannah Hofsinger, who was born May 9, 1839, the daughter of John and Hannah Hofsinger. By this union Mr. Pugh had one son, Cadmus, born January 24, 1862, of whom he was deprived by death July 29, 1864. He and wife are members of the Christian church.

Richard Shepherd, one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Washington township, Belmont county, was born on the farm which is his present residence April 11, 1840. He is the son of Thomas Shepherd, a native of Yorkshire, Eng., who was there married to Mary Lazenby, and directly afterward, in 1820, emigrated to the United States, and settled in Washington township. He was well-known during the period of his residence and was one of the substantial and worthy citizens. He died in 1850, and his wife survived until 1863. In their family were nine sons and four daughters, of whom the daughters and four sons survive. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his township, and then at the age of twenty years became a volunteer in Company D, Forty-third Ohio infantry. Enlisting December 19, 1861, he served three years and eight months, doing brave and gallant service. After his discharge, July 13, 1865, he returned to his native place, and on February 20, 1867, he was married to Martha J. Sherwood, who was born in November, 1848. He has since devoted himself to the pursuits of the farm, and is particularly noted as a large producer of wool, and a raiser of fine horses and cattle. He is a member of the Hess post, G. A. R., of Armstrong's Mills, was a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge of Armstrong's Mills, now defunct, and is a menmber of the Metho dist Episcopal church. Mrs. Shepherd is affiliated with the Presbyterian church of Concord.

John R. Taylor, a prominent and prosperous farmer of Washington township, Belmont county, was born in that county, June 22, 1831. He is the son of Frazier and Lucy (Remley) Taylor, who were among the pioneer settlers of the county, well-known and highly esteemed in their day. Frazier Taylor was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, August 24, 1799, died February 28, 1869; Lucy (Remley) Taylor, born June 17, 1809 (living). The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of the county, and when he had grown to manhood he chose farming as his vocation, to which he has since adhered, meeting with noteworthy success. He is a public-spirited man and

one valued by the community. He first worked for himself in Monroe county, Ohio, and remained there four years, after which he moved across the line into Belmont county, where he purchased a farm upon which he resided eleven years. He then purchased his present property, which has been his home for sixteen years. Mr. Taylor was married December 2, 1858, to Julia A. Graham, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Blain) Graham, the former of whom was born in Scotland, and the latter in York county, Penn., January 8, 1800. Mrs. Taylor was born April 25, 1840. To this union thirteen children have been born, of whom the following survive: John W., R. Belle, William S., Julia E., Sarah A., Mary A., Emma W., George M., Myrta P. and Anna C. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Armstrong's Mills.

A. M. Workman, a leading citizen of Washington township, Belmont county, was born in Mead township, August 8, 1842. He is the son of William and Charlotte (McGaughy) Workman. The father was born in Pultney township, April 29, 1811, and is still living, one of old and worthy residents. The mother, born in the same year as her husband, died January 22, 1887. They reared four sons and two daughters, of whom there survive: Mrs. Cornelia A. Myers, A. M., Hiram G. and William S. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in Mead township, and was there educated in the common schools and at a select school. After teaching school for six years, he turned his attention to farming, at which he has since been engaged. Since September, 1871, he has been a resident of Washington township. Mr. Workman has taken an active part in public affairs, and while living in Mead township served as treasurer and assessor of the same. In 1882 he was elected a justice of the peace of Washington township, an office which he still holds, and discharges the duties of impartially and to the general satisfaction. He also holds the office of notary public, to which he was commissioned by Gov. Foraker, June 26, 1888. Mr. Workman was married in December, 1869, to Louisa A. Hawthorne, who died in 1874, leaving two children: Emmet L. and Edward Everett. In March, 1876, he was united to Josephine Hawthorne, who died in 1878, and in June, 1880, he wedded Lavina E. Pugh, his present wife, by whom he has one child: Florence D. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Beallsville, Ohio.

WHEELING TOWNSHIP.

James Alexander was an old settler of Goshen township, Belmont county, Ohio. He was a son of Thomas Alexander, and was born in county Antrim, Ireland, coming to this country when but nine years of age. Upon his arrival in America the young Irishman went to work on a farm, receiving a common school education. November 9, 1843, he was married to Miss Eliza McCormick, a daughter of Alexander H. and Anna McCormick. Mrs. Alexander was one of nine children, those living are: Mary Rebecca, William, John and Eliza.

Mr. and Mrs. McCormick are both Americans. Anna, Mary, Sarah and John are the living children of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander. October 22, 1888, James Alexander passed away, regretted and mourned by the entire community. Since his father's death, John has been operating the farm, and his skillful management is fully attested by the fact that he has added twenty-eight acres of land to the property, and now has 138 acres of as finely cultivated land as can be found in the vicinity. Mr. Alexander and his wife were both members of the United Presbyterian church up to the time of his death. The entire family possess those characteristics which make the bone and sinew of the American nation, and are thoroughly respected and beloved by their neighbors.

Clark Boyd, of Wheeling township, is a son of William and Nancy (Patterson) Boyd. William was born in Maryland, of Scotch descent. His father fought bravely in the war of 1812, being only fourteen years of age. It is said that he conducted himself with far more valor than many a man of more advanced years. The mother, Nancy Patterson, was a native of Ireland, and came to this country with her parents in her youth. Mr. Boyd has never been married, but has a very pleasant home with the Misses Mary and Maggie Walker. Besides his own well cultivated farm of sixty-five acres, and a stockholder in the First National bank of Flushing, Mr. Boyd manages the large agricultural estate of the Misses Walker. The latter ladies are very respected and highly cultivated members of the community in which they live.

John Caldwell is one of thirteen children born to William and Mary Jane (Bell) Caldwell. Of these children eight are still living: John, William T., Patrick B., Robert B., George A., Elizabeth, Anna B. and Sarah A. John was raised with his brothers and sisters on his father's farm, receiving a good common school education. At the age of twenty-eight years he was united in marriage to Miss Euphemia E. Hays, a lady of fine talents and from a very highly connected family. Mr. Caldwell is one of the most popular young citizens in Wheeling township, having been honored by his fellow townsmen by being elected for several terms a townhip trustee, and at the present time he is also land appraiser of the township. He has a farm of 168 acres brought to a state of the highest cultivation, it is justly deemed about the best land in Belmont county for general farming purposes. Mr. Caldwell has made an especial study of general farming, and is a bright, progressive young agriculturist. He is as broad-minded in his politics as he is in his business, being a liberal democrat. Mrs. Caldwell is a highly esteemed member of the Bannock Presbyterian church.

William M. Campbell is a very prominent general merchant of Belmont county, Ohio. He is one of eleven children born to James and Margaret (Smith) Campbell. The father was one of the earliest settlers in Belmont county. When he came here from Washington county, Penn., there were but three settlements in all the region, the one where he lived, where the Henderson family live, and the one

where the Sharp family reside. His father, when they moved to Ohio, took up a section of land, and as fast as his sons became of age he settled 160 acres of this land on them. The sons are: John, William, James and David. The mother was a Pennsylvanian and married their father in that state. William received a good common school education, helping his father on the farm and in the grist-mill during his vacations. This mill was one of the first to be erected in the county, having been established by his father about the year 1818. William rebuilt it in 1842, operating it in connection with his farm until he went into the general mercantile business at Uniontown, Belmont county, Ohio. Mr. Campbell married for his first wife, Miss Mary Kerr, who died in 1875, about thirty-nine years after her marriage. His second wife was Miss Lucinda Dixon, she passed away in 1889. Mr. Campbell has long been a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church; he has served his county as one of its commissioners; has also been town treasurer for fourteen years, and at one time received the nomination on the democratic ticket as representative of his district in the state legislature. He is a man of much foresight and business ability, a consistent member of society, and of undisputed probity.

Thomas Duff was one of nine children born to James and Margaret (Larimer) Duff. The parents were among the early settlers of Belmont county. Their children were: John, born May 27, 1784; Catherine, born March 7, 1786; Mary, born June 22, 1789; Sidney, born February 7, 1793; Elizabeth, born February 15, 1795; Martha, born February 14, 1799; Thomas, born February 20, 1802; Margaret, born April 15, 1805; William, born September 10, 1809, and David, born April 4, 1788. These children are now all dead. The father came to Ohio in 1806 with his family, living there until his death, which occurred in 1835. Thomas, the principal of this biography, was brought up on the farm, receiving a common school education. At the age of thirty-three he married Miss Margaret Blackburn, July, 1835. They have had fourteen children, five of whom still survive. Those living are: Mary A., Josias, Robert Y., Ella and Thomas. Those deceased are: James, William L., Margaret A., John T., David A., Sarah E., Catherine, Samuel F. and Elmer E. Thomas has charge of the farm, and has met with the most gratifying success in his work, having one of the best farms in the vicinity, and he is also one of the leading stock-raisers of this justly noted stock county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Duff were members of the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Duff was for many years a ruling elder in the church, and filled this dignified office at the time of his death.

Malcom Ferguson is one of the oldest citizens of Wheeling township, Belmont Co., Ohio. His mother, Mary (Miller) Ferguson, died when he was but four years old. Samuel Ferguson, his father, broke up the home after the death of his wife, and Malcom went to live with William McFarland, remaining with him until he was twenty-two years of age. He never enjoyed the advantages of school life after he was twelve, but induced by his desire for an education, he studied

at night, and by dint of hard work and much study he has succeeded in gaining a very desirable knowledge of men and things, having a systematic, well equipped mind. When he was twenty-eight years old he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Patton, two children were the issue of this marriage: James P., who lives on section 14 of Wheeling township, a much respected member of the community in which he lives, and a member of the board of education; and Mary M., deceased. After but four years of wedded life, Mrs. Ferguson was called away from this world. In time Mr. Ferguson married a second wife, this time Miss Julia A. Miller, daughter of David and Jane Miller, who were both natives of Cumberland county, Penn., became his bride. This second marriage has been blessed by the birth of two children: one son, William H., who is a minister of the United Presbyterian church, being at present located at Piper City, Ill., where he is much beloved for the efficient work he is doing, and Nancy J., who died at the age of eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson are members of the United Presbyterian church, of Unity, having been connected with the church for almost fifty years. Mr. Ferguson has been an elder in his church since 1852, has served as trustee of his township for four years, and has made a success of his business, having 200 acres of highly cultivated farming land, which is finely stocked and wisely tended. Mr. Ferguson is now retired from active life at the age of seventy-seven years, although he is still hale and hearty.

Edward Handerschild, postmaster and leading merchant of Shepherdstown, Ohio, is a son of John and Catherine Handerschild, who were both natives of Germany. Mr. Handerschild was born in Wheeling, W. Va., July 20, 1854, he lived with his parents during his youth and attended the public schools. June, 1876, Miss Catherine Viola McIntire became his wife. She was the daughter of Albert and Carolina McIntire. The young couple settled upon a farm in Monroe county, where they lived for a period of two years, then removed to Shepherdstown where they have since resided. Here Mr. Handerschild engaged in the general mercantile trade, establishing the business in the spring of 1879. Since 1882 he has been local agent for the Buckeye and Peerless reaper companies. The great success which he has met with in this agency has induced the company to give him the management of seven counties of the state. He has also been the postmaster at Shepherdstown for eleven years. Robert E., born April 28, 1877; Enlola M., born January 13, 1879; Kittie L., born March 29, 1881; Clara A., born July 22, 1883; and Edna V., born August 28, 1888, are the issue of this marriage. Mr. Handerschild is a very successful business man, and has the respect and esteem of all who know him. He and wife are active, earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Shepherdstown.

Henderson Hays was the eldest son born to William and Elizabeth (Irwin) Hays, he was born March 29, 1821. When but twelve years of age his mother died, arch 7, 1833, leaving a family of six small children to the care of the father, who himself was in very delicate health; after much suffering, he joined his wife on the 29th of August,

1835. The death of the parents scattered the family, and Henderson, after spending a year or so in the employ of his uncle, John Hays, went to live with Goodman Coulter, who at that time, carried on a large milling business on Miller's Run, eight or ten miles distant from the city of Pittsburgh, Penn. The boy was put in charge of a six-horse team, by which the flour was carried to Pittsburgh, although scarcely able to lift the harness to the backs of the horses, being then but fourteen years old. By his care and constant attention to his employer's interests, he soon gained the confidence and esteem of the latter and these happy relations were kept up as long as he stayed with him. On the 13th of October, 1842, he married Mr. Coulter's eldest daughter, Olivia, by whom he had three children: Euphemia Elizabeth, born April 6, 1845, married John Caldwell, January 24, 1872; Cynthia Annetta, born August 29, 1846, married John Gillespy, August 23, 1876, now living near Chariton, Lucas county, Iowa; her husband is an elder in the United Presbyterian church, and was a delegate to the assembly of that church in 1881; and Mary Teressa, married Robert E. Dool, December 18, 1874, and now lives in the vicinity of Millersburg, Mercer county, Ill. Mrs. Hays died September 18, 1852, a woman of great piety and purity of soul. March 30, 1854, Miss Catharine Downing became his wife, by her he had five children: William Goodman, born July 27, 1855; John Downing, born January 25, 1857; Irwin Lee, born October 25, 1858; Olivia Ella, born February 8, 1852, died September 23, 1863, and Lena May, born February 25, 1867. For some time after his first marriage, Mr. Hays lived near M. Coulter, afterward moving to Ohio. The family now live within a few miles of Uniontown, Belmont county, within the bounds of the Old Crab Apple church, of which they have long been consistent, energetic members, the whole family being actively engaged in Sabbath school work, and in all causes that tend to make men better. The second Mrs. Hays is the daughter of John and Eleanor (Lee) Downing, they were natives of Ohio, the latter of Irish descent. All the children are married and live in the vicinity of the paternal home, with the exception of Lena May, who, after obtaining her education from Franklin college at New Athens, Ohio, was married to Thomas Ellsworth Holliday, August 7, 1889, also a graduate of Franklin college, he afterward took a theological course at Allegheny seminary. The young couple were sent September 20, 1889, to Gurdasbur, Northern India, as missionaries, going under the auspices of the board of education of the United Presbyterian church, of which church, Rev. Mr. Holliday is a minister. Soon after the departure of his beloved daughter on her noble mission, the father was called to his final rest and reward, his death occurring January 1, 1890. Mrs. Hays, who was born March 21, 1827, is still an active woman, living on the old homestead with her son John, who conducts the farm and cares for his mother. He is a young man of much promise, and possesses the confidence of his friends and neighbors to a gratifying degree.

Asa H. Hoge is a representative farmer and stock-raiser of Wheeling township. He is a son of Levi and Mary (Hirst) Hoge, who were

married November 2, 1838. Levi's father, William Hoge, was a native of Pennsylvania, removing to Ohio with his family about the year 1802. He settled near Flushing, Belmont county, and was one of the earliest pioneers of the county. Here he engaged in the tannery business and farming, and met with much success in his business enterprises. When Levi became of age his father gave him a good farm. Levi was the father of six children: David, born October 10, 1839; Asa H., born February 23, 1842; Thomas C., born February 25, 1845; Rebecca W., born October 22, 1847; John B., born January 9, 1850, and Joseph S., born October 18, 1852. All of these children are living except David, who died August 12, 1850. The mother went to her final rest April 27, 1855, and the father, April 15, 1857. They were both members of the Society of Friends, and lived lives of such purity and honesty that their children have never had to blush for their parents' actions. The father and mother possessed liberal, broad minds, believed in education and gave their children every chance to fit themselves in the highest manner for life. Asa H., when a small boy, worked on a farm in the summer season, attending school the rest of the year. Having obtained a good education, he taught school for nine years, and when thirty years of age, married Ruth Anna Crew, daughter of Jesse B. and Elizabeth H. Crew; the former was a native of Charles City county, Va., and died July 30, 1865; the latter was youngest daughter of Israel Jenkins, who removed from Winchester, Va., in the year 1801, and settled on a farm in the neigborhood of Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio, living upon the same for a period of sixty years, until near the close of his life, which terminated in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Hoge were married the 28th day of March, 1872; the ancestors of both as far back as the families can be traced were Quakers. They have three children: Florence Emma, Robert Barclay and Walter Jenkins. Mr. Hoge's farm of ninety acres is under a high state of cultivation, the soil being of the best quality, the buildings, and fences thereon, conveniently arranged and in excellent repair, and the results of his farming are above the average, while he takes special interest in the improvement of stock, keeping the Spanish Merino sheep, thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, Poland-China hogs and Plymouth Rock fowls.

William McCracken was born and raised on his father's farm, being the youngest of four children. He had only a common school education. On May 28, 1863, he married Miss Angeline Henderson, daughter of William T. and Jane (Anderson) Henderson, who were American born, but of Irish descent. William T. Henderson was a man of fine intelligence, high moral character, and a good financier. His ancestors owned many broad acres, and the family had a reputation for their skill in farming and stock-raising. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McCracken: an infant, which died December 14, 1864; Maggie A., William H. and R. J. Porter. After his marriage Mr. McCracken at once moved to the farm which he now lives on. He has met with gratifying success in his business, having 125 acres of well cultivated land, on which he

does mixed farming. He and his wife are acceptable members of the United Presbyterian church, of Unity. Mr. McCracken's father was born in Washington county, Penn., March 4, 1797, and came to Ohio with his father, Robert, in 1805, settling in Harrison county. His early life was spent in clearing and cultivating the land which his father had taken up. He remained with his parents until 1826, when he married Margaret McCune, daughter of Col. Thomas McCune of revolutionary fame. His wife died in 1832, and he again married, this time to Mary Porter, November 5, 1833. They had four children: Margaret, Jane, Robert and William. When first married he moved to the property now occupied by Nathaniel Taylor, where he remained until 1846, when he removed to the place where his wife died January 21, 1879, and where he, too, died June 6, 1884, passing away at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. Both he and wife were consistent members of the United Presbyterian church. William McCracken is educating his children in music, his daughter Maggie attending Muskingum college for that and other educational purposes.

Thomas Morgan was born in Lancaster county, Penn. His father was Isaac Morgan. Thomas received a common school education, and learned the trade of a cabinet-maker. September 19, 1836, he was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Allen. The young couple lived in Burgettstown, Penn., for two years, during which time Mr. Morgan worked at his trade, they then removed to a farm in Belmont county, where the family still reside. Nine children have come of this marriage, they are: Moses A.; Isaac N., deceased; Margaret J., deceased; William R., Martin L., Cassie E., John W., Camilla F. and Elmer L. Isaac N. was a member of Company C, Thirty-seventh regiment of Indiana volunteers. Mrs. Morgan has in her possession a copy of the song, "The Old Union Wagon," which was dedicated to his regiment, and which he sent home just before his death. He died in the defense of his country, and now sleeps in a soldier's grave, honored and mourned. The father and mother were members of the Crab Apple Presbyterian church, the latter is still an active member. Mr. Morgan was a justice of the peace of Wheeling township, and a man who commanded the respect and love of his fellow townsmen. His death occurred in October, 1868. Mrs. Morgan is a daughter of the Rev. Moses Allen, and was reared in Washington county, Penn. Although she is now seventy-three years of age, she is in the best of health and a very energetic, capable woman.

Balaam Nichols, now deceased, was one of the old settlers of Belmont county. He was a son of John Nichols, a Virginian. Balaam was raised on the paternal farm, living there until he was married to Miss Abigail Hatcher, a daughter of Mahlon Hatcher. After his marriage he lived on his father's farm until he purchased 112¾ acres of unimproved land and went to farming on his own responsibility. In 1880, after a life of integrity and usefulness, he passed away, leaving his wife and nine children to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and an affectionate father. The children are: Christena L., Mah-

lon H., John G., Lemuel O., Albert L., Nancy J., Adaline M., Ira L. and Emily M., all of them are still living and filling their positions in society as true and conscientious men and women. Mrs. Nichols is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she has been a communicant for fifty-six years. The son, Mahlon, took charge of the farm upon the death of his father, and has since bought the other children's interest in it, now owning it jointly with his mother. He is a prudent, successful farmer. The family is a very happy and useful addition to the community.

There is probably not a more prosperous farmer and stock-raiser in Belmont county, than James B. Patton. Mr. Patton was reared on his father's farm, and by association with him gained a great amount of the practical agricultural knowledge which he possesses to such a marked degree. The father was one of the most enterprising men in Wheeling township, and his son has inherited his father's ability. Mr. James B. Patton obtained an average education in the township schools, and at the age of twenty-three was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Dunbar, a daughter of one of the oldest settlers in the township, Mr. William Dunbar. Carl D., born October 6, 1868; Calvin C., February 13, 1874, and Thomas Dill, November 11, 1877, are the children that have born to them. Carl is a graduate of the Hopedale Commercial college, and all three of the sons give promise of becoming efficient men. Mr. Patton has 247 acres of very fine farming land, and besides his large farming interests he is extensively engaged in stock-raising, in the latter enterprise he has been very successful. Mr. and Mrs. Patton were both members of the United Presbyterian church, until death called Mrs. Patton to the greater congregation above; she died September 30, 1889, the sad event cast a heavy gloom over the bereaved home and caused a felt vacancy in community at large.

Thomas L. Patton is a very prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Belmont counay, Ohio. His farm of 188 acres of highly improved land bears testimony to his wisdom and energy. The horses and cattle that are raised on his place are not to be excelled anywhere for the purposes for which they are bred. Mr. Patton is one of twelve children; he spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and in the public schools of his native town. In December, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie McKee. They are the parents of three children: Eloise, born December 20, 1882; Hugh, born April 24, 1885; and Anna Margaret, born September 8, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Patton are influential members of the United Presbyterian church. Mrs. Patton is a daughter of Capt. H. L. McKee. Capt. McKee was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1830, he was educated at Muskingum college, graduating with credit in 1854. For a short time thereafter he was principal of the Findlay schools, after which he assumed the editorial control of the *Hancock Jeffersonian*. His connection with that paper lasted about two years, at the expiration of which time he became the editor and proprietor of the *Tiffin Tribune*. The presidency of Muskingum college was pressed upon him, the trustees insisted upon his

acceptance of the high honor, but he would not relinquish his own profession, until the call for defenders of his country was issued, then he laid down his facile pen and took up arms, August 16, 1862. Capt. McKee enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-third regiment of Ohio volunteers, of which he was elected first lieutenant. As soon as the regiment got into the field, President Lincoln appointed him a commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain, and he served in this capacity until his death in July, 1865, at St. Clairsville, leaving a wife and three children. September 9, 1856, he was married to Miss Maggie Campbell, daughter of Dr. John Campbell, of Belmont county. Mrs. McKee passed away November 5, 1870. Capt. McKee was a man of rare talents and accomplishments, a brave soldier, a wise editor and withal a man of great kindness of heart.

William Patton, father of the above, first saw the light of day in Londonderry county, Ireland, November, 1798. His father, Samuel Patton, was an American citizen, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was part owner of a merchant vessel which traded between New York and Dublin. This vessel was wrecked off the coast of Ireland in the year 1789, the father saving his life by swimming ashore. After the loss of his vessel he remained in Ireland for fourteen years, meanwhile marrying a Scotch girl by the name of Jane Friar. On the 3d day of May, 1803, six months after the birth of his son William, he sailed with his wife and child for America. When they had been a few weeks at sea small-pox broke out on shipboard and a great number died, but Samuel and his family escaped, and on the 1st day of August, 1803, they disembarked at Philadelphia. From Philadelphia they made their way to Wheeling, W. Va., and in the spring of 1804 they took possession of a farm situated on Wheeling creek, in Belmont county, Ohio. Their new home was in an almost unbroken wilderness, Philadelphia being the nearest place from which they could obtain salt, drugs and the general necessaries of life. William Patton grew up to be a man of much worth, taking part prominently in all the public enterprises that were set on foot in his vicinity. He was a firm friend and supporter of Franklin college, and was for many years an active member of its board of directors, and was one of the men to whom the college buildings and property was deeded to hold in trust for educational purposes. He gave his potent aid in organizing the old bank of St. Clairsville, about fifty-seven years ago, and ably seconded James McCartney in his great work of constructing a macadamized road from Uniontown to St. Clairsville. He was scrupulously honest in his business, and sincere in his religion, being a ruling elder of the United Presbyterian congregation of Unity, for forty years. He loved all who possessed a Christian spirit, of whatever denomination. He went to his reward May, 1873. His wife, Anna, daughter of Alexander Clark, was born October, 1811, in Lancaster county, Penn., married October, 1829, died June 2, 1885. She was a fitting consort for her noble husband, to which no greater praise can be given her.

William L. Patton, postmaster and general merchant of Fairpoint,

Wheeling township, Belmont county, Ohio, was born in June, 1849. His early life was spent on his father's farm. The father, William Patton, Sr., was a man of liberal mind. He sent his son to Washington college, where he took a good stand, but did not graduate. In 1874 Mr. Patton married Miss Maggie McNary, February 24, 1874, who was a member of one of the oldest families in the county. They have had four children: Loda Lee, born November 2, 1875; Park, born December 3, 1879; A. Van, born May 5, 1883, and Nellie, October 11, 1884. After his marriage Mr. Patton followed the occupation of farming with much success until 1880, when he entered the general merchandise trade at Fairpoint. He still retains the management of his farm, consisting of 170 acres, mostly devoted to stock-raising, sheep and horses. He buys grain and all products of the farm. His college-trained mind has made him a practical, shrewd business man, and yet, withal, he is a man of pronounced integrity and uprightness in his dealing. Both Mr. and Mrs. Patton are earnest members of the United Presbyterian church.

An old and leading farmer of Wheeling township is James Price, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1818. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Edwards) Price, who were natives of England and South Wales, respectively. After emigrating to America the young people met, and in 1802 were united in marriage, after which they went to live on the old William Bell farm, here they remained for two or three years, then removed to the vicinity of Brice Station, in Belmont county, and lived there for ten years. In either 1810 or 1812 they located six miles west of Flushing, Ohio, on Big Stillwater creek, where they lived until their death. James Price lived with his parents in Flushing township until he reached manhood, having received a good common school education. When twenty-six years of age he was joined in marriage to Miss Nancy Williamson, of Harrison county, Ohio. This union has been blessed by the birth of four children: Jane, who died in 1872; John W.; Martin L. and Mary E. Mr. and Mrs. Price are influential members of the United Presbyterian church, having been in this connection for many years. Some five or six years since Mr. Price retired from the active duties of farming, at which he has made a gratifying success, and at the same time he resigned from the responsible office of trustee of Wheeling township. Mr. Price also served as trustee for three years in Flushing and Morefield townships in the division known as No. 10. He was appointed in the year 1878, by Judge Carroll, of Belmont county, as guardian of John H. and Lee H. Downing, minor children of Alexander Downing, deceased, and continued in this capacity for ten years, honestly and ably controlling a large fortune of money and landed estate. Mr. Price himself is possessed of a large fortune, honorably and honestly acquired, and is a man of intelligence, business enterprise, and willing always to assist in the promotion of the public good. He and his worthy and Christian wife have the esteem and regard of all who know them. Mr. and Mrs. Price are educating and caring for two bright,

little grandchildren: Bessie P. and William H., who survive their mother, Mrs. Jane Dunbar.

Henry Taylor is an energetic, successful farmer of Wheeling township. Mr. Taylor is a son of William Taylor; he was brought up on his father's farm, obtaining his schooling at the common schools of his native town. March 29, 1870, he was married to Miss Elvira Henderson, by whom he has had three children, they are: Maggie D., born March 4, 1871, married February 6, 1890, to D. R. Bentley; William H., born October 24, 1873, and Freddie L., born August 11, 1882. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Taylor went to live in an old log house which stands near Mr. Taylor's, Sr., home, they lived there until two years ago, when they removed to their present beautiful home. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are acceptable members of the United Presbyterian church of Uniontown, and are both much beloved and respected by all with whom they come in contact. For several years Mr. Taylor has had the high honor of serving as one of the school directors of Wheeling township.

James Taylor is one of the coming young farmers of Wheeling township, Belmont Co., Ohio. He was born and raised on the farm he now operates. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native county. At the age of twenty-one years he was married to Miss Sarah L. Thompson. Four children have resulted from this union: Emmett A., Willie T., and Mary M., now dead, and Nannie L. Mr. Taylor was appointed to the position of clerk of Wheeling township, and so acceptable were his services that his fellow-townsmen in the springs of 1888 and 1890, elected him to the clerkship for two years more. The family are active, consistent members of the United Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Taylor is treasurer, having filled this office with ability for over six years. William Taylor, the father of the above, is a son of John Taylor and Mary (McNought) Taylor, who were the parents of nine children. In 1825 they moved to the farm that William now owns. This property was entered from the government by one William McWilliams, it was cleared by John Taylor and his sons. The mother died in 1834, and in 1861 the father was laid to rest by her side. After the death of his parents William took charge of the farm, having had the greater part of the management since 1838, at which time he was twenty-three years old. About this time he married Margaret Gillespie, by her he had three sons: John, James and Henry, the former lived to be but six years old. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were members of the Associate Reform church until its union with the United Presbyterian church. Mrs. Taylor passed away January 13, 1885. A man thoroughly respected by his neighbors, an honored elder of his church, he is passing his later years in peace and contentment, having 300 broad acres of finely cultivated land his old age is amply provided for. Since the death of his wife, an estimable lady by the name of Mrs. Thompson, has taken the charge of his household arrangements. The farm is efficiently operated by the two sons, Henry and James.

John Watson is a prosperous farmer of Wheeling township, Belmont county, Ohio. His parents were Thomas and Jane (Hays) Watson. Thomas Watson was born at Middle Springs, Penn., and when a boy came with his father to Washington county, Penn. Thomas' father came from Middle Springs, Franklin county, Penn., and passed most of his life in Washington county, where he died. John Watson had nine brothers and sisters, they are: James, born January 20, 1816, died November 6, 1825; Eliza Jane, born October 30, 1817; Martha, born September 29, 1819; William H., born March 20, 1822; Nancy, born May 13, 1824; Mary Ann, born December 27, 1826; John, born January 29, 1829; Catharine, born August 7, 1831; James F., born November 3, 1833; and Rachael, born November 12, 1835, died September 13, 1845. The father and mother for a time after their marriage lived in Cannonsburg, the former pursuing his trade of a blacksmith, they afterward moved on to a farm where John, the subject of this sketch, was raised, receiving an ordinary amount of schooling, by application and wide reading he has obtained a good command of language, and has upon different occasions addressed audiences with much effect upon live issues of the day. Mr. Watson was joined in wedlock December 18, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Hammond, of St. Clairsville; this union has resulted in the birth of four children: James Hays, William Waddle, Ella Jane and John Walter. After his marriage he lived for two years on a farm in Pennsylvania, then removed to the farm he now owns in Wheeling township, Belmont county, Ohio. Mrs. Watson is a daughter of James and Jane (Caldwell) Hammond. The Caldwells are natives of Ireland. Mr. Watson and his family are members of the United Presbyterian church of Unity, of which Mr. Watson is a ruling elder. One of the very finest farms in the county and one of the best reputations for honesty and integrity are possessed by John Watson.

YORK TOWNSHIP.

J. S. Boone, M. D., is a leading physician of Powhatan, Ohio, and also a descendant of a very illustrious family, one that has had much to do with the settlement and growth of the states of Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia. He was born at Greensboro, Green county, Penn., May 17, 1840. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Donham) Boone. Joseph Boone was born in Jefferson, Green county, Penn., August 24, 1794. His wife was born at Mapletown, Penn., November 2, 1796. James and Catherine (Williams) Boone were Joseph's parents. The former was born January 21, 1769. The original stock lived at Bradwick, England, about eight miles from Exeter. George Boone was the first of the family to immigrate to America. He arrived at Philadelphia with his wife and eleven children on the 10th of October, 1717. The names of three of their sons were: John, James and Squire, the last named being the father of the famous Daniel Boone. John Boone was born November 21, 1745. He took Sophia Whitehead to wife, and by her had one son and one daughter, James and Susan. James

was born January 21, 1769. His father died soon after his son's birth, and his widow then married John Riddle, of Reading, Penn. Riddle was a tory, and not being able to bear the pressure which was brought to bear on him by his neighbors, he went to Canada. Joseph, one of the sons of James, was the father of Dr. J. S. Boone. Dr. Boone was educated in the schools of Greensboro and Comickle, Penn., and at the age of eighteen, began the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. Pricket, with whom he remained until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he entered Company C, First West Virginia cavalry, and for nearly four years he followed their fortunes with great valor, serving under the "Fighting" Generals Kilpatrick and Custer. He was mustered out of the service as a sergeant. After the war he commenced to practice medicine, reading and practicing until 1871, at which time he entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating from the same in 1872. He then began practicing at Shiloh, Tyler county, W. Va., remaining there until September 1, 1877, when he removed to Powhatan, Ohio, where he has resided and continued in his profession, having built up a fine practice and a reputation second to none for skill and integrity. The doctor is a member of the State Medical society of West Virginia, of the Belmont County Medical society of Ohio, of the I. O. O. F. and of the Masonic order, and is on the roster of the G. A. R., Powhatan post. February 14, 1866, he was married to Miss Anna A. O'Haro. She was born in Weston, W. Va., August 12, 1842, and died at Spencer, April 25, 1867. He was again married, this time to Mary E. Galoway, of Tyler county, W. Va.; the ceremony was perfomed August 14, 1869. Mrs. Boone was born December 11, 1841. This union has been blessed by the birth of one son, Edgar L., born June 7, 1870. He is now reading medicine and gives a promise of becoming a worthy successor of his father. Dr. and Mrs. Boone are active members of the Presbyterian church, of Powhatan, and are held in high esteem by all who know them.

G. M. Fowles, principal of the Powhatan public schools, is a son of Richard and Sarah (Shipley) Fowles. His father is an Englishman by birth, having come to the United States in 1858. His mother was a native of Westmoreland county, Penn. Professor Fowles is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Allegheny county, May 7, 1868. His father and mother, who were married in 1861, were the parents of four daughters and two sons, Mrs. Fowles is the only one in the family who is deceased. G. M. Fowles received his early education in the common schools of Allegheny county, when thirteen years of age he attended a Normal school taught by Miss Hannah Paterson, for three summer terms, he then remained out of school until 1887. January 1st of that year he entered the State Normal school at California, Penn., from which he graduated with honor June 14, 1888. In the fall of the same year he was elected the principal of the Powhatan schools, meeting with much success during his first term; he was chosen to succeed himself in 1889, and he is still engaged in this important work, having made for himself, though yet young, a very enviable

reputation as an educator. Professor Fowles is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James A. Giffen is an extensive agriculturist and sheep raiser. His birth occurred September 27, 1850, in Salem township, Monroe Co., Ohio. His parents are John and Nancy (Adams) Giffen, who are very estimable people. Until fifteen years old James attended the public schools of Monroe county. Moving to Belmont county he finished his schooling there, and when eighteen years old went to work for his uncle, continuing with him for ten years. During this time he saved considerable money, and at the death of his uncle he came into possession of the farm, containing 172 acres, and has since added to his property until he now owns and operates 302 acres of the most highly cultivated land in the township. While he has had great success in farming his specialty is the breeding of fine sheep, which have become famous, and are a source of a large revenue to their owner. Mr. Giffen married Miss Jennie Cooke, November 11, 1880. She is the daughter of John and Eliza (Johnson) Cooke, and was born September 26, 1858. This marriage has been crowned by the birth of five children: Lawrence C., born October 10; 1881; Otto A., born February 10, 1883; Wilma L., born April 21, 1885; Clara L., born July 5, 1887, and Jennie A., born January 23, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Giffen are acceptable members of the United Presbyterian church, and are always identified with any movement calculated to advance the interests of their community.

Charles M. Green is one of the leading teachers of York township. He was born January 12, 1845, in the town where he still lives. His parents were from New York state; they were Samuel and Mary (Jones) Green. The father was born in 1806, and died in 1871; Mary, his wife, was born in 1810, and died in 1861. Samuel came to Ohio in 1824, and his wife about four years later; they were married in 1825, and reared a family of eight children. Samuel Green was a farmer and produce boat trader, while his father was a stock dealer, sending a great deal of stock to the Baltimore markets. Professor Green was educated in the common schools of York township, and also at the Waynesburgh college, in Green county, Penn., and at Hopedale college, in Harrison county, Ohio. He spent several terms in college, and commenced teaching at the age of twenty-seven, and has taught continuously ever since, most of this time being spent in the schools of York township. August 21, 1885, Miss Louisa Bandi became his wife. She is a daughter of Nicholas and Barbara Bandi, and was born in 1853. Two children are the happy result of this marriage: Alice Roberta, born May 30, 1886; and Howard Stanley, born April 18, 1889. Professor Green is at present clerk of the board of education, and also township clerk, a position which he held for two years. He is recognized as a leading educator of Belmont county. Mrs. Green is a member of the German Lutheran church, while her husband is a communicant of the Presbyterian denomination.

Robert Johnson, Jr., is a prosperous farmer of York township, Belmont Co., Ohio. He is a native of Ireland, in which country he was

born, January 14, 1835, in the county Antrim. His parents were Robert and Elizabeth Johnson, who emigrated to this country in 1849, settling on McMahan creek; they remained there until 1851, when he purchased the farm where his son, Robert, Jr., now lives. The father was born in 1789, and the mother, who was Elizabeth McFadden, September 29, 1801; they were married in October, 1821. Their children are: Sarah, born July 21, 1822; John, born October 29, 1824; Thomas, born September 15, 1826; James, born November 20, 1828, died December 12, 1886; Eliza J., born July 14, 1831, died September 26, 1865; Robert, Jr., born January 14, 1835; Nancy, born April 21, 1838; William, born January 25, 1841, died June 4, 1881, and David, born January 7, 1843. The father died July 23, 1851, but his wife still survives in good health at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. The subject of this biography received his education in Ireland, and when he came to the United States, went to work for a Mr. George Neff, and worked for him until 1851, when he removed to the farm where he now lives. His father died in the same year, and the sons remained on the farm until they married. They then left, purchasing property of their own, leaving Robert in charge of the homestead. He was married to Miss Sarah C. Hamilton, January 12, 1871. She is a daughter of William and Elizabeth Hamilton, both natives of Ireland. Sarah C., was born in Ireland, January 21, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of three sons and four daughters: Robert K., born October 27, 1871; William H., born August 28, 1873; John Mc., born June 19, 1875; Mary E., born February 13, 1877; Lorenia J., born February 21, 1880; Leanna A., born December 10, 1882, and Sarah I., born January 20, 1888. Mr. Johnson is a most successful farmer, having wonderful abilities in this direction; he has also turned his attention to wool culture very extensively, and has developed a very desirable business in this line. Both he and his wife are leading members of the United Presbyterian church.

Volney Nickolaus is one of the leading business men of Powhatan, Ohio. His birth occurred in Philadelphia, Penn., December 11, 1848. He is a son of Frederick and Rachel (Pfefer) Nickolaus, who were both natives of Germany, having immigrated to this country at an early date. They first settled in Philadelphia, where they remained for a short time, afterward removing to Monroe county, Ohio, where they still reside. Eight children were born to them, seven of whom are still living. Volney, the fourth son, was educated in the common schools of Monroe county, and began an apprenticeship of three years in 1866, with Michael Stein a carriage builder. After his time had been served Mr. Nickolaus remained with Mr. Stein a short time as a workman, then went to Bellaire, Ohio, where he worked for Abraham Marsh, afterward returning to Mr. Stein, he stayed with him for one year, then lived at his home for a year, and in October, 1873, he finally settled in Powhatan Point. In the course of one year Mr. Nickolaus bought Mr. Fish out, and in a few years erected the large shop which he now operates. He manufactures all descriptions of vehicles, and has by energy and honesty built up a large and

profitable business. He was married October 5, 1875, to Miss Mary Walter. Mrs. Nickolaus was born April 20, 1852. Two sons and two daughters have come to bless their home, one of the daughters is deceased: Emma, Walter and Willoughby are the surviving children. Mr. Nickolaus is at present the honored treasuer of York township, and he and his family are held in the highest regard by their fellow towns-people.

One of Belmont county's most favored sons is John G. Owens, of York township. Mr. Owens was born in Richland township, Belmont Co., Ohio, September 12, 1815. His parents were Henry and Elizabeth (Clark) Owens. The father was a native of Ireland, from which country he emigrated when but twelve years of age. He remained near Philadelphia, Penn., until after his marriage, when he came to Ohio and settled in Richland township. Mr. Owens lived on congress land for a few years, then entered the farm on which John Owens was born. John obtained his schooling in the old pioneer log schoolhouses, not having the advantages of the children who live in this day, still by perseverance and a love for knowledge, he acquired a good education. Growing to manhood he went to farming in Richland township, where he remained until about 1840. In 1838 Miss Elizabeth Louelen, of Mead township, became his wife, and two years later Mr. Owens purchased a farm in Monroe county. Here he lived for twenty-one years, during which time his wife died. He then married Mrs. DeLong, daughter of William Philips. Soon after this they removed to York township, and on the 5th of November, 1884, his second wife died. September 13, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia R. Duvall, a daughter of Brice H., and Priscilla (Simpson) Duvall. Mrs. Owens was born June 21, 1839. Mr. Owens has figured quite prominently in politics, having served as an assessor of Monroe county, was justice of the peace for nine years of the same county, and directly after his coming to York township he was elected land appraiser. He has served a number of terms as a trustee, and was elected a justice of the peace of York township, but on account of pressing private business resigned the honor, but in a short time was re-elected, and is now filling this important position. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and himself and wife are earnest communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church. A man ready at all times to give to the best of his energies to any public good, and one whose sterling integrity and uprightness are fully appreciated by all with whom he comes in contact.

The representative miller and merchant of Captina, Ohio, was born at Captina, February 16, 1852. His father and mother, I. J. and Mary J. (Bryson) Potts, were from prominent families. I. J. Potts was born in West Wheeling, while his wife first saw the light of day in York township. They reared a family of three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. E. R. Potts went to the York schools until he was sixteen years old, when he began to work in his father's mill, remaining with him in this capacity for five years, he then purchased the mill from his father, and has operated it up to this time with great success.

In 1888 he bought the mercantile business of E. B. Potts, and has carried this on in connection with his mill and farming interests. His store is a model of its kind, everything can be found there that is usually kept in the first-class general stores. Mr. Potts has lived a life of usefulness and his energy and enterprise have left their mark on the community in which he lives. Miss Ella McGrew, a lady of many accomplishments, and of great purity of character, became his wife September 17, 1882. Mrs. Potts is a daughter of Arch and Lydia McGrew, she was born August 15, 1859. The home life of Mr. and Mrs. Potts has been greatly brightened by the birth of three daughters: Mary D., Neva, and Jean. The family move in the best circles of the county, and are highly respected and much beloved.

George E. Ramsay is a prominent agriculturist of Powhatan, Belmont Co., Ohio. He is a son of Aaron and Nancy Ramsay (of whom mention is made elsewhere). Mr. Ramsay first saw the light of day November 12, 1861. His early boyhood was spent in the public schools of Powhatan, later he attended the St. Francis college in Cambria county, Penn. Here he remained one year. Returning from college his father gave him a tract of land situated near the old homestead; here he has put his best energies and experience, and the result is a great credit to his abilities. His particular attention is paid to the cultivation of wheat, of which he raises large crops. His marriage to Miss Lizzie Sanford was solemnized September 17, 1884. Mrs. Ramsay was born September 17, 1863, and is the daughter of David Sanford. One daughter has been born into their happy home: Edna Browning, whose birth occurred February 3, 1887. Mr. Ramsay is a Mason, and both he and wife are active communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

I. W. Ramsay is a leading citizen of York township, and is a man yet in the prime of life, having been born August 11, 1847. He is a son of Aaron and Nancy Ramsay, and comes from a very old and prominent family. His schooling was received in the schools of York township, and having been reared on his father's farm, and having a natural taste for tilling the soil, he chose farming for his life work. He took Miss Sarah Riley to wife July 4, 1876. Mrs. Ramsay is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Ramsay) Riley. William Riley was born September 20, 1825, and his wife was born February 1, 1839. They were married October 10, 1857. Sarah, the wife of the subject of this sketch, was born into this world October 17, 1858. Three sons and four daughters are the issue of this union, they are: Nancy E., born August 22, 1877, died September 4, 1877; Mary L., born July 1, 1878; Amy S., born April 23, 1880, died October 1, 1880; Ida O., born March 14, 1882; Isaac Aaron, born March 15, 1884; William H., born February 14, 1886, and Randall Rupert, born December 12, 1887. Mr. Ramsay is a practical agriculturist, and has met with the most pleasing success; he also raises the finest grade of horses, cattle and sheep. His farm is one of the best properties in the county, and he is known for miles around as a true American farmer. He and his wife are both influential members of the Methodist Episcopal church,

and are always ready to give their aid to any legitimate enterprise which will in any way enhance the wellfare of their fellowmen.

W. A. Ramsay was born March 14, 1859. He is a son of Aaron F. and Nancy (Thornbrook) Ramsay. The former was born in Washington county, Penn., March 27, 1813, the latter in Belmont county, Ohio, September 12, 1820. Aaron came with his father, Thomas, to Belmont county in 1818, being among the pioneer settlers. Thomas Ramsay was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to Washington county, Penn., at the age of eighteen years, remaining there until he moved to Ohio. Aaron F. Ramsay was married in 1844. Four sons and four daughters were born of this union. The entire family is living with the exception of one daughter. Mr. Ramsay lived near Jacobsburgh until 1857, when he moved to a farm in the vicinity of Powhatan. In 1866 he again moved, this time to Powhatan, where he has since resided. W. A. Ramsay was educated in the Powhatan schools, and in the monastery at Loretto, Penn. Upon his return from school he went to work on his father's farm, and has since continued with gratifying success in this business. He is one of the progressive, active young farmers of the county, and his future promises to be a very bright one. August 4, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Emily Campbell, a daughter of William and Josephine Campbell. Emily was born July 9, 1864. One son is the result of this marriage, Ben A., born May 21, 1881. Mr. Ramsay is a member of the I.O.O.F., lodge of Powhatan. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay are active and influential members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Ramser, proprietor of the United States distillery, No. 1, Eighteenth district of Ohio, situated at Powhatan, Ohio, is a native of Switzerland, in which country he was born May 18, 1825, emigrating to this country June 17, 1847. He first located in Allegheny City, where he worked as a laborer and carpenter until 1854, when he moved to Powhatan, where he built himself a house and engaged in the carpentry trade; he afterward sold his house and removed to California in 1858, taking his wife and two children with him; they went by way of Panama to San Fransisco. When he landed in San Fransisco he found that his entire outfit had been stolen; he at once went to work for a Jew, manufacturing safes. He then resumed his old trade, working at it until he had accumulated sufficient money to buy another outfit for himself and family, when they started for the mines. On this journey they encountered many obstacles, the severe snow storms hindered them much and caused the blindness of one of his children for several months. Finally they reached the mines at Forest City, and Mr. Ramser had only worked for a few days when the entire town was burned down. From here he went to the mines on Rock creek, where he worked in the mines for two years, at the expiration of which time he removed to Sacramento with the purpose of going into the huckstering business. He crossed the mountains forty times, encountering all the perils and hardships of a frontier life. After some time spent in this way, he moved onto a ranch and burned charcoal for a living. While here his wife died. Soon after

he started back over the plains with his five motherless little children. The return trip took over four long months of weary travel. Reaching Powhatan he built a distillery on Cat's Run in 1867, and operated the same until 1880, when he removed to Powhatan, where he established the large distillery now owned and operated by himself. By his first wife Mr. Ramser had eleven children, six of whom are living. By his second wife, who was Miss Lena Berger, he has had eleven children, six of them being dead. Mr. Ramser is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Masonic order of Powhatan, Maria lodge, No. 105, having completed the degrees of the latter May, 1868. A man of various experiences, yet one who has made a success of his life, and who is respected by his neighbors.

One of the most prominent physicians, and a very distinguished citizen of Powhatan, Ohio, is Dr. E. N. Riggs, who was born in Washington county, Penn., September 22, 1846. His parents were Edward and Hester (Newmeyer) Riggs, the former was born in 1802, and the latter in 1809. They raised a family of ten children, nine of whom still survive them. When but nine years old Dr. Riggs commenced attending the South Western Normal school of Pennsylvania, and continued there until seventeen years of age, at which time he began to read medicine with his brother, Dr. D. W. Riggs, and A. O. Hunter, M. D. He afterward entered entered Bellevue Medical college in New York, remaining there for one year, he then attended the Cincinnati Medical college, where he graduated with honor in 1872. After his graduation Dr. Riggs returned to Pennsylvania, and began the practice of his profession with his brother in Allegheny City. Here he remained for seven years meeting with much success. In 1876, he removed to Powhatan Point, and has since built up a very lucrative practice. While in Allegheny he was a member of the board of health, and four years was a director of the poor, and previous to his removal to Powhatan, was elected a member of the city council. April 9, 1873, Miss Luella Abrams, daughter of Capt. W. J. and Mary Abrams, became his wife. She was born October 13, 1850. They are the parents of one son: William E., born June 4, 1876. For four years Dr. Riggs had the honor of being a member of the board of pension examiners at Bellaire, Ohio, and for four years was township treasurer, a member of the board of school truscees of Powhatan, and is also one of the directors of the Ohio Valley railway company, he is also a member of the Masonic lodge, of the A. O. U. W., having been a member of Grand lodge at the session of 1876. Dr. and Mrs. Riggs are both very earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church, the former being the superintendent of the Sunday-school of that church.

Philip Wurster is the leading merchant tailor of Powhatan. Mr. Wurster is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born March 31, 1846. His parents were Charles Friederich and Barbara (Frey) Wurster. They reared a family of five children. The father was born in 1802 and died in 1856. After the father's death in Germany the family began to move to this country. The subject's oldest

brother came to Wheeling when Philip was six years old. He a few years later was followed by his sister Agatha. Philip came with his mother and one sister, arriving in America in May, 1866. Immediately he made his way to Wheeling, W. Va., and engaged in the merchant tailoring business there for three years, after which he moved to Powhatan, and has since resided there with the exception of six months spent in Kanawa county, W. Va. He was married May 11, 1869, to Miss Rosa Lude. She was born July 3, 1854, a daughter of Michael and Sarah (Elder) Lude. The former was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Wurster have had two sons, Charles Philip, born October 31, 1871, and George Ludwig Lewis, born April 3, 1880. Mr. Wurster is a member and past grand master of the I. O. O. F., and also is an earnest member of the Presbyterian church.

CHAPTER V.

By Col. C. L. Poorman.

CITIES AND TOWNS — THEIR GROWTH AND ORGANIZATION — BELLAIRE — ST. CLAIRSVILLE — BRIDGEPORT — BARNESVILLE — MARTIN'S FERRY — MORRISTOWN — FLUSHING — BELMONT — HENDRYSBURG — OTHER TOWNS AND VILLAGES, ETC.

THE early towns in Belmont county, with the exception of Pultney, the original county town, and Bridgeport, were all away from the Ohio river and along the ridges or high lands in the several townships. These towns were laid out in the following order: Pultney and Nowelstown, now St. Clairsville, in 1800; Morristown in 1802; Bridgeport and Uniontown in 1806; Belmont and Barnesville in 1808; Flushing in 1813; Farmington and Jacobsburgh in 1815; Somerton in 1818; Centerville and Hendrysburg in 1828; Pleasant Grove in 1830; Sewellsville, Loydsville and Steinersville in 1831. Later organizations were Bellaire, Boston and New Castle in 1834; Martin's Ferry in 1835; Temperanceville in 1837; West Wheeling in 1838; Rockhill in 1844; Hunter in 1848; Powhatan in 1849; Warnock in 1854; Fairmont and Glencoe in 1855; Stewartsville in 1868; Maynard in 1874; Ætnaville (usually regarded as part of Bridgeport) and Georgetown were platted later. Those since 1849 have been along the lines of railroad.

Bellaire is the largest town or city in Belmont county. The greater part of the city is upon a high bottom above the reach of all past floods in the river and at the mouth of McMahan creek, one of the larger streams of the county. The commercial advantages of its location have been recognized by all railroad constructors that have built railroads in or through the county, and all thus far built terminate in Bellaire.

The old town of Bellaire was laid out in 1834 by Jacob Davis, whose father purchased the land in 1802 and was one of the original settlers. The first house built in it was put up by Jacob Davis, in 1829, and the writer had it torn down in 1870, when the buildings of the Bellaire Implement and Machine works were erected. The town grew slowly until the construction of the Central Ohio railroad was completed in 1854, and the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad in 1856.

In 1852 Col. J. H. Sullivan and others purchased the Harris farm and laid out the new city and called it Bellaire. The following additions, which show the rapid growth of the city as well as anything can, were made at the time specified: Rodefer's first addition, January 30, 1856; Harris farm addition, September 5, 1856; Rodefers' second addition, July, 1856; Rodefer's third addition, November 3, 1859; Sullivan, Barnard & Cowen's addition, October 13, 1866; Bates' addition, March 31, 1868; Fink's addition, September 15, 1868; Fink's second addition, September 25, 1869; Sullivan, Barnard & Cowen's second addition, and Mrs. J. H. Sullivan's Rose Hill addition, June 5, 1869; Cummins' first addition, December 1, 1870; Cummins' second addition, September 10, 1872; Cummins' third addition, June 28, 1873; Cummins' fourth addition, October 3, 1874; Heatherington's first addition, July 11, 1871; Bates' addition, July 15, 1871; Barnard, Cummins & Hammond's addition, July 25, 1871; Carroll, Armstrong & Co.'s addition, February 21, 1872; Fink's third addition, June 22, 1872; Heatherington's second addition, June 27, 1872; Heatherington's third addition, December 5, 1872; Barnard's first addition, April 3, 1873; Austin's addition, August 22, 1873; Horn's addition, February 21, 1874; Austin's second addition, August 28, 1874; Barnard's second addition, September 4, 1876; Cummins' fifth addition, April 15, 1878; Barnard & Cowen's addition, April 15, 1878; Sullivan, Barnard & Cowen's third addition, February 27, 1878; Sheets' addition, March 21, 1879.

Early Settlers and Business Men.—The following persons were among the earlier purchasers of lots in Bellaire: H. B. Cunningham, John Wallace, R. Wallace and William Frazier, purchased lots in 1834; George Wheatly, Adam Long, Francis Hollingshead, Hiram McMahan, R. H. O'Neal, Robert Tarbet and Jesse Bailey, in 1836, and John Hoffman, James Dunlap, Richard Hawkins, C. S. S. Baron, Amos Worley, Thomas M. Davis, Harrison Porter and John Christian bought soon after. Amos Worley built the third house and carried on cabinet-making, Joseph Rine was the first coal merchant, Capt. John Fink and the Heatheringtons entered the business a few years later, Francis Hollingshead was the first grocer, Joseph McCullough kept a shoe shop in the second frame house built in the town. He was succeeded

by Benjamin Westlake. William Hunter made the first brick, John Archer was the first cooper, the Longs were boat builders, John Rees was a blacksmith, J. M. Beard a wagon maker, and a Jew named Weish, the first clothier. A postoffice was established in 1841, and John Archer was appointed postmaster. His successors were: Dr. Andrews, John Anderson, A. W. Anderson, William Dunn, Robert Harper, Mrs. H. A. Birdsong, George A. Wise, D. W. Cooper and D. H. Donal the present incumbent.

The town was incorporated in 1860. In 1870 and in 1873 the corporate limits were extended, and in the latter year the village charter was changed to the city charter. The following persons have served as mayor: 1860–61, John Kelley; 1861–63, A. W. Anderson; 1863–68, E. B. Winans; 1868–70, A. O. Mellotte; 1870–74, George Crisnell; 1874–78, Joel Strahl; 1878–80, Levi Cassell; 1880–84, D. W. Cooper; 1886–90, W. H. Brown; 1890——, S. S. McGowen.

Growth and Present Condition.— On the completion of the Central Ohio and Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroads, to Bellaire, it commenced to grow rapidly. The first flint glass works, the Belmont, was organized in 1861. It was followed by the National, in 1869; the Goblet works, in 1876; the Ohio Glass works, in 1878; the Bellaire Bottle works, and the Ætna Glass works in 1880. Some changes and enlargements have occurred in these factories, but they are all in operation now.

The first window glass works was erected in 1872, by the Bellaire Window Glass company, that has since been doubled in capacity. The Union Window Glass works were started in 1880; the Crystal Window Glass works, in 1882, and the Enterprise Window Glass works, in 1884. These works are all now running. The Bellaire Nail works was organized in 1866. It has been enlarged from forty-five nail machines to 127 machines. The company has built a blast furnace with a capacity of 100 tons of pig iron daily, and a steel plant with a capacity of 275 tons in twenty-four hours. The Bellaire Stamping works organized in 1871, as the Baron Manufacturing company, has been enlarged until its present capacity is three or four times what it originally was, and runs the year round. The Bellaire Cement works, Barnhill & Co. Boiler works, Ætna Machine works and foundry, Buckeye Lantern works, the Gill Bros'. Glass-pot works, Dubois & McCoy's Planing mills, Ault's and Stewart & Ward's Merchant Flouring mills, the repair shops of the B. & O. and the C. & P. railroads and eight coal mines. These great manufacturing establishments, with the incident carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, tailors, shoemakers, merchants, butchers, newspapers, and other ordinary callings in such a community, make Bellaire a live and prosperous city.

A water works erected in 1874, at a cost of $100,000, and since enlarged, furnishes the people with an abundant supply of good soft water.

The Bellaire Gas Light and Coke company, organized in 1873, has supplied the city with gas, and under a re-organization in 1889, as the

Bellaire Electric Light and Gas company, is now furnishing both electric lights and gas.

The Street Railway company, organized in 1875, passed into new hands in 1887, and the road has been rebuilt in a much better manner than orginally constructed, and is a first-class road of great accommodation to the people.

Schools.—The educational facilities are excellent. A good school building in each ward with from three to eight rooms and a central or high school building, the management of which is elsewhere more particularly described.

Churches.—There are in the city four Methodist Episcopal churches (two colored), two Presbyterian churches, one Christian church, one Catholic church, one United Presbyterian church, one Episcopal church, and one German Lutheran church.

Commercial Business.—The assessed valuation for taxation of the real and personal property in the city is $3,250,000, and increasing at the rate of $160,000 a year. In addition to the establishments specifically named there are in the city two banks, seven fine drug stores, nine dry goods stores, eleven clothing and gents' furnishing houses; nine boot and shoe stores, four tin and sheet iron manufacturers and stove dealers; three hardware stores, three toy and wall paper stores, two furniture and chair dealers, three painting and decorating firms, six cigar factories, five livery stables, five watch and silversmiths, sixty grocers and provision dealers, seven confectioners, twelve barber shops, with butchers, blacksmiths, marble cutters, news dealers, masons, carpenters, etc.

Newspapers.—There are three weekly, one semi-weekly and two daily papers running apparently successfully, and numerous others have been started, ran a brief career, and died. The *Independent*, started in 1876, by a company, J. B. Longley, editor, purchased by J. F. Anderson, in 1877, started a small daily edition in 1881, and enlarged to a six column folio in 1890. The *Tribune*, a republican paper started by C. L. Poorman in 1879, as a weekly, issued a six-column daily in 1881, and made the weekly a semi-weekly, and in 1885 enlarged the daily to a seven-column folio. The *Herald*, a democratic paper, started in 1885, by E. M. Lockwood, was sold in 1890 to A. C. Meyer, who is now running it. The *Bellaire Democrat*, a neat forty-column quarto, made its appearance as a democratic paper in 1888, published by William C. Warnock, is the best patronized democratic paper ever published in the city.

Improved Streets and Roads.—Bellaire has the best paved streets of any city of equal size in the state and new contracts are being sold for still further improvements. At the April election here citizens voted by a large majority, agreeing to be taxed with the people of Pultney township to construct five macadamnized roads leading from the city in different directions through the township, which will be of great value to the city when constructed. All indications point to a rapid and substantial growth of the city in the near future.

St. Clairsville.—The capital of the county, St. Clairsville, is situated

on the line of the national road, eleven miles west of the Ohio river, and 560 feet above its level, on a site commanding a magnificent view of the rich agricultural country surrounding it. It was laid out in 1801 by David Newell and called Newelstown. In 1803 it was enlarged by Mather's addition, and called St. Clairsville, in honor of Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory. It was made the seat of justice for the county in 1804, as elsewhere related.

For many years it was the principal trading town in the county and grew rapidly until 1840, being on the line of the leading road in the country in early days, and this became the national road in 1828–9. In early days a large trade was carried on here in ginseng, furs, grain and produce which was hauled to the river and shipped on flat-boats to New Orleans. In this way the people of the county obtained their money to meet cash outlays for taxes and other items. From a letter written in 1808, we give a discription of this business:

"The produce collected here for the Atlantic ports, are flour (for New Orleans market), hemp, flax, bees-wax, and in the fall of 1807, 12,000 weight of snake-root and 6,000 weight of ginseng (3,000 weight of which being clarified), was sent to the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore."

The village was incorporated in January, 1807, and the following officers appointed to serve until their successors were elected: John Patton, president; Sterling Johnson, recorder; Samuel Sullivan, marshal; Michael Groves, William Brown, John Brown and Josiah Dillon, trustees; William Cougleton, collector; James Caldwell, treasurer. A new charter was issued by the secretary of state December 19, 1818, indicating a lapse or death of the old incorporation. Since 1840 there has been little growth or development, except within the past three or four years, the new growth being due to an influx of well-to-do farmers and others seeking a healthy, intelligent location, for a retired life, and the business transacted now, outside of that connected with the courts and official business of the county, is less than twenty years ago, and in fact, the following pen-picture of the business aspect of the place, written of its condition in 1808, by a citizen of the place, makes one doubt whether it has made much progress in point of material industry since that date: "Here are two schools, five taverns, eight stores well assorted with goods, seven carpenters, three masons, two blacksmiths, two tanners, or curriers, four cabinet-makers, one brick-maker, two saddlers, one pottery, one tinner, two manufacturers of cut nails, two clock and watchmakers, four shoemakers, three tailors, two turners in wood, one spinning wheel maker (a very useful manufacture in a new country, and especially at this time when every family is a dollar richer for every cent laid out in buying a spinning wheel, and pounds for every shilling's worth in home made garments), one cartwright, two windsor chair-makers, and one maker of split-bottom chairs, two distilleries, one victualer, three physicians, and two attorneys — in the latter the growth has been large.

Among the early merchants and business men were these: James Caldwell, first dry goods store, in 1801, was president of Belmont bank

in 1816, and died in 1837; John Winters, merchant, 1802; James Barnes, 1803; Peter Yarnald, John Patterson and John Thompson, in 1806; Josiah Dillon, Samuel Sharp and John Carter & Co., in 1807; Joseph Harris and Richard Freeman, in 1808; Josiah Hedges, 1813, and Richard Charlesworth, 1819. None of these have left family successors in the business of the place.

Newspapers.— *St. Clairsville Gazette*, J. W. Milligan, editor, and *Belmont Chronicle*, W. A. Hunt, editor.

Churches.— Presbyterian, Robert Alexander, pastor; United Presbyterian, Thomas Balph, pastor; Methodist Episcopal, J. H. Hollingshead, pastor.

Schools.— The schools of St. Cairsville are among the best in the county, employing seven teachers in six rooms, with 388 of an enumeration, and at a cost of $5,600. Population in 1880, 1,128.

Bridgeport.— May 9, 1806, the town of Canton, now Bridgeport, was laid out by Ebenezer Zane, of Wheeling, who had secured the lands along Wheeling creek as far west as the Scott farm, and up the Ohio river to Burlington. It was located on the north side of Wheeling creek on the line of the "Indian trail," afterward "the Zane road," and since the National road. Elijah Woods, the son-in-law of Mr. Zane, was active in the early growth and development of Bridgeport. In 1807, there were thirteen houses. At this early date boat-building was inaugurated by Moses Rhodes, who built flat- and keel-boats for the river trade, for carrying the produce of the county to points above and below on the river; and Bridgeport was the shipping point for the county and maintained the lead in this line until the construction of railroads. Among the early business men of Bridgeport were Thomas Thompson who kept a tavern, the first in the place; Ezra Williams, a wheelwright; Moses Rhodes, and Artemus Baker, boat-builders; Elijah Woods, ferryman; Thomas Woods and Benjamin Bloomfield, John Pettis, Ford Scott and John Scott kept stores in 1820. Samuel Fitch established a wholesale store in 1825; he struck the first pick west of the river in the work of the National road. This enterprise gave Canton a substantial growth.

In 1844 there was another impetus to business, and for ten years there was substantial growth and development. Among the leading business houses during this period were: Rhodes & Oglebay, Holloway & Warfield, Anderson & Dewey, D. B. Atkinson & Co., Bell & Harden, grocers, dry goods and forwarders. The shipping business in 1854 amounting to about $150,000. Since 1864 there has been rapid growth in business largely due to the growth of manufacturing business.

Bridgeport proper was incorporated March 14, 1836. The incorporated limits were extended to the north line of Ætnaville. laid out in 1873, and south of the La Belle glass works, including Kirkwood laid out January 28, 1834, by Joseph Kirkwood, Zane's addition in 1831, and Allen's addition in 1836.

Men Who Served as Mayor.— Peter Cusick was first mayor of Bridgeport, Hugh McNeeley followed. James D. Callighan served from

1838–40. There were no corporate elections from 1840–47, when Moses Rhodes was elected. Since then the following have served: B. T. Brown, November 17, 1847, to April 12, 1848; S. E. Francis, April 1, 1848, to May 12, 1848; John Gilbert, May 12, 1848, to April 9, 1849; Lewis G. Smith, April 9, 1849, to April 16, 1851; John Gilbert, April 16, 1851, to June 12, 1852; John Allison, June 12, 1852, to December, 1852; William Gill, December, 1852, to April 6, 1853; W. W. Halstead, April 6, 1853, to April 3, 1854; William Gill, April 3, 1854, to April 7, 1856; William Alexander, April 7, 1856, to December 11, 1857; A. J. Lawrence, December 11, 1857, to April 4, 1859; John Gilbert, April 4, 1859, to April 2, 1860; Andrew Grubb, April 2, 1860, to April 1, 1861; William Alexander, April 1, 1861, to June 14, 1864; A. Goudy, June 14, 1864, to April, 1866; William Alexander, April, 1866, to May, 1866; A. Goudy, May, 1866, to April, 1867; Israel Phillips, April, 1867, to April, 1869; William Gill, April, 1869, to April, 1870; Israel Phillips, April, 1870, to April, 1873; William Gill, April, 1873, to April, 1875; Milton McConoughy, April, 1875, to April, 1878; F. C. Robinson, April, 1878, to April, 1884; M. V. Junkins, April, 1884, to April, 1888; R. Mitchell, April, 1888, to April, 189–.

Moses Rhodes was the first postmaster appointed in 1815, during Madison's administration. Dr. J. W. Cook was postmaster under the last administration.

Churches.— Bridgeport has two Methodist churches, one Presbyterian and one Colored Baptist church.

Manufacturers.— Ætna Iron & Steel company, sheet and building iron; Standard Iron company, corrugated iron; LaBelle Glass Works, cut glass; Bridgeport Iron Works, fruit jars; Woodcock Bros., foundry; R. J. Baggs & Son, doors, sash, etc.; Diamond Mills, flour; L. C. Leech, boards, etc.; Bridgeport Machine shops.

Population in 1880, 2,390; school enumeration, 1889, 1,210: valuation for taxation, 1889, $1,147,104, First National bank; capital, $200,000, surplus and undivided profits, $50,430. Railroads, Cleveland, Pittsburgh & Wheeling, Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling and Wheeling & Lake Erie.

Barnesville.— James Barnes, the founder of Barnesville, was born in Maryland county, Md., of English parents, in 1782. He started life as a farmer in Montgomery county, Md., where he laid out a town, which he called Barnesville. In 1803, he concluded to try the west, and came to Ohio. His first stopping place was at St. Clairsville, where he opened a tavern on the lot now occupied by the west side of the court house. A few years later, he went into the dry goods business on the corner of Main and Marietta streets, where he continued in business until 1812.

In 1806, he entered the lands where Barnesville now stands, and two years later, Rev. James Rounds, a tanner, entered into partnership with Mr. Barnes and started a tan yard on the land. On November 8, 1808, Mr. Barnes laid out the town of Barnesville, and commenced the sale of lots, reserving the block east of Chestnut, fronting on Main and Church streets. He removed to Barnesville in 1812, oc-

cupying part of the house on lot 45, but in 1813–14, erected a house on lot 17, where he lived until his death.

William Philpot, in 1810, opened the first store in the place on lot 18. That year John and Thomas Shannon, the former the father of William Shannon, governor of Ohio, did the work of clearing ten acres of ground, on which the orchard was planted, a part of the trees of which are still standing on the residence property of the late Kelion Hager. Mr. Barnes was an active business man and started or aided in starting many enterprises. He started in the business of purchasing and classifying ginseng, and bought as much as 30,000 pounds of it annually. In 1814 he organized a company and put up a flouring-mill and woolen factory, the mill still running and the woolen factory ran until 1835. It was the largest woolen mill ever run in the county. In 1823–24 Mr. Barnes commenced dealing in leaf tobacco and 1826, erected a large tobacco house, and the tobacco trade later became an important enterprise. Among the other early enterprises in Barnesville, was the nail factory of James Riggs, a wrought-nail maker who came from Hagerstown, Md., in 1810 and erected a factory with three forges, on lot 47, Main street, where he turned out from fifteen to twenty pounds of hand-forged nails to each forge per day, which he continued until after the war of 1812, when the introduction of the cut-nail machinery, the factory was abandoned.

Barnesville is situated on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio, or Central Ohio railroad, twenty-eight miles from the Ohio river, on lands dividing the waters of McMahan creek and Stillwater, and is noted at present for the quantity and quality of its strawberry production, which was commenced in 1860 and increased so that in good years 1,000 bushels are daily shipped during the fruit season to cities east and west, the largest quantity going to Chicago.

Municipal Organizations.—The act of the general assembly, by which Barnesville became an incorporated village, was passed in the winter of 1835–6. At the spring election of 1836, Isaac Barnes, a son of the proprietor of the town, was chosen its first mayor. From that time until 1855 the *records* of the town have been lost, and it is impossible to supply their place by traditional evidence. The officers, however, were elected annually, and the following persons were chosen mayors of the village and very nearly in the order of the names given: Lewis H. Green, Col. Benjamin Mackall (several terms), Kelion Hager, John McGill (several terms), Evan Butler and John McCune. From 1855 the records of the town have been well preserved, and the following is a list of the mayors with the time they served annexed to their names: Benjamin Davenport, April, 1855, to April, 1856; John Davenport, Esq., April, 1856, to April, 1858; Stephen Wilson, April 1858, to November 1, 1858; S. J. Evans, November 1, 1858, to April 1, 1861; N. Criswell, April 1, 1861, to April, 1862; Handel Vance, April, 1862, to December 1, 1862; H. F. Odell, December 1, 1862, to April, 1864; Benjamin Davenport, April, 1864, to April, 1866; John M. Gardner, April, 1866, to April, 1867; James W. Warfield, April, 1867, to

April, 1868; Benjamin Davenport, April, 1868, to April, 1869; John M. Gardner, April, 1869, to April, 1870; R. C. Graves, April, 1870, to April, 1871; James A. Barnes, April, 1871, to May 1, 1871; Michael D. King, May, 1871, to February 16, 1874; John M. Gardner, February 16, 1874, to April, 1874; R. H. Taneyhill, April, 1874, to April, 1876; H. W. Baker, April, 1876, to April, 1890; G. H. Kemp, April, 1890.

Manufactures.— The Window Glass company, with two ten-pot furnaces, is the largest manufactory in the place and employs 130 hands; The Watt Bros. Mining Car-wheel company employs forty-five hands; George Atkinson's Woolen mill, thirteen hands; Heed Brothers, manufacturers of cigars, ninety hands.

Merchandising.— There are at present five dry goods merchants, twenty grocers, four cigar factories, three boot and shoe stores, four drug stores, two national banks, two hardware stores, two furniture stores, two livery stables, four hotels, one wholesale leather and finding store, five butcher shops, nine tobacco packing houses, one clothing store, one sewing machine store, with shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, stone masons in full supply.

Churches and Schools.— One Methodist Episcopal church, one African Methodist Episcopal church, one Presbyterian church, one Christian church and one Friends church. The schools are under charge of Henry L. Peck, superintendent, in a fine central school building, containing thirteen rooms so arranged that the light falls over the left shoulders of the pupils. The number of pupils in the enumeration was 908, enrolled 601, employing twelve teachers, at a total cost for schools of $9,386. Population in 1880, 2,435; present population, about 3,500.

Martin's Ferry is situated on the Ohio river, one mile above Bridgeport on the site of the first settlement in the county, which was in 1785, and called Norristown, but was broken up by Col. Harmer by order of the United States government, on complaint of the Indians whose title had not yet been extinguished.

In 1788 the land upon which the town is located was granted to Absalom Martin, who laid out a town in 1795 and called it Jefferson, but failing to secure the county seat the town was vacated and the lots sold re-purchased by him. In 1835 Ebenezer Martin, son of Absalom Martin, born November 9, 1791, in a log cabin, not far from the ferry landing, laid out and platted the original town, first called Martinsville and then changed to Martin's Ferry.

The town was incorporated August 5, 1865. The first election was held December 15, 1865. The following is a list of its officers since its incorporation:

Mayors — A. D. Rice, 1865–67; W. H. Orr, 1867–69; James Eagleson, 1869–70; J. W. Buckingham, 1870–72; James Kerr, 1872–74; James Dean, 1874–76; J. W. Buckingham, 1876–1878; James Kerr, 1878–80; W. M. Lupton, 1880–82; M. C. Mitchell, 1882–86; Theodore Keller, 1886–88; M. C. Mitchell, 1888–90; M. R. Smiley, 1890.

Treasurers — James A. Gray, 1865–68; Daniel Parks, Jr., 1868–74; John L. Vanpelt, 1874–78; Abram Lash, 1878–82; Joseph Medill,

1882–84; T. J. Irwin, 1884–86; Thomas Charlton, 1886–89; Henry Stingle, 1889–9–.

Martin's Ferry is located on a fine large bottom, about half the town on a second bottom about forty feet above the first, and is a fine location—the best in the county for a large city. Its manufacturing establishments are principally upon the first bottom next the river and railroads, and its dwelling houses largely upon the second or higher level. Its population was, in 1860, 1,220; in 1870, 1,876; in 1880, 3,812. Its school enumeration in 1888 was 1,920, indicating a population of between 7,000 and 8,000. Its recent rapid growth is due to the development of her manufactures in iron and glass which are given in the general history of manufactures elsewhere, and only referred to here in brief. The Cleveland, Pittsburgh & Wheeling railroad, and recently the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad, and the Ohio river, furnish excellent shipping facilities, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, now in course of construction, will still improve these facilities.

Manufactures.—The Laughlin Nail company, on nails, employ 375 hands; the Standard Iron works, sheet iron, 250 hands; the Benwood mills furnace, pig iron, 55 hands; Spence, Baggs & Co., stove works, 25 hands; L. Spence, steam engines and threshing machines, 25 hands; William Mann, machine shop and foundry, 25 hands; Elson Glass works, table ware, 330 hands; Buckeye Glass works, table ware, 200 hands; Dithridge Flint Glass works, tumblers, etc., 175 hands; Novelty Glass works, 9 hands; J. Kerr & Sons, and B. Exly & Co., doors, sash, etc., 25 hands; F. McCord & Bro., brick, 25 hands.

Commercial Business.—The commercial business of Martin's Ferry has been retarded by the tendency of the people to deal in Wheeling, almost opposite on the south side of the river, due largely to the fact that nearly all of the larger manufacturing concerns were started with Wheeling capital by Wheeling men. Among the early merchants were Park & Dakan in 1845, Joseph Jones, Jeptha Cowgill, Isaac Lanning and H. B. Rice, following within a few years. In 1850 Turner & Fennemore started in dry goods. Joseph Turner in 1853, Joseph Romea in 1858. Bendell, Orr & Co. were succeeded by Bendell, Orr & Frazier, who failed in 1858. H. B. Rice was succeeded by West & Son. There are at present in the place a number of dry goods stores, groceries, clothing stores, two banks, two newspapers, *The Martin's Ferry News*, James H. Drennen, and the *Church Herald*.

Churches and Schools.—There are two Methodist Episcopal churches, one African Methodist Episcopal church, one Presbyterian church, one United Presbyterian church, one Baptist, one Episcopal, one Catholic.

The schools are under the charge of Prof. Charles R. Shreve, superintendent, and number nineteen rooms with twenty-one teachers, with 1,692 enrolled scholars, and the annual expenditure is about $20,000.

Morristown.—This is one of the oldest towns in the county, laid out in 1802, along the Zane road, twenty miles from the Ohio river. It was laid out April 4, 1802, by John Zane and William Chapline, of

Wheeling, and named for the first settler, Duncan Morrison, who was a justice of the peace. The National road passed through it, and it was quite a commercial town at an early date. In 1806, Mrs. Hazlett carried on merchandising. Among the early business men were: Nicholas Rodgers, tanner; Alexander Morrison and Robert Morrison, saddlers; John Millner, blacksmith; Richard Bazwell, shoemaker; William Harvey, tavern-keeper. Dr. Alexander Gaston practiced medicine as early as 1811.

The town was incorporated January 1, 1853, and the following officers elected: Mayor, Peter Bramhall; clerk, Joseph R. Mitchell; treasurer, Steven Gregg. Its population in 1880 was 440.

Churches.— It has one Presbyterian church, one Methodist Episcopal church, one Baptist church and one Christian church.

There are now in the place three dry goods stores, two drug stores, two hotels, one grist-mill, one tan-yard, two saddle shops, three shoe shops, two hardware stores, one livery stable, one silversmith, two stock dealers, four doctors, one dentist, with carpenters, wagon-makers, blacksmiths, bricklayers, stone masons, etc.

Flushing.— The village of Flushing was laid out November 9, 1813, by Jesse Folke. It is situated in the northwestern part of the county, on the ridge dividing the waters between Wheeling and Stillwater creeks. The first house built on the site was by Reese Branson, in 1809. Dr. Jesse Bartley was the first practicing physician. The first sermon was preached by Michael Ellis, Methodist, at the house of Jesse Brandenburg, in 1818. The town was incorporated February 23, 1849, with a population of 312. The population in 1870, was but 206, in 1880, 334.

The construction of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad which passes under the town through a tunnel nearly half a mile in length, has opened up a large coal business on the west side, and given quite an impetus to the growth of the place, and the pending census will show a large increase in population. The Granite Mills of John F. Stratton, built in 1878, is one of the best flouring-mills in the county. There are at present in the town one bank, three dry good stores, one hardware store, three hotels, two drug stores, one Methodist church, one Christian church, and just east of the town a Friends church. There is a large Quaker settlement surrounding the place.

Belmont.— Belmont, the principal town in Goshen township, is situated on the line of the B. & O. railroad, seventeen miles west of Bellaire. It was laid out by Joseph D. Wright, who came from Dublin, Ireland, in 1802. He laid out the town in 1808. Being located near the center of the county its inhabitants believed that it would one day become the county seat. Joseph Wright was the first postmaster, appointed in 1818.

The first school-house was a log one built in 1807, and Joseph Wright was the first teacher. The second school-house was of hewed logs; the third, built in 1836, was a frame; the fourth, in 1861, was brick, and the fifth, the present house, in 1875, is brick. There are

two dry good stores, two grocery stores, one drug store, two hotels, two churches, and a population of about 375.

Hendrysburg.—The village of Hendrysburg was laid out on the National pike, which was built through this part of the county in 1825–6. Charles Hendry, who located here during the construction of that thoroughfare, opened a store, and in 1827 erected a steam mill, which brought trade and people, and a demand for houses. In 1828, Mr. Hendry had the town laid out, and a number of lots were at once sold. Mr. William Tidball erected the first building of a substantial character, which contained dwelling and store room, in which he commenced mercantile business. The flouring-mill, erected by Mr. Hendry, burned down in 1851, and another, erected on the site, also burned down a year after its construction. In 1850, the National Flouring mill was erected by C. Shaffer. In 1862 the old woolen mill was converted into a distillery. In 1854, Combs & McCartney erected the Hendrysburg flouring-mill and saw-mill, and these three institutions, with the attending auxiliaries, of three dry good stores, two groceries, two wagon shops, two hotels, with requisite doctors, blacksmith, etc.

Other Towns and Villages.—In addition to those above written up there are a number of smaller towns and villages scattered through the several townships of considerable local importance and containing in the aggregate several thousand inhabitants that will be briefly referred to.

Maynard, on the C., L. & W. railroad, in the northwest corner of Colerain township, laid out since the construction of the railroad, has grown to be a village of 300 inhabitants, principally engaged in the coal mining business. It has a postoffice, several stores, a hotel, and several other business houses.

Farmington, in the same township, was laid out in 1815 by Daniel McPeak. It has several stores, a postoffice, and contains about 150 inhabitants.

Pleasant Grove, also in Colerain township, is on the Bridgepor- and Colerain pike, about nine miles from the Ohio river. The first house was erected in 1825, by John Anderson, built for a hotel and saloon. There are two stores, two shoemaker shops, a blacksmith, a wagon maker and a cooper, a good school-house and a Methodist Episcopal church, and about 100 population.

Barton and Kidd's Mines are railroad stations in this township, along the C., L. & W. railroad that do considerable business, the latter in mining coal, and each have postoffices, stores, etc.

Fairmount or Burr's Mills, is in Goshen township, B. & O. railroad, five miles east of Barnesville, and on land 483 feet above the level of the Ohio river, at Bellaire. It was laid out in 1855, about the time of the construction of the railroad. The town is called Fairmount, the railroad station Burr's Mills, and the postoffice Bethesda. In 1855 a steam flouring-mill was built by McNichols, Frost & Martin, and thus with the manufacture of "stogy cigars," by several firms, consti-

tutes the principal business. There are four stores, two hotels, one Methodist Episcopal church and a population of 150. The Methodist Episcopal camp grounds located here makes it a place of considerable summer visiting, and the camp meeting each year draws large crowds.

Sewelsville, located on the north side of Kirkwood township, was laid out in 1831, and the settlement that had commenced there as early as 1807, had been called "Union." The Sewelsville postoffice was opened in 1831, with Peter Sewel as postmaster. There is one Methodist Episcopal church, three stores, one hotel and 175 population.

West Wheeling, in Pultney township, two miles north of Bellaire, on the Ohio river, was laid out by Martin S. Todd, July 30, 1838. It contains about 250 inhabitants, many of whom find employment in Wheeling factories and mills on the opposite side of the river. The paper mill of David Wagoner, and the burning of lime furnish the local business. In 1830 Andrew Woods built a steam grist-mill here, but it was never profitable and was finally abandoned. This place was the home of James Kelsey, an early settler in the township, who served as justice of the peace for thirty-eight years.

Quincy is a station on the B. & O. railroad in Pultney township, four miles west of Bellaire, the postoffice is "Steele." It is at the junction of the B. & O., and St. Clairsville railroads. It has one store, one woolen factory and one church.

Loydsville was laid out in 1831, on the line of the National road, by Joshua Loyd, in Richland township, six miles west of St. Clairsville. It has three stores, one wagon shop, one blacksmith shop, two doctors, a cabinet shop, postoffice, school and a Methodist Episcopal church. Population about 175.

Glencoe, in Richland township, on the line of the B. & O. railroad was laid out in 1855, by G. B. Fulton, contains a population of about 100 — has three stores, two shoe shops and one mill, two blacksmiths, and a Methodist Episcopal church. It is a shipping point for a good farming community, and has recently obtained some notoriety by the discovery of oil and the laying of a pipe line to the Ohio river.

Stewartsville, also in Richland township, is a station on the B. & O. railroad seven miles west of Bellaire. The Franklin coal works of Stewart & Mehan are located here, employing about fifty miners and shipping a large amount of coal west over the B. & O. railroad. The population is about 125.

Somerton, in Somerset township, about eight miles south of Barnesville on the Barnesville and Woodsville pike, was laid out by Borden Stanton in 1818. The first house was built by Moses Davis. Richard Andrews was the first postmaster. It became an important tobacco purchasing town on Solomon Hogue, and R. C. Miles accumulated wealth in buying tobacco and selling goods. There are in the place now one bank, capital $50,000. Three stores, one drug store, two hotels, three churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Friends. Population, 250.

Boston, in Somerset township, was laid out in 1834, by Mordecai

Harper. The first store was opened by Amos Ridgeway, in 1835. It has at present, two stores, a postoffice, hotel, two blacksmith shops, three shoe shops, one physician, a Methodist Episcopal church and a Christian church, and 100 population.

Temperanceville, on the west side of the same township, was laid out in 1837, by Robert Gallagher and was settled by Catholics, has a grist-mill, postoffice, two stores and a wagon shop, and but two republican voters in the town.

Centerville, also in Smith township, is situated on the "Old Grade road," running east, to the river at Dillie's Bottom. It was laid out in 1828, by Thomas Jackson. It has three dry goods stores, one grocery, one hotel, two churches, a Methodist Episcopal and a Methodist Protestant, and a present population of 200. The postoffice is named Demos.

Jacobsburg, in the southeast corner of Smith township, is an old town, having been laid out in 1815, by Jacob Calvert. It became well-known in the county as the place where "militia musters" were held in the days of the "Cornstalk militia." At a later date, it was suspected of being the home of some persons engaged in the production of counterfeit silver coins. Being off the line of the railroad, until the construction of the B., Z. & C. railroad, it has not kept pace with some of the later towns. It has one dry goods store, one grocery store, postoffice, wagon, blacksmith and cabinet shops, a Methodist Episcopal church and a good school house.

New Castle, in Wayne township, was laid out by William Horseman, November 28, 1834. It was in a rich farming district and large quantities of tobacco were grown around it, and brought and packed here. The present population is about 100, and it contains one dry goods store, one grocery store, one cigar factory, a school-house and Methodist Episcopal church.

Huntre, a small village in Wayne township, was laid out in 1849, by N. Anderson, and was called after W. F. Huntre, of Monroe county, a congressman from this district, from 1849 to 1851. Population about sixty.

Warnock Station, on the B. & O. railroad in Smith township, is a settlement made since the construction of the railroad. It has a water power, grist-mill and saw-mill, two stores, a postoffice and two churches, and about 100 population.

Uniontown, in Wheeling township, was laid out early, but record is lost. William Sharp started a store as early as 1806. The business has not grown nor has the place, for many years. It contains a Methodist Episcopal church, a school-house, three stores, a hotel, blacksmith shop and wagon shop, and about 125 inhabitants.

Powhatan Point, in York township, on the Ohio river, in the southeast corner of Belmont county, was laid out in 1849, by Franklin W. Knox. The first building, however, was erected in 1819, and used by Mr. Mallery as a store room. In 1825 a log house was erected for a hotel and called the Point House. G. J. Boger erected the "Powhatan Enterprise Flouring Mill and Woolen Factory" in 1856.

There are now in the place four stores, two hotels, three blacksmiths, two shoe shops, three groceries, one Methodist and one Presbyterian church, a good school, and other enterprises sustaining a population of about 300. Steubenville and Industry are small hamlets in this township.

The population of Belmont county is now about 57,000, and at least 30,000 of the number live in the towns and cities. The increase in population in the past thirty years has been almost exclusively in these towns and cities.

CHAPTER VI.

By Col. C. L. Poorman.

SCHOOLS OF BELMONT COUNTY — PIONEER SCHOOLS — EARLY SCHOOL BUILDINGS — FIRST TEACHERS' INSTITUTES — TOWNSHIP SCHOOL BOARDS — SEPARATE DISTRICTS — STATISTICS.

BEGINNING with the growth and development of the schools of Belmont county, there has been as remarkable a transformation as in any other direction. It is difficult to determine what particular spot has the honor of erecting the first school-house within the present limits of the county, but Colerain township seems to have the best authenticated claim, as it is pretty well established that a log house was erected in 1799 on the farm of Archibald Major. According to Major Thompson, the first school-house erected near St. Clairsville, or Newelstown, was in 1802, and was just south of the town on the Benjamin Barkhurst property. William Fleeharty was the first teacher. It was occupied only a few years, and dissensions grew up over its management until one night a party of the dissatisfied gathered at the cabin and demolished it, scarcely leaving one log upon another. In 1804 another was erected of logs at the west end of the town. In 1808 the Methodists erected a brick school-house on their present burial ground lot, the first teacher being Prof. Dent, who was succeeded by William Timberlake, Sterling Johnson, Zadoc Masters, John Taylor and W. Y. Ellis to 1832, when it ceased as a school. The third school-house, in point of date, was erected on what was termed "Scotch ridge," Pease township. In 1805 a log school-house was erected on section 1, range 5, township 9, Wheeling township, and probably the same year one was erected on section 1, Union township, and a small log cabin on section 16, in Wayne township. In 1807 a cabin house was built in Goshen township, on the present site of Belmont, in which Joseph Wright was the first teacher. Within a year or two of this date sim-

ilar cabins were erected in all the townships and duplicated in the thicker settlements. Among the first school-houses erected by the Society of Friends, was on section 1, in Warren township, in 1806, and was taught by Samuel Berry. These cabins varied in size from 12x14 feet to 18x20 feet, and the first of them were substantially alike and of the regular cabin form, constructed of round logs eight to twelve inches in diameter, notched together at the corners so as to come pretty close together, and the "cracks chinked" with split wood and thoroughly daubed with clay. The roof was of clapboards, the floor and door of puncheons, or split logs, about two inches thick; the latter hung on large wooden hinges. Light was admitted through one or more holes sawed out of the side of the building, and covered with greased paper. The seats were made of split logs, and the desks, if any, of clapboards. A few years later these were followed by the hewed log, the frame and the brick buildings, until we have the neat, cozy, well furnished, frame and brick school houses, from seven to fifteen in each township of the county, and the magnificent three and four story brick buildings in our leading towns that stand like great colleges, in comparison with the institutions of ninety years ago.

The educational requirements were not very high in those earlier days. A teacher must know how to read and write, and be able to go smoothly along as far as the "rule of three" in arithmetic, but he must not be deficient in muscle or courage, because the children whose ears were daily filled with the stories of Indian massacre, fierce conflicts with wild panthers and bears, and their ears familiar with night barking of wolves, would have too much contempt for effeminancy or cowardice in a teacher to take kindly to his instructions from the books. Teachers in the earlier day were paid from $10 to $15 per month, and kept from three to four months' school in a year. Among the earlier teachers, in addition to those already given were William Simms, James Greeneltch, Samuel Fitch, David Long, John Heskins, Archibald Cole, William Jarvis, James McKay, William Mitchell and Juday Folke. Prior to the school law of 1825, which required the levying of a tax upon all property for taxation, the schools were maintained by subscription or tuition fee and were properly termed private schools. Under such a system, of course, very little progress was made, and the teacher and school of the rural section in 1820 differed very little from the teacher and school of 1804–10.

It was the great changes occurring in other directions, involving large and rapid increase of population and wealth, requiring broader culture for the management of the incident business, that paved the way for the new system, with its better school-houses, more efficien system of teaching, abler teachers and better text-books, that have since then furnished opportunities to the families of the poor to acquire an education only within the reach of the very rich in those earlier days.

First Teachers' Institute.— The first meeting of teachers of common

schools held in this county was in the spring of 1832, at St. Clairsville. Mr. Isaac Hoge was made chairman, and Mr. Enoch Thomas, secretary. It had been called for a township organization, but teachers from beyond Richland township were present and after some interchange of opinions the conclusion was reached to make a county organization, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five teachers be appointed to draft a constitution to be submitted to a subsequent meeting of the teachers of Belmont county for their consideration, with a view to the formation of a permanent society of the teachers of common schools, and that the said committee prepare and publish an address to the teachers and parents of Belmont county, and fix the time for a general meeting.

Resolved, That the said committee investigate what text-books ought to be used in common schools and report thereon to the general meeting of teachers, as well as any and all other matters appertaining to the interests of common schools, so as to procure a greater uniformity of system in common education.

Resolved, That the committee be composed of the following gentlemen: Oliver Cunningham, James Gardner, Isaac Hoge, Jr., Samuel Hunt and Israel Roberts. ISAAC HOGE, JR., Chairman.

ENOCH THOMAS, Secrecary.

The committee met at St. Clairsville, July 7, 1832, and after considering the work entrusted to it, issued a call for a general meeting at St. Clairsville, September 8, 1832. The meeting assembled, as requested in the call, and organized by appointing John B. Case, temporary chairman, and Isaac Hoge, Jr., secretary. A constitution was adopted and the following gentlemen selected as permanent officers of the institute for one year: Dr. John G. Affleck, president; John R. Case, Oliver Cunningham, John Irwin, Benjamin R. Phares, G. A. Workman, vice presidents; Isaac Hoge, Jr., secretary; Taylor Smith, treasurer. The society adopted a complete set of text-books for the common schools of the county, as follows: Lyman Cobb's series, consisting of a first book for children, a spelling book, three juvenile readers and a dictionary, the whole series including six volumes; also Roswell C. Smith's arithmetic, Olney's geography and atlas, Kirkham's grammar, Whelpley's compend of history, and Hale's premium history of the United States; whole set comprising twelve volumes. The whole to cost, retail price, $5.62. When the labors of this first meeting were about to close, one of the teachers engaged in it, and it is to be regretted that his name has not been given, said: "May the cause spread and flourish till the citizens of our county shall attain the highest state of political, moral, and intellectual happiness, of which human nature is susceptible."

These teachers' society or institute meetings have continued almost persistently since the date of this first organization, and in recent years a week or more each year has been occupied by the institute. The last one in this county convened at Flushing, July 23, 1889, continuing in session nineteen days, was attended by seventy-nine gentle-

men and sixty-one lady teachers, being 140 out of the 187 necessary to supply the schools of the township districts. The teachers' association held four meetings in the county during the past year, and is an active force in developing uniform and better methods in the conduct and management of the schools.

The interference of the state in the matter of education, beginning with the law of 1825, and continuing until our present excellent school system has been evolved, has driven out the old log school-house with its greased paper windows and great log burning fire-place, as well as the muscular pedagogue and his beech limb and ferrule accessories, and has replaced the first with neat frame and brick buildings, pleasing to the eye, and kept comfortable for the scholars by well regulated stoves or furnaces, and the last with courteous, well educated gentlemen and ladies, whose life work in many cases is teaching.

The Township School Board.—Under this system each township is a school district, divided into as many school districts as the convenience of the people may require. Each sub-district elects three local directors for the management of the school under the township board. One of these three is elected clerk and member of the township board, and these clerks, to the number of all the sub-districts, constitute the township board of education, with control of the schools. The number of sub-districts vary in different townships, running from eight to eighteen, and aggregate 173 in the county, having 183 school rooms, with $185,500, requiring at least 187 teachers, and employing in part during the year 144 male teachers at the average of $37 per month, and eighty-two female teachers at the average of $29 per month. The enrollment in these schools for 1889 was 8,582, and the average daily attendance was 5,271, and the total expenditure of $83,012.12, of which $8,066.91 was for sites and new buildings, and $3,969.86 for interest and redemption of bonds, leaving $70,975.35 as the net cost of maintaining the schools, for the year during which thirty weeks of school was the average in the township, and the cost being equal to $13.46 to each pupil in daily average attendance. The average on the total expenditure would be $15.75.

Separate Districts.—It is in the separate school districts, of which there are nine in the county, in the more prominent towns, that the greatest efficiency has been attained, due largely to the better facilities for classification of children and the advantages of a general supervision. It is here that the common school has, in fact, become the poor-man's college, and young men and young women are so educated as to be qualified for almost any position in life. These nine separate districts are at Barnesville, Bellaire, Bridgeport, Belmont, Flushing, Martin's Ferry, Morristown, Powhatan and St. Clairsville. They contain nineteen school-houses, valued at $210,000, containing eighty-six primary and seven high schools, employing in the primary schools, ten male and seventy-eight female teachers, at average wages of $53 per month for males and $35 for females; in the high schools five males and six female teachers, average wages $81 for males and $55 for females. The total expenditure last year

was $72,117.60, of which $10,436.48 was paid for interest, debt and new building, leaving $61,681.12 as the cost of maintaining the schools. The enumeration of youth in these special district last year amounted to 7,975. The aggregate school enrollment is 5,563, the average monthly enrollment is 4,426, and the average daily attendance is 3,799. The cost of education per pupil, based upon the total expenditure and the average monthly enrollment, would be less than $16.30, and based upon the daily average attendance would be $18.98 per pupil.

The following from last year's returns show the enumeration, enrollment, average monthly enrollment, average daily attendance, average number of weeks taught and total expenditure, in the townships, districts and in the separate districts:

	Enumeration.	Enrollment.	Average Weekly Enrollment.	Average Daily Attendance	Weeks Taught.	Total Expenditure.
Township Districts	10,350	8,582	6,645	5,271	30	$83,012 12
City and Town Districts	7,975	5,563	4,426	3,799	36	72,117 60

Estimates will disclose the fact that the cost of maintaining the city and special district schools, under general supervision, with much better common school facilities and the great advantage of high school education is no more per pupil per month than the cost of maintaining the township schools. Why not place the township schools under the special school district system?

The following table shows the receipts and expenditures for common school purposes in Belmont county for the fiscal year 1889:

Receipts.	Townships.	Cities and villages.	Totals.
Balance on hand September 1, 1888	$26,313 42	$32,514 91	$58,828 33
State tax	15,246 55	11,433 25	26,679 80
Irreducible school fund	6,334 17	1,835 25	8,196 42
Rents on section 16	996 55		996 55
Local taxes for school and school-house purposes	54,110 23	48,677 48	102,787 71
Amount received on sale of bonds	2,771 08	1,000 00	3,771 08
Fines, licenses, tuition of non-resident pupils and other sources	1,961 35	3,976 88	5,938 23
Totals	$107,733 35	$99,437 77	$207,171 12
Expenditures.			
Paid teachers, elementary	$51,478 25	$31,766 83	$83,245 08
Paid teachers, high	104 06	7,137 50	7,241 56
Managing and superintending		4,140 00	4,140 00
Sites and buildings	8,066 91	650 00	8,716 91
Interest and redemption of bonds	3,969 86	9,786 48	13,756 34
Contingent expenses	19,393 04	18,636 79	38,029 83
Totals	$83,012 12	$72,117 60	$155,129 72
Balance on hand September 1, 1889			$52,041 04

In the management of the five principal city and village schools at Barnesville, Bridgeport, Bellaire, Martin's Ferry and St. Clairsville there is substantial uniformity of system in conducting the details.

The following table gives an abstract of the enumeration taken during the two weeks ending on the fourth Saturday of July, 1889, of the unmarried youth between the ages of six and twenty-one years, and also between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, residing within the county of Belmont, state of Ohio:

Names of Districts.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total.	No. of Youth between 16 and 21.
Colerain township	331	305	636	160
Flushing township	236	215	451	130
Goshen township	318	313	631	208
Kirkwood township	319	284	603	164
Mead township	314	258	572	160
Pease township	475	464	939	217
Pultney township	482	376	858	205
Richland township	489	459	948	317
Smith township	313	288	601	191
Somerset township	355	362	717	195
Union township	219	190	406	116
Warren township	350	329	679	181
Washington township	306	277	583	164
Wayne township	307	276	583	162
Wheeling township	236	191	427	111
York township	162	144	306	82
Total	5,212	4,731	9,943	2,763
SEPARATE DISTRICTS:				
Barnesville	458	480	938	271
Bellaire	1,756	1,590	3,346	845
Bridgeport	578	598	1,176	347
Belmont	86	80	166	36
Fairview		4	4	2
Flushing	91	100	191	51
Martin's Ferry	987	919	1,906	426
Morristown	59	49	108	9
Powhatan	75	91	166	48
St. Clairsville	169	190	359	92
Total	4,259	4,101	8,360	2,127
Grand total	9,471	8,832	18,303	4,890

CHAPTER VII.

By Col. C. L. Poorman.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY — EARLY MEETING HOUSES — FIRST CONGREGATIONS GROWTH OF RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT — METHODISM IN BELMONT COUNTY — EARLY SOCIETIES — CIRCUITS — STATISTICS — PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — BAPTIST CHURCH — CHRISTIAN CHURCH — UNITED PRESBYTERIAN — CATHOLIC CHURCH — EPISCOPAL.

NOTHING connected with the early settlement, growth and present condition of Belmont county affords greater contrast than the early and present condition of religious organizations. There is some controversy and much speculation as to which denomination was first to organize religious societies within the county, but none as to the character of the earlier houses of worship and the simple manners, habits and dress of the pioneers who worshiped in them.

First Meeting Houses.— Whether the first meeting house was erected at Dillie's Bottom where the first legal settlement occurred, or at Concord, in Colerain township, near Mt. Pleasant, or west of St. Clairsville by the Baptists, or north of St. Clairsville near the present Presbyterian cemetery, by the Presbyterians, or by the Seceders in Colerain township where very early settlements took place on Scotch Ridge in Pease township and north into Colerain, or at some other point, all that were early built — in fact during the first five or ten years of the present century, were of the same general character differing only in size. Descriptions are not often given in later histories of the churches in which the expression "a hewed log church (or house) was erected." The following descriptions of some early churches give the general character of all erected at that early date:

The first Trinity United Presbyterian church is thus described: "The first meeting house was built in 1815, where the graveyard is now located. The structure was of round logs, 20x25, with a clapboard roof, and the whole of one end of the house occupied by the fireplace. The building was very primitive in construction and defective in architectural design, so to avoid the smoke the congregation took to a tent whenever the weather permitted."

The Salem Methodist Episcopal church, organized, we are told, in 1812, "erected a hewd log church building near the western line of section 10, in Kirkwood township. Their benches in the house were small logs split in halves, the flat side shaved smooth, holes bored and sticks put in for legs, which they used for seats for several years, then made seats of boards. Their fireplace was a box set in the middle of

the house with dirt in, on which they made fire. This they used until 1816, when they made a fireplace and built a stone chimney in the center of the house."

In Barnesville the Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1808, and the first house is thus described: "It was constructed of huge hewn logs contributed by the membership and friends. The house was 40x36. Two chimneys of stone were put up outside at the west corner with two immense fireplaces on the inside for wood fires. The doors occupied the east corners and led to the aisles that passed along the sides of the house to the fireplaces. Between the aisles were benches without backs — mere slabs split from large trees and with four legs to the bench to support it. The sides and end of the room were ceiled to the square. At the square two substantial girders crossed each other at right angles and were fastened into the top logs to support the walls. There was no ceiling, so the whole of the inside of the roof was exposed to sight. A little high circular pulpit decorated with filigree work stood between the fireplaces." This, perhaps, was one of the best church buildings in the county at that date, and contrasts greatly with the present magnificent church edifices.

First Congregations.— A primitive worshiping congregation, if one could be gathered into one of our present churches, would be almost as startling as Buffalo Bill's Wild West show to the nations of Europe. Tow-linen, linsey-woolsey, and red flannel, the latter in later years, constituting the Sunday as well as the week-day apparel of the pioneers, and up to 1840 to 1850 the majority of rural congregations were thus appareled. Upon this subject of dress we quote from an early and graphic description of log cabin pioneer life, from John S. Williams, an early settler of Concord, Colerain township, who, in 1843, edited the *American Pioneer*, published at Cincinnati. This description shows not only the method of making the clothing of the early settlers but their method of dress:

"One of my employments of winter evenings, after we raised flax, was the spinning of rope yarn, from the coarsest swingling tow, to make bed cords for sale. Swingling tow is a corruption of singling tow, as swingle tree is of single tree. The manner of spinning rope yarn was by means of a drum, which turned on a horizontal shaft driven into a hole in one of the cabin logs near the fire. The yarn was hitched to a nail on one side of the circumference next to me. By taking an oblique direction and keeping up a regular jerking or pulling of the thread, the drum was kept in constant motion, and thus the twisting and pulling out went on regularly and simultaneously until the length of the walk was taken up. Then, by winding the yarn first on my fore-arm, and from that on the drum, I was ready to spin another thread.

"The unlearned reader might enquire what we did with the finer kinds of tow. It is well enough to apprise him that next to rope yarn in fineness, was filling for trowsers and aprons; next finer, warp for the same and filling for shirts and frocks; next finer of tow thread, warp for sheets and frocks, unless some of the higher grades of

society would use flax thread. Linen shirts, especially 700, was counted the very top of the pot, and he who wore an 800 linen shirt was counted a dandy. He was not called a dandy, for the word was unknown, as well as the refined animal which bears that name. Pioneers found it to their advantage to wear tow linen and eat skim milk, and sell their flax, linen and butter.

"Frocks were a short kind of shirt worn over the trowsers. We saved our shirts by pulling them off in warm weather and wearing nothing in day-time but our hats, made of straw, our frocks and our trowsers. It will be thus perceived that these things took place before the days of suspenders, when every one's trowsers lacked about two inches of reaching up to where the waistcoat reached down. It was counted no extraordinary sight and no matter of merriment to see the shirt work out all over the waistband two or three inches, and hang in a graceful festoon around the waist. Suspenders soon became a part of the clothing, and was a real improvement in dress.

"The girls had forms without bustles, and rosy cheeks without paint. Those who are thin, lean and colorless from being slaves to idleness or fashion, are, to some extent, excusable for endeavoring to be artificially what the pioneer girls were naturally; who, had they needed lacing, might have used tow strings, and if bran were used for bustles, might have curtailed their suppers. Those circumstances which frequently occasioned the bran to be eaten after the flour was gone, laced tight enough without silk cord or bone-sets, and prevented that state of things which sometimes makes it necessary to eat both flour and bran together as a medicine, and requires bran or straw outside to make the shape respectable.

"Not only about the farm, but also to meeting, the younger part of the families, and even men went barefoot in summer. The young women carried their shoes and stockings, if they had them, in their hands until they got in sight of the meeting house, when, sitting on a log, they shod themselves for meeting; and at the same place, after meeting, they unshod themselves for a walk home, perhaps one or two miles. Whether shoes, stockings, or even bonnets were to be had or not, meeting must be attended. Let those who cannot attend church without a new bonnet, who cannot go two or three squares because it is so cold or so rainy, or so sunny, not laugh at the zeal of those pioneers for religion."

Who will say that in those days of primitive simplicity there was not as much genuine love of God and his cause as can be found in the fine churches, and silk, satin and broad-cloth dressed congregations, that come with increased wealth and growing general intelligence? And yet, who will say that, comparing the weak, scattered congregation of the first thirty years of the country's history with the second, or the third thirty years of that history, that the church has been retarded in its grand work by the change from log cabin to splended brick and stone churches, and from linsey-woolsey and red flannel to the finer but not much more costly apparel of the present? At all events the church, in the midst of its dissensions and disagreements

upon minor matters, has kept pace in its growth with any and all other interests and is a mighty factor in the education and elevation of the people.

In the limited space allowed for the presentation of this subject, it will be impossible to give more than an outline of the work and growth of the several denominations:

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The history of early Methodism in Belmont county, owing to the want of early records and continued changes in jurisdiction is necessarily brief. Its earliest operations were conducted under what was termed "the Ohio circuit," first appearing in 1787. In 1789, Jesse Stoneman and Thomas Haymond were appointed to serve on this circuit, and were followed by Joseph Bowen and John Cullison in 1800, and by Benjamin Essex and Joseph Hall in 1801. There is but little record as to work done by these ministers, except that at the latter date there were 521 members in the Ohio circuit, but no information as to how many lived in Belmont county.

In 1802 the West Wheeling circuit was formed within the bounds of the Pittsburgh district, with Thornton Fleming as presiding elder, and Joseph Hall as preacher, membership 394. Ministers succeeded these in the following order: 1803, John Cullison; 1804, Lashley Matthews; 1805, John West and Eli Town; 1806, D. Stephens and A. Daniels; 1807, William Knox, James Riley and J. G. Watt; 1808, R. R. Roberts and Benedict Burgess.

In 1809, West Wheeling circuit was transferred to the western conference, and Jacob Young and Thomas Church appointed ministers, and in 1810 the membership was 810, having more than doubled in eight years. Jacob Young and William Lamdin were the ministers. In 1811, William Lamdin and M. Ellis. In 1812, the circuit court was restored to the Baltimore conference with John Clingman as preacher. In 1813 it was attached to the Ohio conference and the famous James B. Findley was preacher. In 1814, Barnesville circuit appears and James B. Findley and M. Ellis served that circuit and the West Wheeling circuit. As these two circuits occupied parts of the county with portions of other counties it is impossible from any records available to say exactly what the work of either was with the limits of this county. In 1824 these two circuits were made part of the Pittsburgh conference district, and in 1876 were made part of the Eastern Ohio conference then established. During this period some changes have occurred and the West Wheeling circuit and the Barnesville circuit have disappeared and the charges and circuits have grown to eighteen in number, belonging to the Barnesville, Steubenville and New Philadelphia districts. These eighteen appointments contain fifty-one churches and congregations, of which forty-one are in the Barnesville district, four in the New Philadelphia district, and six in the Steubenvill district, and the following table which we compile from the official record of the east Ohio conference, shows that these forty-nine churches had a membership of 5,780, about one-tenth of the population of the county. They maintained fifty-two Sabbath schools with

4,949 pupils, and held church property to the estimated value of $152,100. That they contributed last year $15,864 for support of bishops, elders and preachers, other church collections $8,470, for support of Sunday schools $1,524, making $25,808 for regular church work, and $27,080 for church and parsonage improvements. Total $52,888, or nearly $10 for each member.

The following table shows the condition of the Methodist Episcopal church in Belmont county, in 1889, including membership, number of churches, value of church property, amount paid ministers, collections for church work.

Appointment.	Number of churches.	Number of members.	Value of church property.	Paid ministers.	Paid elder, bishop.	Other collections.	Sunday schools.	Scholars.	Expenses of schools.	Paid on parsonages and churches.	Name of preacher.
Armstrongs cir	4	307	$4,000 00	$765 00	$77 00	$358 00	5	268	$30 00	.....	S. P. Loyd.
Barnesville. ..	1	701	28,000 00	1,400 00	150 00	1,146 00	1	325	162 00	$20,000 00	C. Manchester
Barnesville cir	4	488	5,400 00	930 00	180 00	694 00	4	364	54 00	....	W. Peregoy.
Bridgeport....	1	225	7,000 00	1,200 00	100 00	403 00	1	123	124 00	20 00	J. H. Rogers.
Bridgeport cir	4	205	9,300 00	800 00	69 00	285 00	4	330	92 00	.....	A. J. Lane.
Bellaire.....	1	370	20,000 00	1,240 00	136 00	758 00	2	407	250 00	2,500 00	T. W. Lane.
Bellaire, south	3	365	4,500 00	810 00	85 00	518 00	3	320	156 00	115 00	J. C. Smith.
Belmont... ...	4	305	5,500 00	700 00	60 00	446 00	4	310	60 00	300 00	Wm. R. Scott.
Ceterville.....	4	360	6,300 00	800 00	60 00	532 00	4	373	59 00	125 00	J. W. Eicher.
Flushing	3	341	7,200 00	900 00	95 00	557 00	3	246	25 00	.....	L. Timberlake
Hendrysburg..	4	416	6,900 00	760 00	75 00	337 00	4	275	50 00	25 00	J. G. Gamble.
Martin's Ferry	1	500	15,000 00	1,200 00	120 00	738 00	1	403	140 00	2,000 00	L. S. Winters.
Morristown....	3	284	6,500 00	700 00	67 00	387 00	3	184	32 00	340 00	J. T. Morton.
Powhatan.....	4	202	7,100 00	700 00	68 00	273 00	5	285	76 00	.....	J. D. Kaho.
St. Clairsville .	1	223	13,500 00	1,200 00	120 00	625 00	1	235	126 00	1,500 00	J. Hollingsh'd
Somerton.....	4	304	5,700 00	760 00	77 00	283 00	4	275	50 00	75 00	C. T. Petty.
Wegee.....	3	174	2,500 00	425 00	35 00	130 00	3	130	38 00	100 00	D. S. Thoburn.
Total.. ..	49	5,780	152,100 00	$14,290 00	$1,574 00	$8,470 00	52	4,949	$1,524 00	$27,080 00	

The Presbyterian Church.— In point of members, influence and number of churches, both in the earlier and later history of the county, the Presbyterian church occupies position next to the Methodist church. In fact, it was most conspicuous in the early settlement and the pioneer work of Christianity. Many of the early settlers of Belmont county were of the Scotch and Scotch-Irish stock, who had been so prominent in the formation of our government. The forms and usages of the church of Scotland were brought by them to America, and gave rise to the various branches of the Presbyterian churches in this country. The stronghold of Presbyterianism from the first had been in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and so many of the early settlers here were from those states. They brought their church forms with them, and thus the seed of Presbyterianism was planted in this fertile soil, and has grown vigorously ever since.

The first Presbyterian organization in this county was effected near St. Clairsville in 1798 when the country was almost a wilderness. Rev. Joseph Anderson began a ministry of thirty years in the church of St. Clairsville (then called Richland) in 1799. The church of Crab Apple was the next in order and was organized in what is now Wheeling township, in 1804. Rev. John Rea was the first pastor, a man of great learning and influence as a pastor and preacher.

The church of Rockhill, in Pultney township, was organized in 1812. No settled paster was over it for many years, but in 1834, Rev. Benjamin Mitchell, D. D., began a faithful ministry there, and continued twenty-three years. He had this church in connection with Mt. Pleasant, in Jefferson county, twelve miles distant, and over all that intervening country he was the only Presbyterian minister, traveling everywhere and preaching to the people. Many churches have been organized on that field in the last half century.

The church of Morristown was next organized in 1824. Then came the following in the order of their date of organization: Concord, in 1831; Stillwater, in 1832; Wheeling Valley, in 1838; Martin's Ferry, in 1841; Powhatan, 1850; Wegee, in 1851; Bridgeport, in 1851; Bethel, in 1857; Barnesville, in 1859; Bellaire (1st), in 1860; Scotch Ridge, in 1869; Farmington, in 1870; West Brooklyn, in 1871; Coalbrook, in 1875; Bellaire (2d), in 1881; Bannock, in 1884, and Pleasant Valley, in 1887.

These twenty-one churches represent the present strength of Presbyterianism in Belmont county. To gather them and bring them to their present state has required diligent and faithful labor. The pastors have been faithful and zealous men and the membership has been composed of some of the most intelligent and best class of citizens.

New houses of worship have been recently erected in St. Clairsville and Bridgeport, the unfinished building of the first church of Bellaire has been completed, and a movement is on foot to rebuild at Rockhill.

The twenty-one churches of this county form a part of the Presbytery of St. Clairsville, and their report to the last general assembly of the Presbyterian church is as follows: Total number of communicants, 3,078; total number of persons in Sabbath schools, 2,955; congregational expenses for year ending April, 1889, $33,522; contributions to benevolent objects in same time, $7,392. Such is, in brief, the origin and growth of the Presbyterian churches in this region in the last ninety-two years.

The Baptist Church.—One of the oldest churches in the county of which there is authentic record was built by the Baptist organization in Richland township, about one and one-fourth miles west of St. Clairsville. It was a log building and said to have been built in 1798, and was used for many years as a Baptist church. It was subsequently abandoned, and a small grave yard is all that is left to mark the spot.

The Stillwater Baptist church was organized November 28, 1816, with John Prichard, Nathaniel Skinner and Elijah Stone as elders. The first building was a log house, which was at a later date replaced by frame building. This church prospered for fifteen years and the congregation was quite large. In 1831 Alexander Campbell preached to this congregation and as a result it was divided, the larger part of it going to the Disciples or followers of Mr. Campbell. The church building was sold to the Disciples, and those who still adhered to the Baptist church, re-organized and built the church, still retaining the

name of "Stillwater," at Rockfield, in Flushing township, where it has since remained a prosperous society. In 1850 a frame church took the place of the log building erected in 1832. The present membership is about 150.

The Ebenezer Baptist church, at Belmont, was formed by a part of the Stillwater church congregation after the division of that body in 1831. The church was organized in 1835, with William R. McGouen, William Stone and C. Skinner as elders. The first building was of logs, which was replaced in 1853 by a frame church which is still in use.

The Martin's Ferry Baptist church was organized in 1836, with six members, by Revs. G. C. Sedwick, R. S. Sedwick and T. M. Irwin. At that date there was no meeting house in the place, but by earnest work this small congregation succeeded in erecting one in 1841. The congregation grew and prospered and in later years erected a much larger building, which is still occupied by a congregation of about 150 members.

The Christian or Disciple's Church.—This church organization is of modern origin, having its origin as a separate church in the teachings of Alexander Campbell. Baptism by immersion being its special doctrine its converts were largely from the regular Baptist church, and its first church holding in this county was in the absorption of the major part of the membership and the church property of the Stillwater Baptist church, which became the "Stillwater Christian church." This congregation erected a church near Hendrysburg, in Kirkwood township, in 1832. In 1840 there were but eight congregations in what was then the sixteenth congressional district, and these employed three ministers, Revs. John Flick, Charles Van Voorhies and Alexander Hall. These congregations were frequently visited by Alexander Campbell, and his father, Thomas Campbell.

The origin of the most of the Christian or Disciple's churches go back to the date of the missionary labors of Alexander Campbell, and his father, in 1828 to 1834, and these converts have been as leaven in each location that has worked until church organization has resulted in church construction. The Christian church at Bellaire is the largest in the county, and has the best church building. James Martin and his wife removed to Bellaire, in 1832, and were the first believers in this neighborhood. In 1833 Alexander Campbell and his father preached in a grove on Indian run, and several baptisms occurred. John Archer, who may fairly be termed the father of the church here, settled on Trough run in 1835, with his wife and his sons, and exerted an influence that added members to the young church rapidly. In 1838 the family removed to Bellaire, and the cooper shop of Mr. Archer was the only church until 1846, when the first church, a one-story brick, was erected on the lot now occupied by the Second ward public school building. The congregation grew rapidly requiring a larger building and the present fine structure on Belmont street was erected. The church now numbers 350 members, contributing for preaching and incidentals per year $1,487.94; for educational purposes, $313.21;

for missions, $111.83. The Sabbath school numbers 222 members, contributing annually for self-support, $104.91; and for missions, $73.13.

The Barnesville Christian church was erected in 1842. In 1857 the society purchased the Methodist Episcopal church building on Church street. The congregation now numbers 175 members. The first Sabbath school was organized in 1852, and from the start was prosperous.

The Auburn church near Morristown was organized in 1854, but was merged with the Morristown congregation in 1862. This church now has 170 members with a Sunday-school with eighty members, and is in a prosperous condition.

The church at Hendrysburg was organized in 1867, and erected their church building in 1869. It has a membership of about 100 members.

One of the oldest churches in the county is on Captina creek in Wayne township, of which Hon. Harvey Danford is now a leading member. It was organized as early as 1833, and erected a church edifice in 1835. This building was burned down in 1850, and rebuilt, and was partly blown down in 1872. The present structure is a substantial brick building 30x36 feet, and cost about $1,500. The church has a membership of about 130 and a flourishing Sunday-school. In 1855 a number of members withdrew from this church and organized a new society and erected what is now known as "The Chestnut Level" Christian church, with a membership of about sixty.

The United Presbyterian Church.— Most of the churches of this denomination in this county were organized as Associate, or Associate Reformed Presbyterian churches, and assumed their present name and connection when the union between the two was consummated at the joint synod held at Pittsburgh, May 26, 1858.

The first Associate Reformed organization in this county was that of the "Upper Wheeling Associated Reformed congregation," organized about the year 1805, the first sermon being preached by Rev. Alexander Calderhead. He was succeeded by Rev. William Taggart. The first meetings were held in a tent. The first meeting house was built of logs about two miles southwest of Uniontown, which was replaced by a brick one in 1837. In 1855 Rev. William Taggart resigned, the congregation removed to Uniontown, and the present structure built. The church assumed the name of United Presbyterians, in 1859, and Rev. D. F. Reid continued as pastor until 1864, when, a schism in the church on political questions occurring, a large number of members seceded and re-adopted the name of "Associate Reformed congregation."

Unity United Presbyterian church, Wheeling township, was organized in 1814 by Rev. John Walker, and the first meeting house built in 1815, where the graveyard is now located. The house was of round logs 20x25. The next building was of hewed logs built in 1820. In 1833 a brick building 53x65 feet was erected and was succeeded by a frame building, the present structure, 38x58 feet. In 1841 the congregation reached 250 communicants, which is double the present number.

The congregation at St. Clairsville was organized in 1830, in connection with the Associate Reform church. The first regular minister was Rev. Hugh Parks, in 1831, who served the congregation until 1839. He was succeeded in 1842, by Rev. Alexander Young, who served very acceptably and with marked success until 1857. After two years of vacancy he was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Johnson, who was installed and entered upon his pastorate in June, 1859. Under his ministry during the war he was intensely loyal and refused the right of communion to those who were not so, and a number left that church on that account, and many of his young parishioners volunteered, went into the army and never returned. He served with marked ability until 1874, when he resigned his charge. He was succeeded in April, 1875, by the present very efficient pastor, Rev. Thomas Balph, who has acceptably served the congregation since. The present membership is about 170.

The United Presbyterian church of Martin's Ferry was organized with sixteen members on the 4th of June, 1851, under the Associate Reform Presbytery of Steubenville, by Rev. T. L. Spear and Thomas Sweeney, James Waddle and J. R. Dickey as elders. A church costing $2,000 was erected, and Rev. D. G. Bradford was the first pastor and served until 1857. Rev. R. G. Campbell was pastor from 1857, until 1867, in connection with the Centerville church, Rev. J. R. Slents served from 1869, to 1873, and was succeeded in 1874, by Rev. W. Weir, and he by Rev. A. E. Brownlee, who is still in charge.

The church at Warnock's and at Belmont, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was organized in 1827. The church at Warnock's, built in 1828 of brick, was replaced in 1871 by the present neat structure. Rev. Joseph Closkey was the first minister. Rev. Samuel McArthur succeeded him in August, 1838. In 1853, Josiah Alexander served the congregation, and was followed in 1858, by Rev. William Grimes, and at this period the church name was changed from Associate Reform Presbyterian to United Presbyterian. This pastorate continued until 1862. In 1865, this church on political grounds, withdrew from the United Presbyterian synod, and united with the Associate Reform synod of the south. Rev. W. S. Moffat became pastor in 1867.

The Catholic Church.—The first Catholic church in this part of the state was the St. Francis church in Beaver township, Noble county, just beyond the western border of Belmont county, a majority of whose members resided in and around Temperanceville, in Somerset township, Belmont county. A log building was erected in 1822, on lands given by Mr. Gallagher, and was called St. Dominic's church. In 1854 a large building of brick was erected in which the congregation still worship. The church now numbers 250 communicants.

The Bellaire Catholic church was organized during the construction of the Central Ohio R. R. in 1855, by Rev. Michael Kennedy, but when the road was finished it was found that the congregation could not support a minister, and Bellaire was dependent upon Rev. John W. Jaquet, then resident at the Beaver church. In 1857 the property on Belmont

street was purchased and the erection of St. John's church commenced, one of the lots having been donated by John H. Sullivan. The church grew steadily under the ministration of Father Jacquet, until 1869, who was succeeded by Rev. P. J. Duly, who built and paid for the pastoral residence in 1870. Rev. Thomas Whalen succeeded for a year, and then Rev. P. H. D. Steyel, who built an addition to the church, purchased a bell and enlarged the school building, ending his service in 1878. Rev. D. B. Cull, a very popular clergyman, succeeded him, and was very successful until his death in 1887. He raised money and purchased the desirable lots at the head of Guernsey street, and raised money toward the construction of a new church and school building. He was succeeded by Rev. Fitz, the present pastor, who will, during the present year, begin the erection of the new church and school buildings. The church now has over 1,000 communicants, and over 200 children in the schools taught by the sisters of charity.

The Martin's Ferry Catholic church erected in 1872, a frame church, 25x45. It was a mission supplied from Bellaire until 1875, when Rev. J. A. Maroney took charge as resident pastor; succeeded in 1877 by Rev. Joseph Tuohy. Rev. Mattingly is the present pastor.

There are several small missions along the B. & O. railroad, supplied from Bellaire and Beaver churches, that have in all 300 or 400 communicants.

Episcopal Church.—In 1872 "Trinity Mission, Bellaire," was organized by Rev. John Long, of Wellsville, Ohio. The society rented and used for over six years a building on the corner of Belmont and Thirty-sixth streets, formerly occupied as a cabinet-shop. At the organization there were eight communicants. Rev. Jacob Rambo took charge of the mission in 1873. In 1878 a lot was purchased on Noble street, north of Indian run, and a neat frame building 25x45 feet erected, costing about $2,150. At this time the membership was forty-eight. The succeeding ministers were Rev. John S. Gibson in 1880; Rev. W. W. Walker in 1882; Rev. W. S. Campbell in 1887, and Rev. Charles O'Meara in 1890. The present membership is about the same as in 1878. There is an Episcopal church at Martin's Ferry with a neat new church building, and fifty members.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PRESS OF BELMONT COUNTY.



ABOUT the beginning of the year 1812 a paper called the *Belmont Repository* was started at St. Clairsville by Alexander Armstrong. The *Repository* had four columns to the page and was about one-fourth the present size of the *Gazette*. In 1818 we find the paper still under the management of Mr. Armstrong, but in August of that year its name was changed to the *Belmont Journal*. December 20, 1823, the name was again changed—this time called the *Western Post;* and Robert H. Miller became associated with Mr. Armstrong in the publication of the paper. The paper continued to be printed the same size and form as when started in 1812. About the 1st of January, 1825, Mr. Armstrong retired and R. H. Miller became sole editor and proprietor. About this time the name of the paper was changed again, and it became the *St. Clairsville Gazette*. The paper was also enlarged at this time to five columns on each page. We have been unable to ascertain the exact time when the paper first became known as the *Gazette*, but we believe that Mr. Miller gave it that name upon assuming control in January, 1825. Mr. Miller continued to publish the paper until January, 1829, when George W. Manypenny became associated with him. On January 23, 1830, the *Gazette* was enlarged to a six-column paper. It was then the only democratic paper published in the congressional district, and the only one in any of the river counties from Marietta to Steubenville. August 27, 1830, Miller & Manypenny dissolved partnership, Mr. Miller retiring, and Mr. Manypenny continuing the publication of the paper until March 9, 1833, when it was sold to Messrs. John Y. and Jacob Glessner. Sometime in the year 1837 the Glessners sold out to Maj. John Irons. March 10, 1838, the *Gazette* passed into the hands of Dr. John Dunham, whose editorial connection with it lasted twelve years, ending March 15, 1850. February 23, 1839, Dr. Dunham enlarged the *Gazette* and made it seven columns to the page.

From February 23, 1839, to June 25, 1841, the paper was printed by Gill, Heaton & Co., and from the latter date to February 26, 1847, by Heaton & Gressinger. During all this time, however, Dr. Dunham had editorial control of the *Gazette*. In February, 1847, Dr. Dunham purchased a printing office of his own, and on the 26th of that month he became both editor and publisher of the paper. From March 1, 1847 to March 2, 1849, Alexander Patton was assistant editor. February 26, 1847, Messrs. John H. Heaton and Stephen Gressinger began the publication of another democratic paper in St. Clairsville, called *The Citizen*. This paper was published two years,

and then (March 2, 1849) it was merged with the *Gazette*, the consolidated paper being called the *Gazette and Citizen*. Mr. Heaton retired at the time of the consolidation, and Dunham & Gressinger continued in charge of the paper until March 15, 1850, at which time Dr. Dunham severed his connection with it. Stephen Gressinger was editor and publisher then until February 21, 1856, when he retired and was succeeded by John H. Heaton, Jaunary 2, 1862. The name of *Citizen* was dropped and the paper again became known as the *St. Clairsville Gazette*, which name it has retained to the present time. February 13, 1862, Mr. Heaton sold the paper to Mr. Gressinger, who conducted it for two years, and then on February 11, 1864, Mr. Heaton purchased it again from Mr. Gressinger. Mr. Heaton then conducted the *Gazette* to the time of his death, August 23, 1873. Mr. S. Gressinger was then employed to manage the paper, which he did until it came into the hands of the present proprietor. November 1, 1873, the *Gazette* was transferred to Mr.C. N. Gaumer, as editor and proprietor, who was formerly connected with the *Zanesville Signal*, as editor. In 1883, Mr. Gaumer sold the *Gazette* to J. M. Riley, now a practicing attorney of St. Clairsville, who conducted it until September, 1889, when it came into possession of its present owners, Messrs. Milligan & Steenrod. The paper is a nine-column quarto, ably edited and managed, and is considered the organ of the democratic party of the county. It is one of the most valuable plants in eastern Ohio.

The St. Clairsville Chronicle.—To give a detailed historical account of the *Chronicle* and its predecessors is a thing almost impossible. It is probable that its legitimate predecessor was established as early as 1813. If not at the time of its establisment it was a few years later called the *National Historian*, and in the latter part of twenties and early thirties it was owned and edited by Horace J. Howard. In 1831 Dr. J. G. Affleck, afteward editor of the *True Blue*, of Bridgeport, bought the *Historian*, which he edited until 1833, when he sold to David McPherson, by whom it is claimed by some, the name was changed to the *Chronicle*. By whom it was thereafter owned there is some question, but it is positively known that Wharton Howard, who afterward moved to Iowa, was proprietor, and it is probable that it was from him that Gen. Cowan, now clerk of the district court at Cincinnati, purchased the paper. It was an exponent of the whig party until the advent of the new republican party, since when it has advocated the principles of that party with marked courage and ability. David Thoburn came into possession of the *Chronicle* some time in the fifties and continued as its editor until 1860, when Col. C. L. Poorman, the present editor and proprietor of the *Bellaire Tribune*, became editor and owner. He soon responded to the call of his country for defenders and went to the front, leaving J. B. Longley, a bright, able and versatile newspaper man, in charge. To those who know Mr. Longley it is not necessary to say that it was during his management a bold and fearless advocate of the Union cause. After ten years Col. Poorman sold to Wilkinson & Nichols, from whom the present

proprietor, Mr. W. A. Hunt, purchased the paper in 1872. Since that time he has been constantly in charge, and perhaps no paper in the county bears more plainly the personality of its editor. It is uncompromising in its advocacy of the principles of the republican party, and has by its zealous support added much to the strength of the party in its county. As a writer, Mr. Hunt deserves to be considered among those who have given the press in eastern Ohio its high place in the estimation of the people.

The first effort at "periodical literature" at Barnesville was made by the lady students of Davenport & Adler's "Classical Institute," then held in the old academy building. It was a little paper of four pages, 8x10 inches to the page, and was published weekly during the terms of the institute for the years 1856 and 1857. It was printed at Zanesville, Ohio, and was published by the "*Philliphonian Society*" of the institute. At first it was called *The Gleaner*, and the editress was changed every term. Finally it was called the *Literary Casket* and had "*Excelsior*" for its motto, and Miss M. L. Talbot, now Mrs. M. L. Walton, as permanent editress. That little paper crowns with honor every one connected with its career. Judging by the editorials it were a pity that Mrs. Walton did not continue to wield the pen. The *Gleaner* and *Literary Casket* were supported by the talents and purse of the lady students of the institute, and were circulated *gratis*.

The Intelligencer.—The first newspaper venture in Barnesville was made by E. R. Bartleson & Son, of Wheeling, in June, 1857. It was called *The Intelligencer*, and was a small twenty-four column journal, and dealt in everything but politics. After the issue of two numbers, the office was sold to George McClelland and Thomas Nichols, who continued its publication one year. In September, 1858, Mr. McClelland resumed its publication, and till June, 1861, the *Intelligencer* was the *very mirror* of affairs occurring in this portion of the state. It was well edited and occupied a prominent place in the ranks of country journals.

The Enterprise.—On the 28th of May, 1866, the first number of the Barnesville *Enterprise*, a seven-column folio, was published by George McClelland. In October, 1870, the paper was enlarged to twenty-eight columns. In January, 1875, it was changed to a quarto, and enlarged to 31x45 inches. Samuel Price became a partner at this time, and the paper was conducted by McClelland & Price until October, 1877, at which date the latter retired, and Mr. McClelland resumed the management. The files of the *Enterprise* are replete with interesting matter. In 1878 the present editor and proprietor, Mr. E. P. Lee, became local editor, in which capacity he continued until 1888, when he purchased the paper. The *Enterprise* is a six-column quarto issued on Wednesday of each week. So crowded have become its columns of late that a two page supplement is now regularly issued. It has a large patronage. Mrs. E. P. Lee is assistant editor.

Barnesville Republican, now one of the influential journals of Belmont county, Ohio, was established by Hanlon Brothers & Co. The first issue made its appearance June 14, 1883. It is a nine-column

folio, and as its name indicates is republican in politics, although it is more especially devoted to the general interests of the community. Mr. W. W., a son of T. T. Hanlon, is the chief editorial writer.

Much of the following is taken from former publications.

Journalism in Bellaire.—The first periodical appearing from the press in this city was the Bellaire *Times*. This paper was issued by Robert Duncan, who established the same in 1853. Duncan was succeeded on the *Times* by Dr. Joseph Gaston, with Dr. M. W. Junkins as local editor. In 1857 the Bellaire *Intelligencer* made its appearance, and was issued only a few months. H. E. Purdy established the *Democratic Era*, the first number appearing some time in 1858. His office was in the old shoe-factory school building. It lived until 1859 and then suspended. In 1868 Daniel Long published a small paper which he called the Bellaire *Advertiser*. It lasted until 1870.

On the 28th day of April, 1870, the *Independent* was issued from the press. It was established by a stock company, and was conducted and edited by John B. Longley, who retained the position as editor, with the exception of two years he spent in the office of county auditor. During this period the paper was edited by the present proprietor and Dr. M. W. Junkins. On the 19th of November, 1877, James F. Anderson purchased the office. In 1880 the *Daily Independent*, issued every evening, was established. As its name indicates, it is independent in politics, but is neutral on no subject of public interest. Mr. Anderson, the editor and proprietor, is a native of Pultney township, where he spent his early days on a farm, which, perhaps, accounts for the stand he has always taken for the interest and protection of the farmer. Mr. Anderson is also a member of the Belmont county bar, and enjoys a lucrative practice. He was one of the earliest of his county to advocate the principles of the republican party. As a writer, Mr. Anderson is vigorous, bold and fearless, and woe unto the man or measure upon whom his unsparing lash may fall.

Bellaire Tribune.—The *Bellaire Tribune* was established February 6, 1879, by Col. C. L. Poorman. At the date of its first issue it had a larger bona fide subscription list than any paper in Bellaire. This was largely due to the Colonel's popularity in the county, he having edited the *St. Clairsville Chronicle* for ten years during and after the war. There is now a daily and semi-weekly edition of the *Tribune*, and both are very largely patronized by subscribers and advertisers. The *Evening Daily* is a seven-column folio, republican in politics, and is a vigorous exponent of the principles of that party. Col. Poorman is a writer of ability, well informed on all questions of public policy, widely known, and universly respected for his opinions on all questions of party policy. He has been unremitting in his support of all public improvements, and through his paper and otherwise he has done much to improve the material condition of his town and county.

The *Standard*, published by D. W. Leet and John D. Nuzum started in April, 1870, and continued until sometime in 1872. In 1872, Mary E. Hoover established the Belmont City *Commercial*, but after a few months suspended until January, 1873, when Hoover and Hall issued

the paper. In June of the year following, Miss Hoover again assumed sole charge, employing Will S. Faris as local editor. In January, 1875, the paper was sold to J. J. Clarkson, and in May of the same year he suspended publication. Cochran & Gow purchased the printing material and press of Clarkson, and on the fifth day of February, 1876, issued a neat seven-column paper styled *Leader*, which is still in successful operation. They added new material and press. On the 1st of July, 1876, John R. Gow purchased his partner's interest, and began the pulbication of a daily called the *Daily Leader*, which he issued just a week on trial, but Wheeling being so close with its dailies, interfered greatly, and the experiment in that enterprise was abandoned. Mr. Gow has enlarged the *Weekly Leader* and otherwise improved it. Charles N. Allen was connected with the paper for a time.

In about 1885, the *Weekly Herald*, was so christened by Lockwood & King, and after a fairly successful existence and frequent changes of ownership, and editorial control, it was sold in January, 1890, to R. C. Meyer, a bright newspaper man formerly connected with the *St. Clairsville Gazette*. The paper under the management of Mr. Meyer has been improved in every way, and is well printed, newsy, and influential.

In September, 1875, the first number of *Bric-a-Bric*, a monthly literary magazine of eight pages, was published by Will S. Faris and W. C. Warnock. In February of the following year, Mr. Faris sold his interest in the enterprise to his partner, and in a few months afterward discontinued its publication.

In the year 1877, Frank M. Barnes and J. E. Strahl, two practical printers, published a tri-weekly sheet called the *Free Press*. It succeeded reasonably well, but was only published for a few months, when a disagreement between the proprietors made its suspension necessary.

In 1877–8, Ben S. Cowen, a school boy, son of Gen. B. R. Cowen, published a small literary paper called the *Amateur Journal*. It was very popular, on account of the novelty of its publication. The editor did his own printing in leisure hours.

In July, 1878, Will S. Faris, at that time principal of the public schools of the Fifth ward, commenced the publication of a forty-column quarto-weekly newspaper called the *Phonograph*. It met with a fair share of success as a local sheet, and also became somewhat famous abroad for sprightliness and humor. It was continued until some time in 1879, when Mr. Faris left Bellaire to accept the position of associate editor of the Wheeling *Daily Register*, and the *Phonograph* was consolidated with Mr. Anderson's *Independent*.

In 1878, Waldemar Bille, M. D., established the *Bellaire Star*, a Catholic weekly, local in its character. It only existed a very few weeks.

The Democrat.—Of the papers now published at Bellaire the *Democrat* is the youngest, having first made its appearance March 23, 1888, with W. C. Warnock, above mentioned as proprietor and editor. Mr. Warnock is a descendant of the Warnock family of Smith township, mentioned elsewhere in this work, and is familiar with all the work-

ing of a newspaper office, having filled almost every position from "devil" to editor. The *Democrat* is an eight-page five-column sheet, issued Friday of each week.

Martin's Ferry.—Two attempts were made to establish a newspaper here previous to 1872, both of which failed. About 1849, David S. Welling commenced the publication of the *American Enterprise*, which he published at Martin's Ferry and Bridgeport, the office, according to the best information at hand, being alternately located at both places, but its publication was unremunerative, and it was abandoned.

In 1871, the business men and citizens, feeling the need of a home organ, formed a joint stock company known as the "Martin's Ferry Printing and Publishing Company." This company commenced on the 1st of May, 1872, the publication of a six-column folio called the *Martin's Ferry Commercial*, with Mr. Barr, of Wheeling, as editor and publisher. About the 1st of December, the establishment was sold to John J. Ashenhurst and John Clauser. This firm was short-lived, Mr. Clauser at the end of a few months retiring.

Mr. Ashenhurst made material changes, first increasing the size to a seven-column folio, and changing the name to the *Ohio Valley News*, and again enlarging to a six-column quarto, and making it the organ of the prohibition wing of the temperance people of eastern Ohio. Mr. Ashenhurst on the 1st of November, 1874, conveyed the concern to James H. Drennen and John R. Gow. This firm continued to publish the *News* for about one year, when Mr. Gow retired, and J. H. Drennen became sole proprietor and editor.

The *News* is independent in politics, but in general favors the policy of the republican party. It is influential and is one of those out-spoken journals which has great weight on all matters of public concern.

Flushing.—The *News-Advertiser*, published by F. M. and C. H. Judkins, at Flushing, is a bright, readable and reliable paper, giving the news of the neighborhood, and a large amount of good general reading matter. It was started May 1, 1886, as an advertising medium, by C. H. Judkins, then a boy of sixteen years. It was soon found, however, that a local newspaper was needed, and to supply this want the *Advertiser* was enlarged to a seven-column folio, which is its present size. It is a neat, well-printed paper and ably edited. The business men of the town, recognizing its excellence, freely patronize its advertising columns. The most prosperous and influential people of the district are its patrons. The office is well equipped for a general line of job printing, and its presses are seldom idle.

Bridgeport in the Past.—The following article was written by Dr. Todd in 1876:

"Bridgeport is not without journalistic fame. For two years the proceedings of the Belmont Medical society were published here. The *Belmont Farmer* by various parties, prior to 1848. It was about one-fourth the size of the *Intelligencer*, generally, but sometimes it grew beautifully less. It was intensely whig in politics, especially un-

der the editorial management of that stern old patriot, David Allen. As nearly as we can ascertain, it was established by J. D. Gray, and first edited by William B. Affleck, the doctor's brother.

"Three years ago the Zevely family started a paper called the *Standard*, which lasted only a few months. It claimed to be independent.

"As Dr. J. G. Affleck has been the newspaper man of our town, a brief sketch of his life will not be uninteresting. The doctor was born in Drummelzier, Scotland, in 1802; came to America in 1819; studied medicine with Barton and Cook; first edited the *National Historian* in St. Clairsville from July 16, 1831, till June, 1833, buying out Horace J. Howard, a brother of Mrs. Affleck, and sold out to David McPherson, under whose administration the paper changed its name to the *Belmont Chronicle*. He edited the *True Blue* from Somerton and Bridgeport, in connection with his brother, from June, 1840, to 1846. Its politics were whig. One number of August, 1846, contains a call in flaming characters for a 'democrat whig convention.' Afterward in Bridgeport the *Belmont Farmer*, the *Dog*, the *Cocoanut*, all contained a series of reflections on the follies of mankind, taking his characters from well-known Bridgeporters. The portraitures are immensely amusing. Then came his small sized *Belmont Farmer*, with its expressive motto, viz.: 'What is the cursed multitude about?' (Goethe). He enlarged it in 1847, with this motto: Whilst some doubt of everything, and others profess to acknowledge everything, a wise man will embrace such tenets, and only such as are built upon experience, or upon certain and indisputable axioms — Epicurus. And now, occasionally he publishes the *Tidal Waves*. The doctor's mother was first cousin to ex-premier Gladstone, and he sat upon Latin and Greek benches with the great Dr. Chalmers, for whom he has an ardent admiration, and with Pollock also, author of 'The Course of Time.' In 1818, by invitation, the doctor visited the Wyandotte reservation, lying between Columbus and Lake Erie, and surveyed for them their lands, while he helped Rev. James B. Finley, a Methodist missionary, to convert the heathen."

Benjamin Lundy.— Connected with the press of Belmont county was the subject of this biography, who began his life work against slavery in St. Clairsville, and it was here that he gave to the world his celebrated "Appeal to Philanthropists," which earned for him a national reputation. The following is taken from a biographical sketch written by R. H. Taneyhill: The pioneer abolitionist in the United States was Benjamin Lundy, who began his labors as such in St. Clairsville, Belmont Co., Ohio. He there formed the first society whose only and avowed purpose was the overthrow of African slavery in the United States, and he there edited the first newspaper devoted to bringing into odium the monstrous crime of that slavery, and to finally driving it from the nation. Mr. Lundy was born in the state of New Jersey on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1789, at the town of Hardwick, Sussex county. Both his father and mother were

Quakers, and he, of course, was born in the communion of that church. In 1808 he went to the vicinity of Wheeling, Va., and after working at several places west and east of that town, finally settled there to learn the trade of a saddler. Having finished his apprenticeship, he went to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, but in a short time went back to New Jersey, where he was married. Soon after his marriage he returned to Ohio, settled at St. Clairsville, and set up the trade of saddle and harness maker. In the year 1815 he called a meeting of his neighbors to be held at his own house in the town of St. Clairsville, to organize an anti-slavery society. Only six persons attended that meeting, but they formed what they called a "Union Humane Society." That was the first abolition society ever organized in the United States. It was a small beginning of a counter-wave to the flood that was overflowing the nation. In a few weeks the house of Mr. Lundy was too little to hold the members of that society, and in six months from its "small beginning" the "Union Humane Society" had over 400 members, and among them some of the best citizens of Belmont county. Not satisfied with simply organizing an anti-slavery society and bringing his fellow-citizens into sympathy with its object, he began to write articles against the "great abomination." On his twenty-sixth birthday, Mr. Lundy wrote his first article upon the abolition of American slavery. He entitled the article, "The Appeal to Philanthropists." That "appeal" contains nearly every thought ever urged against African slavery in the United States, and whatever was afterward said or written upon that subject is only a repetition of that "appeal" or an elaboration of its ideas. In addition to the "appeal" he wrote several articles for the *Philanthropist*, a paper then printed and published at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, and edited by one Charles Osborne, a Quaker gentleman. The general bearings of that paper were against slavery, but discussed that question rather abstractly. Shortly after he had written those articles for the *Philanthropist* he became an assistant editor on that paper. So soon as Mr. Lundy had assumed the character of editor, he did an act that happily illustrates the force of his feeling against slavery, and the dogged determination of his mind to wrestle with its crime. In order to have funds with which to make the paper a more powerful one, he put his entire stock of harness and saddles into a flat-boat to take them to St. Louis to sell. The trip down the river was a slow one, and he did not reach St. Louis until late in the fall of 1819. He found all business at a standstill, and everybody excited over the admission of Missouri as a state, with the memorable proviso known as the "Missouri Compromise." A fiery discussion was going on in the newspapers of the city, and Mr. Lundy, indiscreetly, yet manfully, entered the arena of discussion as a combatant for freedom. That course inflamed the public against him, and he could get no sale for his goods only at disastrous prices. Getting out of them all he could, he, to save all the money possible, made the journey home on foot, although it was the "dead of winter of 1820–1. 'Tis said calamities never come singly, and so Mr. Lundy found it to be in his case, for when he got back to Mt.

Pleasant, Mr. Osborne had sold out his establishment, and the press and type shipped to Jonesboro, Tenn. But the loss of his property, the unexpected destruction of the business, to give strength and prosperity to which he had sacrificed his means; with mid-winter upon him, without friends, among strangers, and his money scant, all seemed to form a grand stimulating compound that gave fresh vigor to the energy of Mr. Lundy. He at once resolved to start a newspaper of his own, exactly suited to his conception of the needs of the tremendous situation, for the charge of which he felt it his duty to act. Having gone on foot to several of the adjacent towns, on the hunt of a printer, willing to print his paper for him, he at last discovered the object of his wish at Steubenville, Ohio. That town was twenty miles distant from Mt. Pleasant, but Lundy, undaunted by obstacles and undismayed by his poverty, carried his manuscript and selections in his pocket, to that town on foot, had his paper printed and then walked back to Mt. Pleasant, carrying the first issue of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation* on his shoulders. He continued to be his own mail carrier, carrying his manuscript and selections one way, and the *Genius of Universal Emancipation* the other. Just as he had made the *Genius of Universal Emancipation* a newspaper success, he received a pressing invitation from the editor of the *Philanthroptist*, then published at Jonesboro, Tenn., to come there and print his paper at that office. Mr. Lundy very foolishly accepted the invitation. He went to Jonesboro and remained there three years, publishing his paper, but an abolition paper at the very heart of Tennessee, was too much for the "hot bloods" of that region to tolerate. He was often insulted as he passed about the streets, and threatened with personal violence, and on one occasion two ruffians locked him in a room, brandishing pistols in his face, declaring that "if he didn't git out of thar, they'd be the death of him," but he stayed in Jonesboro until it suited him to leave it. The first "anti-slavery convention" ever held in the United States, met at Philadelphia in the winter of 1823–4. Mr. Lundy made the journey of 600 miles to attend its sittings. While at that convention he was induced to remove his paper to the east, and by an unlucky choice, located its publication at Baltimore, Md. Mr. Lundy left Jonesboro for Baltimore on foot, with knapsack on his back. He went by way of North Carolina. At Deep Creek, that state, he made his first public "anti-slavery" speech. He spoke in a beautiful grove near "Friends' meeting house," directly after divine service. He also spoke in the meeting at another time, and made speeches at some house raisings, and at a "militia muster." While at Deep Creek he organized an "abolition society." He once spoke at Raleigh, that state. As he went through Virginia, he made speeches at several places and organized one abolition society. He arrived at Baltimore about the first of October, 1824, and the first issue of his paper was made October 10, 1824, being No. 1, fourth volume. In the year 1828 Mr. Lundy went to New England on a lecturing tour. Arriving at Boston he visited the clergymen of the city, and

eight of them subscribed for his paper and prevailed upon him to hold an anti-slavery meeting. The meeting was held and largely attended by the people. At the close of the meeting several of the clergymen addressed the people, concurring in the views of Mr. Lundy. He went on to New Hampshire and Maine, lecturing when he could get the privilege. As he was returning, he spoke in the principal towns of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. He also traversed a large part of the state of New York, speaking at many of its prominent towns. It was on this tour at the city of Boston, that he first met Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, who was then quite a young man and a boarder at the house where Mr. Lundy sojourned. During his stay at Boston, he had frequent conversations with Mr. Garrison, and at last converted him to his views on the slavery question. In a short time, Mr. Garrison became an active worker in the cause of abolition. So it may be truly said that Mr. Lundy cleared away the mists from before the face of that mighty luminary of universal emancipation. In 1829, he visited Hayti and went many times to Canada to see how "his people" were getting along. In the winter of 1829, he was met on the street by Austin Woolfolk, a notorious slave trader of that day, and assaulted, and nearly beaten to death by him. Woolfolk was brought before Judge Nicholas Brice, for that offense, but Woolfolk was summarily set at liberty by "his Honor," with the remark, that "Lundy had got no more than he deserved." Mr. William Lloyd Garrison went to Baltimore, September 1, 1829, and become the associate editor of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*. As is universally known, Mr. Garrison was a strong and fearlesss writer, and in a short time, rendered himself subject to the fury of the "chivalry." Subsequently the partnership between those gentlemen was dissolved and the publication of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation* was transferred to Washington, D. C.; Mr. Lundy removing to that city. Mr. Garrison went back to Boston, and on the 1st day of January, 1831, he issued the first number of his illustrious abolition paper, the *Liberator*. From 1830 to 1835, Mr. Lundy was constantly engaged in providing homes for slaves set free, and getting them to their homes. He continued the publication of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, at Washington, D. C., until 1836, when he removed to the city of Philadelphia. After his arrival at Philadelphia, the name of his paper was changed to the *National Enquirer*, and in a short time to that of *Pennsylvania Freeman*. In July, 1838, Mr. Lundy started for the state of Illinois, and finally settled at Lowell, La Salle county, where he started the *Genius of Universal Emancipation* once more, but in August, 1839, he contracted a prevailing disease and died on the 22d day of that month.

CHAPTER IX.

By Col. C. L. Poorman.

MEDICAL — EARLY PHYSICIANS OF BELMONT COUNTY — FIRST MEDICAL SOCIETY — CHOLERA EPIDEMIC — OTHER EPIDEMICS — MEDICAL ORGANIZATIONS — BELMONT COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY — MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

VERY little tangible history in relation to the early physicians and the practice of medicine in Belmont county is extant. During the first twenty-five years after the organization of the county there were but few physicians, and these were located at St. Clairsville, Morristown and Barnesville, and had the whole county for their field of operation, and frequently had calls into the adjoining counties.

The first authentic record within the county was Dr. John Herron, at St. Clairsville, of whom it is of record that "he cut out the letter 'M' branded in the hand of Peter Sunderland by order of the court of quarter sessions, for the murder of John Holtz." Dr. Hughes and Dr. Quigly succeeded Dr. Herron at St. Clairsville, the latter practicing until 1822, when he lost his eyesight and died blind.

Alexander Gaston removed from Brooke county, Va., in 1800, and built a cabin near Morristown. He was a blacksmith, but studied medicine and commenced to practice in 1809. He removed to Morristown in 1811 and soon secured a large practice, extending as far south as Woodsfield, in Monroe county, and northwest to Freeport in Harrison county. He died in 1829.

Dr. Carolus Judkins removed to Barnesville in 1809, and was the first practitioner in the southwest part of the county, his practice calling him into the adjoining counties. His son, Nicholas, born in 1815, studied medicine with his father and succeeded to his practice.

These were the pioneers among physicians that did most of the medical practice in the early history of the county. They did not practice in thickly populated towns with paved streets and nice sidewalks, with neat spring buggies, or "dog carts," nor yet on bicycles, but were called in all kinds of weather to ride long distances on horseback through an uncleared country without roads and cross swollen streams without bridges, swimming their horses through turbulent currents at the risk of life to both horse and rider, carrying their "saddle bags," which contained their drugs and instruments for any possible case. It is true that there was not such an extensive and elaborate materia medica as now, and the practice was much simpler, but the labor and drudgery of the practitioner very much greater.

The practice of medicine then was different in many respects from the practice now. The lancet was of first importance, and a basin to catch the blood drawn from the patient's arm, and bandages to tie up the wounded arm the first thing prepared. Then followed, frequently, a careful examination of the bundles of roots and herbs that invariably hung in festoons from the rafters in every well regulated cabin in the country, and it is not clear even now, amid the claims of science, that the great improvements in medical practice has lengthened the average of human life, that the decoctions prepared from these were not quite as efficient in many cases as are the elegantly prepared prescriptions with great Latin names filled by the present graduated and licensed pharmacists. In 1828 the number of physicians in the county had materially increased, and we find the following persons were engaged in practice of medicine in the county: At St. Clairsville, Thomas Carroll, John McCracken, James Wishart; at Barnesville, Carolus Judkins and Lewis Grategney; Flushing, Jesse Barley; Morristown, John W. Ayers and Ephraim Gaston; Uniontown, John Campbell; Somerton, William Schooley; elsewhere, Aaron Hartly and Nathan Johnson.

From 1828 to 1834 there was a considerable increase in physicians, among the number John Alexander, of Flushing, and 1837, St. Clairsville; Henry West, of Bridgeport, afterward of St. Clairsville; S. B. West, of Martin's Ferry; Thomas Irwin, of Uniontown; Robert Hamilton, of Morristown; Dr. Andrews, of Bellaire; E. Barnes, of Bridgeport; John T. Mackall, Isaac Hoover, of Barnesville; Dr. Plumby, of Somerton, and Caleb H. Cope, of Farmington. Of all these there is but one living at this date, Dr. John Alexander, of St. Clairsville, to whom the writer is indebted for much of the information in this chapter. His life is phenomenal; born in Ireland in May, 1799, he is now ninety-one years of age. He has been in the continued practice of medicine since 1832, his practice extending over this and adjoining counties in Ohio and to Wheeling, W. Va., has been nearly all done on the back of that noble animal, the horse, of which he has been a passionate lover, swimming swollen streams amid drift, scores of times endangering life, and with limbs broken seven different times in that period, he is still in the practice of medicine, with an intellect as bright and strong as forty years ago, and a head stored with information that he imparts with such ease as to make listening a pleasure. There is not his equal in the profession or in any profession within the writer's knowledge.

About the year 1835, or a little later, the first attempt to organize a medical society was made in this county, and it was kept up with considerable interest for a number of years, but there seems to be no one who has the record, or who knows where it is. Dr. Evans, of Morristown, one of the first practitioners, was its secretary, and its meetings were held at St. Clairsville, and this organization had shipped to the county the first "subject" for dissecting table of which there is any information. The secretary in writing to the professor of Anatomy in the Baltimore Medical college, asked him to have the vascular sys-

tem injected so as to disclose the arteries and veins, and when the professor in answering assured the secretary that "the arteries and veins were usually found close together," the society feared that the secretary had not disclosed, in his letter, the highest order of anatomical information. The "cadaver" came, however, all right, and the first subject was dissected.

During the epidemic of cholera, in 1833, there was great excitement throughout the county, and great anxiety in advance among physicians to learn all they could about it, and for the purpose of investigation where it assumed epidemic form at Wheeling, Drs. Thomas Flanner, of Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, John Alexander and Thomas Carroll, of St. Clairsville, resolved to go there to investigate it. They discussed remedies to be used as preventives and differed. Dr. Carroll insisted that complete salivation was a good preventive, and took large doses of calomel until his system was thoroughly salivated and his mouth a great sore. Dr. Flanner had great faith in brandy and used it copiously. Dr. Alexander believed in the power of a good, healthy system to resist disease, and took nothing but good care of himself. Dr. Flanner took the cholera and died before he reached home. Dr. Alexander took it shortly after he reached home, and a panic in St. Clairsville closed the scoools, broke up court, then in session, and well nigh depopulated the place by the stampede. Dr. Carroll did not take it and took care of those who did, scoring a victory for his theory of salivation as a preventive. About 1835–6 *scarletina maligna* assumed an epidemic form in parts of the county, and many deaths occurred in St. Clairsville. Drs. Carroll and Alexander had large experience in this disease, and while both practiced bleeding in their treatment, many of the patients of Dr. Carroll died from gangreen or mortification in the lancet wound.

Medical Organizations—The Belmont County Medical Society.—The second organization of the medical practitioners of Belmont county, took place February 30, 1847, at St. Clairsville. The first entry upon the journal of this society reads:

"In pursuance of public notice to that effect there was a meeting of physicians of Belmont county at the National House, in the town of St. Clairsville, on the 30th ult., when on motion the meeting was organized by appointing Dr. Schooley, of Loydsville, chairman, and Dr. Holloway, secretary."

The first motion after this temporary organization was to appoint a committee of three "to draw up a fee bill of rates and charges to govern all members." Drs. William Estep, C. Schooley and L. Schooley, committee. The next motion was for a committee "to draw up a code of ethics to govern the society." Drs. H. West, J. Alexander and James McConahey, committee. Then a motion was made to raise a committee on constitution and by-laws, and Drs. A. Hewetson, T. I. Holloway and S. Walker were appointed the committee. The next day the committee reported a constitution, the preamble to which declares that "we, the undersigned, practitioners of physic and surgery, in the county of Belmont and vicinity, as well for

the purpose of promoting harmony and good fellowship, as of elevating the cause of the medical science and its collateral branches, associate ourselver under the following constitution." The constitution has ten articles and is signed by the following names: Ephraim Gaston, Isaac Hoover, Beriah L. Steele, Z. T. Bethel, Lindley Schooley, John T. Mackall, John Campbell, Robert Hamilton, William Schooley, J. T. Murphy, Josephus Walker, Leander J. Dallas, P. R. Chapman, John G. Affleck, Theodore I. Holloway, John Alexander, John A. Weyer, Daniel L. Pratt, William Estep, Hiram G. Judkins, Thomas Irwin, Ephraim Williams, Clarkson Schooley, P. L. Ramage, William Milligan, P. H. Mulvaney, Henry West, Samuel Livingston, James D. Coleman, Caleb H. Cope, S. B. West, William N. Drake, David Tidball, James D. Wright, E. P. Birdsong, John Davis, Harrison Wilson, William W. Watters, James M. McConahey, I. T. Updegraff, George Lisle, Jesse Bailey, B. T. Cash, William Wilson, Thomas N. Flannerty, Joseph Hewetson, I. G. Stenlair, J. W. Warfield, Merwin K. Wright, W. T. Sinclair, William McMasters, Israel Weirich, Joseph Gaston, Wiloughby Doudna, Milton W. Jenkins. The first officers elected were: Ephraim Gaston, president; John Campbell, vice president; Henry West, secretary; Josephus Walker, treasurer; John Alexander, librarian; censors, Drs. Hewetson, Hearvy, Estep, Weyer and Tidball.

In 1851 this society published an interesting volume containing the proceedings of the society from its origin, its constitution and by-laws, and many valuable essays, but only 260 copies were published, and it is almost impossible to find one now. The work was published by Dr. J. G. Affleck, of Bridgeport.

The last election of officers by this society occurred at Belmont, April 16, 1867, and resulted in the election of Dr. Lindley Schooley, president: Dr. Ephraim Williams, vice president; Dr. Henry West, secretary; Dr. Ephraim Gaston, treasurer, and Drs. C. Judkins, I. T. Mackall and J. S. Bailey, censors.

The last meeting of this association was held at Barnesville, January 20, 1859, at which "the nature, cause and treatment of typhoid fever" was the special subject of consideration, and after what was called "a very animated discussion," the chairman appointed Dr. J. Hoover to prepare an essay on "Inflammation," and Dr. E. Gaston one on "Typhoid Fever," and the society adjourned, "to meet in Belmont, on the third Thursday of April next," and there the record ends. It is generally supposed that the approval of the war and conditions connected with it was responsible for the suspension, but others attribute it to an attack made upon Dr. Henry West, for the recognition of a young practitioner, by a consultation with him, and the excitement incident to the controversy.

The Medico-Chirurgical Society of Eastern Ohio.—This organization, as its name implies, was not a Belmont county affair, but embraced the members of the medical profession from several counties, including Belmont, Jefferson, Harrison, Guernsey and Monroe. It was organized at Bellaire in 1870. Its constitution, by-laws and code of

ethics were very similar to those of the Belmont County Medical society, and copied after those of the National Medical association.

Dr. A. H. Hewetson, of St. Clairsville, was elected its president, and Dr. John West, its secretary. Its meetings were held regularly for several years and attracted considerable attention because of its interesting essays and discussions, and was frequently attended by leading physicians of Wheeling and other places.

Its official record could not be secured, and the facts given are from those who were members. Its last meeting was held in 1883.

Dr. W. S. Fisher, of Bridgeport, who was treasurer of the organization, furnishes the following as the list of its members:

Doctors A. H. Hewetson, M. W. Junkins, John Alexander, S. T. Satterthwait, C. E. Kurtz, John Cook, T. C. Hoover, A. Grafton, Samuel Levingston, N. R. Coleman, John A. Hobson, P. R. Chapman, L. J. Baker, J. M. Todd, W. S. Fisher, E. W. Inskip, J. A. Hawthorn, John E. West, I. G. McCullough, M. Sanders, A. G. McCullough, James A. Judkins, E. B. Yost, M. D. Hill, George Yost, H. Capehart, B. H. Mackall, George Anderson, Van Wagner, Woodbridge, Addison Schooley and Pierce.

Belmont County Medical Society.— December 5, 1885, in response to a call signed by Drs. A. H. Hewetson, T. C. Parks, and twenty other practicing physicians of Belmont county, a meeting was held at Morristown, at which Dr. A. J. Hogue presided, and Dr. J. A. Hobson acted as secretary. At this meeting a resolution was passed, adopting the constitution and by-laws of the extinct "Medical Cherurgical Society of Eastern Ohio," and the new society was named the Belmont County Medical society, and the following officers elected: President, Dr. A. J. Hogue; vice president, Dr. William Estep; secretary, Dr. J. A. Hobson and treasurer, J. A. Judkins.

The following is a list of members of this organization: John Alexander, A. H. Hewetson, C. C. Whitsitt, J. S. McClellan, W. R. Clarke, J. A. Hobson, G. A. Close, W. E. Hervey, J. W. Cooper, A. J. Heinlein, T. C. Parks, G. H. Colvitt, D. S. Walker, J. C. Workman, John Cooke, J. A. Clark, J. M. Blackford, J. D. Hobensack, B. A. Williams, Israel Weirich (deceased), V. Wagener, J. S. Boone, J. Park West, G. T. Anderson, W. S. Fisher, W. E. Thompson, C. E. Kurtz, W. B. Shuttleworth, J. A. Spence, William Estep, D. W. Long, J. V. Webster, A. H. Korner, G. S. Wellons, Joseph Piersol, S. T. Gregg, S. L. West, D. W. Boone.

This organization has met regularly and maintained an active existence. At each session members previously designated, deliver addresses or write essays upon specified subjects, and discuss current questions of interest to the profession. The present officers are: President, Dr. J. A. Hobson, of Flushing; vice-president, J. S. McClellan, of Bellaire; treasurer, G. H. Colville; secretary, A. J. Heinlein, of Bridgeport.

CHAPTER X.

By Col. C. L. Poorman.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF BELMONT COUNTY — PROCEEDINGS OF FIRST COURTS — FIRST COURT IN ST. CLAIRSVILLE — FIRST JURIES — A UNIQUE VERDICT — SPEEDY JUSTICE — FIRST CONVICT FROM BELMONT COUNTY — CHANGES IN THE COURTS — JUSTICES OF TERRITORIAL COURTS — JUDGES AND ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF BELMONT COUNTY — COMMON PLEAS JUDGES — JUDGES OF DISTRICT COURTS — BELMONT COUNTY BAR — SKETCHES OF REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS — PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

UNDER the territorial government the judicial power was vested in the justices of the peace, in general quarter sessions of the peace, composed of all the justices of the peace of the county, and in a territorial circuit court. The first court of quarter sessions of the peace, convened at "Pultney," in Pultney township, the original county seat of the county, on Tuesday, November 24, 1801, David Lockwood, Daniel McElherren and Jabob Repshire, composing the court. This court then exercised not only the judicial power of the county but also the civil administrative power, and at this term divided the county into townships and election districts, licensed tavern keepers, authorized the location and opening of roads, appointed constables, tax appraisers, and treasurer, and examined and ordered paid all bills against the treasury. Charles Hammond was appointed prosecuting attorney, subject to the approval of the attorney general of the territory, which approval occurred early in 1802. At the February term of that year, the court quashed an indictment returned by the grand jury, against Jacob Repshire, one of the magistrates who held court the previous year, for "assault and battery." This offense frequently occupied the time of the grand jury and courts at that early date, and Jacob was indicted twice during 1802, for his pugilistic demonstrations.

When Ohio became a state, the jurisdiction of justices of the peace was restricted almost to the present limits, and in 1804 the general quarter sessions gave way to the court of common pleas, which transacted the judicial business, and the board of county commissioners was created and given the civil administration, and these have remained, with slight changes, ever since. The first terms of the quarter sessions and the county court held at St. Clairsville, to which the county seat was removed in the winter of 1803–4, convened April 16, 1804. The journal entry of the opening of this term is as follows:

"Supreme court held at St. Clairsville, in and for the county of Belmont, on the 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thou-

sand eight hundred and four, by the Honorables Return Jonathan Meigs, Samuel Huntington and William Spriggs, esquires, judges of the same."

At this term of the court the grand jury indicted Peter Sunderland for the murder of John Holtz. The "true bill" was returned April 17th, and a petit jury was empaneled and sworn on the 18th, that on the same day returned their verdict, that, "having heard the evidence and argument of counsel," they, "upon their solemn oaths and affirmations do say that Peter Sunderland is not guilty of the murder of John Holtz in the manner and form as in the indictment is charged against him, but that the said Peter Sunderland, Jr., is only guilty of feloniously killing and slaying the said John Holtz." On the 19th day of April, John Sunderland was brought into court, and having nothing to say against the verdict or reasons to assign why the sentence should not be pronounced, the judge said: "It is considered by the court that the prisoner be branded in the left hand, and pay the jury, witnesses, clerks and sheriff's costs, and stand committed until sentence is performed." The prisoner assigning no reasons why sentence should be respited, he "was taken out on Main street by Jacob Coleman, sheriff, and in front of the Hamerly property, where Holtz had been killed, and there branded in the hand by said sheriff." This may have been premature justice, but it was speedy, and under our present system of the law's delays, special venires, assistant prosecutors, long-drawn-out technical and expert testimony, endless speeches, and debating-society juries, it takes very many more than three days to indict, try, convict, sentence and punish for "feloniously killing and slaying" another.

In 1809, at the August term of court, a negro named "Cuff," was found guilty of stealing. He had broken into a store and stolen goods to the amount of $2.50. He was sentenced to receive twenty lashes on the bare back, pay the value of the goods stolen, and be imprisoned one day." The whipping was duly administered. The first convict sent from the county to the penitentiary was Thomas Hammond, indicted and tried in December, 1815, and sent for eighteen months. Under the constitution of 1802, the legislature provided for supreme, district and common pleas courts. The judges of the district and common pleas courts were appointed by the governor. A presiding judge and three associate judges constituted the court of common pleas, and the latter, although generally not lawyers frequently overruled the presiding judge in rending decisions.

The constitution of 1850 provided for the election of judges, and the laws under it divided the state into judicial districts, and the districts with subdivisions, each of which was to have a common pleas judge who held the common pleas court in his subdivision, and all the common pleas judges in a district constituted the district court; presided over by one of the judges of the supreme court of the state generally, but not always, until relieved from the duty by law in 1872.

A constitutional amendment in 1884, created a circuit court to take the place of the district court making of it a new and distinct court,

and the legislature divided the state into seven judicial circuits, since increased to nine.

The following is a list of the judges who have held these various courts in Belmont county, and as no such list has ever been before published this will prove interesting:

Justices of Territorial Courts.—The courts of quarter sessions held at "Pultney," in 1802–1803, were held by David Vance, David Lockwood, Daniel McElherren, William Vance, John Farris, Elijah Martin, Thomas Thompson, Sterling Johnson, Joseph Sharp, James Alexander, Esqs., Calvin Peas, presiding judge.

Judges and Associates of Common Pleas Courts.—1803–9, Hon. Calvin Pease, presiding judge; David Lockwood, James Vance and James Alexander, associate judges; 1810–15, Hon. Benjamin Ruggles, presiding judge; John Patterson, James Alexander and John Wiley, associate judges; 1815–16, Hon. George Todd, presiding judge; James Alexander, John Wiley and Joseph Anderson, associate judges; 1617–22, Hon. Benjamin Tappan, presiding judge; James Alexander, Joseph Anderson and Edward Brison, associate judges; 1823–24, Hon. Jeremiah Hallock, presiding judge; John Bryson, John Wiley and Alexander Armstrong, associate judges; 1825–29, Hon. Jeremiah Hallock, presiding judge; Josiah Dillon, John Wiley and Alexander Armstrong, associate judges; 1830–33, Hon. Jeremiah Hallock, presiding judge; John Wiley, George Sharp and Josiah Dillon in 1830–31, and John Davenport in place of John Wiley in 1832–3, associate judges; 1634–35, Hon. Alexander Harper, presiding judge; George Sharp, Josiah Dillon and John Davenport, in 1834, and James Alexander for Josiah Dillon, in 1835, for associate judges; 1836–39, Hon. Corrington W. Searle, presiding judge; James Alexander, Hugh Rogers and James Campbell, associate judges, 1836; Robert E. Caruthers in place of James Alexander in 1837–38, and Hugh Rogers, James Campbell and William C. Kirker, associate judges in 1839; 1840–47, Hon. William Kennon, presiding judge; George W. Hazen, William Wilkins and Jesse Barton, associate judges; 1848–51, Hon. Benjamin S. Cowen, presiding judge; associate judges, 1848, George W. Hazen, William Wilkins and Jesse Barton; 1849–50, William W. Waters in place of George W. Hazen; 1851, associate, Robert McMasters and R. E. Caruthers; 1852–56, common pleas judge elected, Robert J. Alexander; 1857–65, common pleas judge elected, John W. Okey; 1865, by appointment on resignation of J. W. Okey, Daniel D. T. Cowen; 1866–67, unexpired term of J. W. Okey, William Kennon, Jr.; 1867–71, unexpired term of J. W. Okey, John S. Way; 1871, unexpired term of J. S. Way, deceased, St. Clair Kelley; 1872–76, unexpired term of J. S. Way, deceased, Robert E. Chambers; 1877–81, unexpired term of J. S. Way, deceased, William Okey; 1882–86, unexpired term of J. S. Way, deceased, St. Clair Kelley; 1887–91, unexpired term of J. S. Way, deceased, John B. Driggs.

District Courts.—1852–53, Hon. Rufus P. Raney, supreme court; R. J. Alexander, Thos. J. Jewett and Richard Stillwell; 1854, Hon. Robert Caldwell, supreme judge, others as above; 1855, William

Kennon, Thomas Means, R. J. Alexander; 1856, R. J. Alexander, S. W. Bostwick, C. W. Seals, Lucius P. Marsh; 1857, S. W. Bostwick, Lucius P. Marsh; 1858, John W. Okey, S. W. Bostwick, Lucius P. Marsh; 1859, John W. Okey, S. W. Bostwick, Nathan Evans, Lucius P. Marsh; 1860, Hon. Milton Intliff, supreme judge; John W. Okey, Lucius P. Marsh; 1861, Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, supreme judge, John W. Okey, S. P. Bostwick; 1862, G. W. McElvaine, John W. Okey, Ezra E. Evans; 1863, Hon. J. Brinkerhoff, supreme judge, John W. Okey, Ezra E. Evans; 1864, Hon. Isaiah Scott, supreme judge, John W. Okey, Ezra E. Evans; 1865, George W. McElvaine, D. D. T. Cowen, Ezra E. Evans; 1866, Hon. John Welsh, supreme chief justice, G. W. McElvaine, William Kennon, Jr.; 1867, Hon. John Welsh, supreme chief justice, G. W. McElvaine, Wm. Kennon, Jr.; 1868, Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, supreme chief justice, G. W. McElvaine, John S. Way; 1869, Hon. Josiah Scott, supreme chief justice, Moses M. Granger, John S. Way; 1870, G. W. McElvaine, M. M. Granger, F. W. Woodard, John S. Way; 1871, William White, M. M. Granger, John H. Miller, John S. Way; 1872–3, F. W. Wood, William H. Frasier, John H. Miller, R. E. Chambers; 1874, William H. Frasier, Lucius P. Marsh, R. E. Chambers; 1875, William H. Frasier, John H. Miller, R. E. Chambers; 1876, William H. Frasier, John H. Miller, R. E. Chambers; 1877, William H. Frasier, L. P. Marsh, James Patrick, Jr., William Okey; 1878, William H. Frasier, L. P. Marsh, William Okey; 1879, William H. Frasier, L. P. Marsh, William Okey; 1880–1, William H. Frasier, James Patrick, William H. Bell, William Okey; 1882, William H. Frasier, James C. Hance, William H. Bell, St. Clair Kelley; 1883–4, William H. Frasier, James C. Hance, William H. Bell, John S. Pearce, St. Clair Kelley.

Circuit Court.— 1885–90, William H. Frasier, Hamilton P. Woodberry, Peter A. Larabie.

The Belmont County Bar.— The Belmont county bar long enjoyed the reputation of being among the ablest in the state, and many of its members rose to distinction in state and national affairs. The names of Charles Hammond, Benjamin Ruggles, Wilson Shannon, William Kennon, Sr., Benjamin S. Cowen, William Kennon, Jr., Thomas H. Genin, Hugh J. Jewett and others, are historical. They were not only able attorneys, who rose to distinction in their profession, but men who have left the impress of their ability upon the history of their state and country.

For nearly a quarter of a century Charles Hammond was a conspicuous figure in the legal profession. He was appointed in 1801, by the first court of quarter sessions held in the county, the first prosecuting attorney for the county, and his appointment confirmed by Arthur St. Clair, governor of the northwest territory. He served until 1804, and for many years afterward he was the leading lawyer of the county. He was not only a lawyer of fine ability, but a ripe scholar and thinker, and his literary work, political writings and sub-

sequent career as a journalist, place him among the ablest men of his time.

Hon. Benjamin Ruggles came to Belmont county, in 1812, as circuit court judge. He was born February 21, 1782, at Woodstock, Conn. His father died when he was eight years of age. He graduated at Brooklyn academy, and studied law with Judge Peters, of Hartford, Conn. He removed to Marietta, Ohio, in 1807. His fine legal attainments attracted attention in the state, and in 1810 he was elected by the legislature as presiding judge of the third circuit, to succeed Calvin Pease, and removed to St. Clairsville, where he resided until his death, September 2, 1857. He was not distinguished as an advocate, having none of the gifts of the orator, but as a consulting attorney he had few superiors. In 1815 he was elected by the legislature to the United States senate, and was twice re-elected, and rendered valuable if not brilliant services to his state and country. He was president of the caucus held in Washington, that nominated William H. Crawford, of Georgia, for the presidency, in the contest of 1824, when Clay, Adams, Jackson and Crawford were candidates. He enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence of the senate, was for a long time chairman of the committee on claims, and was favorably spoken of in 1840, for the vice-presidency. At fifty years of age he retired from active political life and devoted his attention to his farm. He was a firm believer in Christianity, of liberal views and generous impulses, and greatly respected in his political, professional and private career.

Hon. Wilson Shannon was born in Belmont county, of Irish parentage, February 24, 1802, the first white child born in Warren township. His father, George Shannon, was frozen to death in a great snow storm in 1803, and young Wilson was raised and educated by the labors of his older brothers and himself. He attended Athens college two years, and the Transylvania university of Kentucky two years. He studied law under Charles Hammond and David Jennings, at St. Clairsville, where he was admitted to the bar. He formed a partnership with William Kennon, Sr., which was one of the ablest law firms ever formed in the county. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in 1833, governor of Ohio in 1838, defeated by Hon. Thomas Corwin for re-election in 1840, but again elected in 1842. He resigned the position of governor, to accept an appointment as minister to Mexico under President Tyler. He returned to St. Clairsville in 1845, when diplomatic relations with Mexico were suspended, and in 1849 went with twenty-five others to California. In 1851 he returned to Belmont county, and was elected to congress in 1852. At the close of his term he was appointed by President Pierce as governor of Kansas, but because of disagreement as to the territorial management under the great conflct between the friends of freedom and slavery in that territory, he was relieved at his own request, and was succeeded by Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania. He removed to Lawrence, Kan., when appointed governor, and resided there until his death in 1877. He visited his old home at St. Clairsville in 1875,

and visited the homestead, and said: "I want once more to own the old home and come and spend my last days with my old friends and neighbors," but his great desire was not gratified, for in less than two years he passed to the other shore. He was first married to Elizabeth Ellis, a sister of Mrs. Judge Kennon, by whom he had one son, James, who died. He afterward married Miss Sarah Osborn, of Cadiz, Ohio, by whom he had four sons, and three daughters, only one son and three daughters survive him. Governor Shannon was a great student, a profound lawyer, a courteous practitioner, a dignified gentleman, and affable, pleasing and entertaining in his social relations.

Jacob Nagle was the first resident lawyer at St. Clairsville. He came from Bedford, Penn., in 1802, and succeeded Charles Hammond as prosecutor in 1804, serving until 1808. He was a classical scholar and eloquent orator, but addicted to the use of strong drink he failed to enlist the confidence of the people, and other lawyers with far less ability obtained the cases, and frequently advised with Nagle as to intricate and difficult points of law involved.

David Jennings was a member of the Belmont county bar, admitted in 1813. Appointed prosecuting attorney in 1815, and served until 1825. He was elected to congress in 1825, serving one term.

William B. Hubbard removed to St. Clairsville in 1820, served as prosecuting attorney from 1825 to 1833, and removed to Columbus where he accumulated a fortune.

Thomas H. Genin, born in Suffolk county, Long Island, in 1796, studied law in New York, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1816 at the age of twenty. He married Miss Ann Hilliard, of Randolph, N. J., that year, and removed to St. Clairsville in 1817, where he died in 1868. He was master commissioner for twenty-six years, and an able counselor for fifty years. He was a literary man as well as a lawyer, and has written a number of papers and several poems, including his "Napolead." He was buried at St. Clairsville, and his nephew has placed a fine life-sized statue over his grave.

William Kennon, Sr., removed with his parents to St. Clairsville in 1822; was educated at Athens college, studied law under William B. Hubbard, and was admitted to the bar of the state in 1827. He was married that year to Mary, daughter of Ezer Ellis, at that time sheriff of the county. In 1828 he was elected to congress, was defeated in 1832 by James M. Bell, of Guernsey county, and in 1834 was again elected, serving until 1837. In 1840 he was elected judge of the fifteenth judicial circuit and served ten years. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1850 and was president of the commission that formed the present code of civil procedure. His great ability as a lawyer gave him a large and laborious practice, not only in this county, but in this and adjoining states, and it was while engaged in an important suit at Wellsburg, W. Va., in 1866, that a partial paralysis of his right side disabled him for the further practice of law, and he lived a quiet life until his death in 1888, in the ninetieth year of his age. There was no better or kinder friend to the students in the St. Clairsville schools, and the young lawyers at the bar, than Judge

Kennon, who was ever ready with his wonderful store of learning and facts to impart valuable information, and he lived and died leaving fewer enemies than any other active aggressive lawyer of the bar. His wife and eldest son, W. E. Kennon, survive him.

James Weir was born in Washington county, Penn., June 9, 1803; came with his parents to this county in 1807 and settled in Warren township. He studied law with Hon. W. B. Hubbard, at St. Clairsville, and was admitted to the bar with Judge Kennon in 1824. He formed a partnership with W. B. Hubbard and continued the practice of law for forty years. In 1827, 1829 and 1836 he was elected as a whig to the legislature of Ohio. He was passionately fond of the game of chess, and after he was so afflicted by rheumatism as to be unable to actively practice law he passed many pleasant hours over the chess board. He died at his residence from injuries received from a blow by his son.

Peter Tallman was born in Union township, Belmont county, Ohio, August 21, 1814; was educated at St. Clairsville schools and Kenyon college, studied law with James Weir and was admitted to practice in 1835. In 1840 he went into the merchandising business at Morristown. In 1844 he was elected a member of the Ohio legislature. He continued the practice of law until his death.

Hon. Benjamin S. Cowen removed to St. Clairsville in 1832 and formed a partnership with William B. Hubbard. He was born September 27, 1792, in Washington county, N. Y., where he was educated. He removed to Moorefield, Harrison county, Ohio, in 1825; was admitted to the bar in 1830 and shortly after appointed prosecuting attorney of Monroe county, when he removed to St. Clairsville, where he resided until his death, September 27, 1869. In 1840 he was elected to congress. In 1844 he was elected to the state legislature and was the recognized leader in the whig party in the house. In 1847 he was elected by the legislature a judge of the court of common pleas and was on the bench until 1853, when judges were made elective by the new constitution. He continued in the active practice of the law until shortly before his death, on his birthday, at the age of seventy-six years.

Other members of the earlier bar that attained some eminence were the following: James Shannon, brother of Gov. Shannon, admitted to practice in 1818, was said to be more brilliant than his brother, and practiced several years with great success, but removed to Kentucky and became quite an active politician, and married a daughter of Ex-Gov. Shelby, and died in 1832, after being appointed by President Jackson, as charge d' affairs at Guatamala.

Robert J. Alexander, admitted to the bar in 1831, elected prosecutor in 1841, and served until 1845. In 1852 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, and served until 1857. He continued the practice of law until his death.

D. D. T. Cowen, a son of Hon. B. S. Cowen, was born in Moorfield, Harrison county, educated at St. Clairsville schools and Brook's institute of that place, studied medicine under Dr. John Alexander,

and afterward studied law under his father and Hugh J. Jewett. He was admitted to practice at Columbus, January 20, 1847. In 1851, was elected prosecutor, and re-elected in 1853 and 1855. He was appointed a common pleas judge, to serve until election for the unexpired term of John W. Okey, in 1865. Judge Cowen was one of the few men of whom it could be said, "he was intuitively a lawyer," and in the midst of a practice that included one side of nearly every important case in the courts of the county, for the trial of which he was always prepared, he found leisure for the enjoyment of recreations and amusements that others, less pressed by cases, could not find time to enjoy.

Hon. R. E. Chambers, born near St. Clairsville, educated at Franklin college in 1853, studied law with Judge William Kennon, was admitted to the bar in 1860, elected to the general assembly in 1862, for two years, and did not return to the practice of law until 1871, when he was elected judge of the court of common pleas for five years, with honor, and at the expiration of term continued the practice of law until his death.

Among the members of the bar now living and actively engaged in practice, Judge St. Clair Kelley and Hon L. Danford, are recognized as leading — the former as counselor, and the latter as an advocate.

Lorenzo Danford, born in Washington township, Belmont county, October 18, 1829. He attended the public schools and finished his education at Waynesburg, Penn. He studied law with Carlo C. Carroll at St. Clairsville, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In 1857, was elected prosecuting attorney, and re-elected in 1859. In 1861, he went with the Seventeenth Ohio volunteer infantry, as a private, and at the end of a three months' term assisted in recruiting for the Fifteenth regiment, and was elected second lieutenant. He was elected to congress in 1872, and twice re-elected, serving until 1879. He returned to the practice of law and has a large and lucrative practice.

Oliver J. Sweney is the oldest living member of the Belmont county bar. He was born in Monroe county, November 14, 1819; educated at Franklin college; studied law with William Kennon, Jr.; was admitted to practice in 1855, and still resides in St. Clairsville.

W. S. Kennon, son of Judge William Kennon, Sr., was born in St. Clairsville, in 1828. Educated in the common schools and Bethany college, read law with his father, and was admitted to practice. In 1861, he was elected as the Union candidate to the legislature, and in 1862 resigned to accept the appointment of secretary of state, by Governor Todd. He was afterward sent by Governor Todd to Washington to adjust Ohio's war claims against the government, and in 1863 Secretary Stanton appointed him a paymaster in the United States army, where he served four years. In 1867 he went to Cincinnati to form a partnership with William Okey and Milton Taylor, where he remained until 1871, when on account of the partial paralysis of his father, he came home and was elected prosecuting attorney, and served until 1878. On account of declining health he has not practiced law for several years.

Present Members of the Bar, St. Clairsville.— C. J. Sweney, Judge St. Clair Kelley, Hon. W. S. Kennon, Col. James F. Charlesworth, Hon. L. Danford, Judge C. W. Carroll, J. W. Shannon, A. H. Mitchell, W. S. Mitchell, J. R. Mitchell, not practicing, R. M. Davies, James F. Tallman, Newell K. Kennon, D. H. Milligan, Thomas Cochran, John Pollock, J. W. Nichol, W. D. Hoff, Albert Lawrence, W. V. Campbell, Albert Kennon, Hon. Capel Weems, E. E. Clevenger.

Barnesville.— J. W. Walton, R. H. Taneyhill, E. T. Petty, W. F. Smith, C. J. Howard, W. F. Talbott, M. J. W. Glover, Emmet Drummond.

Bellaire.— J. B. Smith, J. T. Anderson, James C. Tallman, C. L. Poorman, not practicing, John A. Gallagher, DeWitt Danford, D. W. Cooper, George M. Woodbridge.

Bridgeport.— Hon. Ross J. Alexander, George Duncan, George C. McKee, J. C. Heinlein.

Martin's Ferry.— Judge J. S. Cochran, J. C. Gray, Frank R. Sedwick, T. W. Shreve, W. B. Francis.

Flushing.— O. S. Holloway, H. T. Shepherd, F. M. Cowen, D. L. Voorhies.

Lawyers admitted to practice by the courts in Belmont county as appears on the court records and the year admitted, from the organization of the county: Charles Hammond, 1801; Daniel F. Barney, 1803; Jacob Nagle, 1804; Daniel Church, 1804; Robert Purviance, 1804; George Paull, 1806; David Jennings, 1813, James Shannon, 1818; William J. Thomas, 1819; Artemus Baker, 1821; Seneca S. Salsberry, 1823; Daniel Gray, 1824; Washington B. Johnston, 1825; G. W. Thompson 1826; Peter W. Gate, 1827; Charles Morgan, 1828; G. M. Alex, 1828; Robert McClane, 1829; Francis D. Leonard, 1829; John R. Mulvaney, 1830; Fernanda A. Evans, 1831; Nathan Evans, 1831; Abraham R. Dilworth, 1831; Charles C. Converse, 1832; Robert H. Miller, 1832; Isaac Hoge, 1832; James Patterson, 1833; William C. Watson, 1833; John B. Longly, 1834; L. J. Milligan, 1835; Thomas West, 1835; Gaston Tallman, 1835; Peter Tallman, 1835; Oliver Cunningham, 1836; Henry Kennon, 1836; William Woods, 1836; William Milligan, 1837; John Davenport, 1838; George W. Shannon, 1838; E. A. McMahon, 1838; Alfred Caldwell, 1838; William Brown, 1838; Hugh J. Jewett, 1839; John Furguson, 1840; Alexander M. Mitchell, 1841; Thomas L. Jewett, 1842; Thomas M. Drake, 1842; Henry Lovell, 1842; Moses H. Urquhart, 1843; James J. Grimes, 1843; John Sells, 1843; Lorenzo M. Cross, 1843; Edmund G. Morgan, 1843; Henry C. Brumback, 1844; Sylvester Genin, 1844; James H. Rainey, 1844; Oliver J. Swaney, 1845; John M. Alges, 1845; Reuben Grant, 1845; Hugh M. Ramsey, 1845; John G. Leanor, 1845; Solomon R. Bonewitz, 1845; J. C. McCleary, 1846; John C. Tallman, 1846; Samuel F. Black, 1846; Richard H. Taneyhill, 1847; John Hibbard, 1847; Matthew P. Deady, 1847; Isaac N. Taylor, 1849; James F. Charlesworth, 1851; William Wallace, 1851; Ellis E. Kennon, 1851; M. L. Hatcher, 1852; Joshua Stevens, 1852; Lorenzo Danford, 1854; I. H. Croxton, 1854; Andrew J. Lawrence, 1857; James A. Mayhew,

1858; Henry Topping, 1859; John H. Norris, 1859; Robert E. Chambers, 1859; James B. Campbell, 1864; George H. Umstead, 1864; Ira V. McMullen, 1865; James J. Hawthorn, 1866; Dewit Danford, 1866; Thomas C. Dugan, 1866; Lewis C. Mechem, 1866; William W. Alexander, 1866; James F. Tallman, 1866; Joseph St. Clair, 1866; Alexis Cope, 1866; F. G. Arter, 1866; Henry E. Frost, 1866; Disney Rogers, 1866; John Dunham, 1867; L. C. Drennen, 1867; W. L. Bolen, 1867; David A. Hollingsworth, 1867; George W. Mitchell, 1868; Joseph Pratt, 1868; N. A. Wade, 1868; William L. Ramsey, 1868; James F. Anderson, 1868; Joseph R. Mitchell, 1869; N. H. Barber, 1869; Dewit C. Kemp, 1869; Thomas Ferrell, 1869; Clarence O. McSwords, 1869; Orlando Cope, 1870; Allen C. Miller, 1870; John F. Young, 1870; James D. Arick, 1870; Alex C. Darrah, 1870; Isaac M. Riley, 1871; Lewis Hoeffler, 1871; Alfred H. Mitchell, 1871; Robert M. Eaton, 1871; Webster Street, 1871; Robert N. Wilson, 1872; James C. Tallman, 1873; Samuel Hambleton, 1873; Daniel L. Crawford, 1873; Luke Voorhies, 1873; James Kennon, 1873; James A. McEwan, 1874; Samuel L. James, 1874; George W. Webster, 1874; John O. Macolm, 1875; Frank M. Cowen, 1877; J. C. Woodward, 1877; James G. Patrick, 1877; Wilson Mitchell, 1877; John B. Busby, 1877; John A. Green, 1878; Josiah Douglas, 1878; Alfred H. Evans, 1878; M. R. Patterson, 1878; Henry Gregg, 1878; T. W. Emerson, 1879; Newell K. Kennon, 1879; A. C. Agy, 1879; J. Calvin Gray, 1879; A. E. Hill, 1879.

Since 1879 all examinations for admission to the bar in Ohio have been before a committe appointed by the supreme court of the state, and the records of that court contain the names of all persons admitted.

CHAPTER XI.

By Hon. A. T. McKelvey.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE UPPER OHIO VALLEY — EARLY SETTLEMENTS — REVOLUTIONARY VETERANS — TIDE OF IMMIGRATION — TOILS AND DANGERS — POISONOUS SERPENTS — EARLY SETTLERS' HOMES — IMPLEMENTS OF LABOR — PENETRATING THE WILDERNESS — EARLY ROADS — SOIL AND CROPS — LEADING INDUSTRIES — COMPARATIVE TABLE OF YIELDS — SHEEP HUSBANDRY — FRUIT CULTURE — A UNIQUE CHARACTER — A PHILANTHROPIST — GRAPE CULTURE — OTHER FRUITS — A REVIEW — A PREVIEW.

MUCH of the history of the agricultural development of the upper Ohio valley may be epitomized in a history of the growth of agriculture in the counties of Belmont, Harrison and Jefferson in the state of Ohio. Perhaps no section of the state affords a finer field for the writer of heroic adventure, for no class of people in the history of the commonwealth were subjected to so much of peril and hardships as the pioneer farmers of the upper Ohio valley.

First Settlements.—The first settlement in this now prosperous and populous valley, was probably made in 1781, near the mouth of Short creek, in Jefferson county, by John Carpenter, who built a rude cabin and cleared a small tract of land for a "corn patch." Returning for his family he was captured by the Indians, and was held a prisoner for several months, eventually escaping he rejoined his family who accompanied him to his newly established home, on the western shore of the Ohio. The next settlement in the order of time was effected by Capt. Absalom Martin, in 1787, at what is now the thriving city of Martin's Ferry. Two years later Capt. Robert Kirkwood built a cabin and opened up a farm at what is now the city of Bridgeport and Kirkwood, opposite Wheeling. These settlements were made contrary to the orders of the general government because of the then unprotected condition of the western border.

Revolutionary Veterans.—The Revolutionary war having been brought to a conclusion, the tide of veteran soldiers, discharged from their long service in the cause of American independence, began to pour through the passes of the Blue Ridge seeking homes on the then far distant frontier along the banks of the Ohio. Land was the object which induced the greater number of these people to hazard their lives by an entrance into the territory of the northwest in advance of the government's protection. Four hundred acres of land and a preemption right to 1,000 more could be secured by any settler who built

a cabin, however rude, and raised a crop of grain, however small. Carrying their few earthly possessions upon pack horses, men, women and children treaded their weary way over the perilous bridle paths, and, regardless of the government prohibition, pushed across the frontier determined to possess the land "if they tomahawked their way through."

The streams of immigration flowing from the north, south and east, converged into one broad current that poured into the upper Ohio valley, bearing on its bosom the descendants of the Puritan, the Quaker, the Huguenot and the cavalier, and thus it was, that the flood of these diverse types of colonial days mingling together in the valley of the Ohio, brought forth that greatest product of our modern civilization, the "Ohio man." Following the course of the different streams these hardy pioneers penetrated into the new territory, making settlements on Glenn's Run, on Wheeling creek, on Captina creek, on Short creek, on McMechans creek, on Stillwater and at Dillie's bottom, and notwithstanding the complainings of the Indian tribes and the government's forbiddance, they squatted upon the land and began the work of improvement. These old soldiers innured to the dangers and hardships of the bivouac and the march carried few weapons of defense save their trusty flint-locks and few implements of labor, aside from their gleaming axes. Beneath their ringing blows our primeval forests vanished like the mists of the morning, revealing to the constantly arriving pioneers, fertile fields, rank with luxuriant crops, to strengthen their weakening faith, and dispel their lurking doubts.

The Pioneer's Toils and Dangers.— The crops cultivated by these early settlers were gathered with infinite toil and danger; from the opening of spring until the advent of winter, the pioneer farmer was forced to abandon his cabin home and seek protection for his family in the shelter of the block-house or the fort. When the rigors of winter locked field and forest in its icy embrace, he was exempt from the depredations of his savage foes, but just at the time when his constant presence upon the farm was of the utmost need when the spring was opening and the time of seeding was at hand, the implacable savages started on the war path and began their work of pillage and destuction, hence it was necessary for the farmers to go out upon their farms to work in companies, one party doing guard duty with their muskets in hand, while the other party cultivated the growing crops; thus they alternately worked and stood guard until the shades of night forced them to again seek the shelter of the block-house or the fort. Not unfrequently while thus involuntarily absent from their cabins the savages would make a raid during the night, pillaging the home, driving off the stock, and burning their scanty store of grain. Amid dangers and discouragements like these, the intrepid farmers of a century ago, aided by their heroic wives and children, "made the wilderness to blossom," and pushed the frontier a little nearer the setting sun with each passing year. The necessary labors of these pioneer farmers were performed amid dangers and difficulties little

understood or appreciated by their descendants of the present generation. The disheartening losses they sustained by the wolves, and bears destroying their flocks and herds, was often times aggravated and augmented by the total destruction of their crop of corn by the multitudinous squirrels and raccoons, and thus it was that many families, after a hazardous and laborious spring and summer, would enter upon the long and dreary winter but illy provided with the very necessaries of life.

Poisonous Serpents.— The country, too, was infested with poisonous reptiles that were a constant menace to old and young. Rattle snakes and copperheads were so numerous that there was scarcely a harvest field in which great numbers were not found, the reaper bending over his sickle would be startled by the warning whiz-z-z of the rattle snake, and frequently, before he could escape, its poisonous fangs had pierced his quivering flesh — the grain was so rank and heavy, that when cut, the farmers were obliged to leave it in little grips to cure; these grips were the favorite resorts of concealment for the serpents, from which they would frequently uncoil into the arms of the binders. The flax patch was another favorite resort of these deadly serpents, and as the flax was always pulled by the women, the terror and alarm into which they were thrown by the deadly attacks of the reptiles, can be better imagined than described. The deprivations of the early settlers of the upper Ohio valley, were inconceiveably great, the farmers of to-day, with their comfortable homes and well filled larders, with overflowing graineries and bursting barns, has little conception of the wants and deprivations of their forefathers.

The Early Settler's Home in the rude log cabin with its puncheon floor and clapboard roof, was built without the aid of screws or nails, greased paper stretched over an opening in the logs, served in lieu of windows, and the pine knots and glowing logs that burned in the great open fire place, answered for both light and fuel at night. Upon a few pegs in the wall, hung the scanty wardrobe of the entire family, and some clapboard shelves supported by pins in the logs, served the double purpose of cupboard and closet. The scanty furniture consisted of a split slab table, and some three legged stools, a forked pole witd one end fastened to a joist overhead and the other sunk in the floor, and cross poles extending to a crack between the logs supported the rude bed. Bunches of seeds and herbs which the good wife had collected as simple remedies for the ailments of the family, hung in festoons over the high mantel, and the trusty flint lock and powder horn, were suspended from a pair of polished buck's horns. The table ware consisted of a few pewter dishes with wooden bowls, and trenchers, and if these were scarce, gourds and hard shelled squashes supplied the deficiency. The rude articles of furniture corresponded with the plain, but wholesome diet that made up the pioneer farmer's daily bill-of-fare, hog and hominy for breakfast, was followed by mush and milk for supper; roasting ears, pumpkins, potatoes and beans, from the little truck patch, varied the diet in summer, and wild turkey, venison and bear's meat were the variations in winter. For

years, corn bread, corn pone and Johnny cake were the only form in which bread was made, and sometimes when the supply of corn meal was exhausted, pumpkin meal was used instead, or the children grated the new corn upon coarse tin graters, to minister to their pressing necessities.

Implements of Labor.—Before the days of the water mill, the hominy block and hand mill for crushing and grinding corn, were rude attachments to every farmer's home—deer skin seives took the place of bolting cloth in these primitive machines, and the whole were operated by the good wife and the children, who, in addition, wove and spun the flax and the wool that composed the warp and woof of the substantial linsey with which the entire family were clothed. While the needs of the pioneer farmer were many, they were more than counter-balanced by a natural ingenuity that developed in many of them a fertility of resources of which the modern farmer has little knowledge. He was a tanner, a shoemaker, a tailor, a carpenter, and a blacksmith, and to his neighbors who could not exercise the mechanic's art, he was willing to exchange his hand craft for their labor. The implements of labor employed by the farmers of the upper Ohio valley a century ago were very simple and rude. Primitive plows with wooden mold boards, harrows with wooden teeth were employed to break the sod and smooth the virgin soil—sickles and scythes (with straight handles), reaped the wheat and cut the grass, and the grain was threshed with a flail, or trodden by horses or cattle. With these crude instruments of labor, and amid dangers, deprivations and discouragements, the character of which I have only hinted at, our forefathers began the herculean task of felling the primeval forest and opening up its fruitful valleys and fertile plains.

Penetrating into the Wilderness.—As early as 1801, these dauntless pioneers had penetrated into the interior a distance of thirty-five miles; settlements had been made along the waters of the Captina, in what is now Wayne and Washington townships, in Belmont county, in 1798, and in Goshen, Union, Flushing, Wheeling and Kirkwood townships, in the same county, in 1800. The same year a little band of Friends, principally from the southern states, in order to escape the baneful and degrading influence and association of slavery, had crossed the frontier and effected a settlement that occupied about one-half of the eastern section of Warren township, in Belmont county. Another band located at Concord, in the eastern part of the same county, and near the borders of Jefferson county, in the vicinity of the present town of Mt. Pleasant. The descendants of these sterling pioneers still occupy the lands their forefathers settled, and are to-day among the most prosperous, intelligent, virtuous and progressive farmers in the upper Ohio valley.

Early Roads.—For a number of years immigration clung to the line of the Wheeling and Pultney roads, the former built by authority of the general government in 1803, and better known as the Zane road, extending from Wheeling to Chillicothe via St. Clairsville, and the latter built by authority of the northwest territory, extending from

Dillie's bottom on the Ohio river, near Bellaire, to Guernsey county via Barnesville.

Prior to 1801 there were no roads in the upper Ohio valley except the bridle paths which extended from cabin to cabin and connecting the widely separated settlements. These bridle paths were marked by the blazing on trees that served to guide the traveler through the primeval forest. The principal thoroughfare up to this time was the famous Zane trail, which extended from Fort Henry at Wheeling, to the Upper Muskingum, at what is now the prosperous city of Zanesville. This bloody trail was the scene of many hair-breadth escapes and thrilling adventures, the memory of which still linger in the traditions of rural homes, to be told with ever increasing interest around the hearthstones for generations to come. This celebrated Indian trail from constant use, was worn into a rut so deep as to become almost impassible. Eventually the government took the matter in hand and employed Col. Zane to build the road above mentioned.

About the same time a road was built from what is now the city of Bellaire to St. Clairsville, and also one from Martin's Ferry to what is now known as Tiltonsville, at the mouth of Short creek. These probably comprised the roads of the upper Ohio valley at the opening of the nineteenth century. To-day there upward of 200 miles of macadamized roads traversing the length and breadth of this great valley, over which the farmers at all seasons transport their products with comfort and ease.

Subduing the Forests.— The work of subduing our primeval forests was marked by the most reckless waste of valuable timber, thousands of acres covered by forests of oak, walnut, poplar, beech, sugar, and chestnut, were utterly destroyed. Of the 800,000 acres of land in the upper Ohio valley, less than 200,000 acres yet remain in timber, and to-day with many of our hills entirely denuded, and their steep declivities washed into deep seams, the work of destruction goes on.

The surface configuration of the upper Ohio valley is greatly diversified. The land for the most part is high and rolling, with abrupt bluffs rising to great altitudes along the shores of the Ohio. The rugged hillsides are rich in mineral wealth and enclose beautiful and fertile valleys that are swept by the waters of the Captina and McMechan's creek, Short creek, Wheeling creek and Yellow creek. The beautiful undulating uplands are watered by innumerable springs that afford the countless flocks and herds an abundance of pure water through the most prolonged drouth. A rich vein of bituminous coal underlies the entire surface which furnishes the farmers a cheap and abundant fuel.

The Soil and Crops.— The streams abound in fish in great variety, and their waters are clear and limpid. The soil along the water courses is very rich and fertile, upon the uplands it is mainly a strong limestone or clay loam, very productive and capable of great endurance. The staple crops grown by the early settlers were wheat and corn, and until the overtaxed soil began to rebel against the unceasing

demands made upon it, the upper Ohio valley was recognized as the great grainery for the south and southwest. From 1820 to 1845, the incomparable Wheeling creek valley in Belmont county, was without a rival in wheat growing; at harvest time it presented the appearance of a great golden sea, waving in its wealth of ripening grain. Individual farmers raised from 100 to 500 bushels of wheat annually, and the ten grist-mills that were built in Wheeling township, were kept running night and day to satisfy the demands made upon them.

Leading Industries.—The rapid descent of Wheeling creek and the excellence of its water power, early invited the construction of grist-mills along its shores, and we learn that the first mill operated by water power in the valley, was built at the forks of Crab Apple creek in 1800; four years later a second mill was built on the waters of Captina, near what was known as Cat's run. The leading industry in the territory watered by Short creek, as in the Wheeling creek valley, was wheat growing. No less than twenty-three mills were constructed and in operation along this stream, grinding the enormous crops of grain, and thousands of barrels of flour were annually transported by wagons to the river, and from thence shipped by flat-boats to New Orleans and intermediate points.

Another staple source of revenue to the pioneer farmer was hog raising. The immense crops of corn grown upon the virgin soil was mainly fed to hogs, and pork packing became a leading industry as early as 1820. Large slaughter pens were established in and near Smithfield and Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, and Uniontown and other points in Belmont county, and the bacon thus manufactured was transported in wagons across the mountains to Baltimore, from whence it was distributed all over the south. The cultivation of tobacco in the upper Ohio valley began in 1819, near Barnesville, in Belmont county. An itinerant Methodist preacher named Price, from Maryland, who had brought some seed from his native state, tried the experiment of growing it in the soil of his new home. The result was so gratifying that a large acreage was grown thereafter. Up to the year 1825, corn, wheat and flax had been the staple crops in the southern part of Belmont county, but when it was discovered that the rich hillsides of the border tier of townships was adapted to tobacco culture, and that the crop was far more remunerative than grasses or grain, it thereafter became the staple industry, and soon the tall log dry-houses became a marked feature of the tobacco farmer's home.

The continued cultivation of this exhausting crop, however, has greatly impoverished much of the land in that section, and the farmers are turning their attention to sheep husbandry as a means of restoring the loss of fertility, thus the acreage in tobacco has been greatly reduced. In 1870 the yield in the upper Ohio valley was 996,119 pounds; in 1880 Harrison and Jefferson counties had practically abandoned tobacco-growing, while Belmont had increased her crop to 1,679,158 pounds; in 1888 the entire yield in the counties named had been reduced to 938,455 pounds.

Comparative Table of Yields.—The cultivation of wheat and corn as a staple crop in the upper Ohio valley continued until 1844–5, when the gradually decreasing yield as well as the radical changes in methods of transportation, led the farmers to seek for more diversication in agriculture, and a marked change took place as the following figures will show: In 1850 there were 105,666 acres of wheat grown in the counties of Belmont, Harrison and Jefferson, which yielded an aggregate of 1,816,269 bushels, or an average of about sixteen and one-fourth bushels per acre. In the same year the acreage in corn was 57,758, and the yield, 2,169,000 bushels, or an average of about thirty-eight bushels per acre. In a single decade the acreage of wheat had been reduced to 49,906 acres, a decrease of nearly 60,000 acres, and the aggregate yield was but 502,594 bushels, or an average of but a fraction over ten bushels per acre. The same year the area planted in corn had been slightly increased, but the average yield had been reduced to but thirty-seven bushels per acre. In 1870 the acreage of wheat was reported as 52,625, but the average yield was about the same, viz.: ten bushels per acre; the acreage of corn was reduced to 54,795, producing an aggregate yield of 2,184,522 bushels thus advancing the average yield per acre to thirty-nine bushels. The acreage of wheat continued to advance until 1880, when 69,958 acres were reported, with an aggregate yield of 1,203,864 bushels, or an average of about seventeen bushels per acre. This large increase is due in part to commercial fertilizers which came into general use about this time, but mainly because of the adoption of better methods of culture and the introduction of new and improved varieties. The same year the acreage in corn advanced to 56,969, yielding an aggregate of 2,427,932 bushels, or an average of forty-two bushels per acre, the highest average reported in thirty years.

The reports for 1888 show a falling off in both acreage and yield; the total acreage of wheat was but 46,281; the aggregate yield 555,629 bushels, or an average of about twelve bushels per acre; the open winter of 1887, following the protracted drouth, was probably the cause of this marked reduction. The wheat fields were bare nearly the entire winter, exposed to alternate thawing and freezing. The acreage of corn for the same year was 52,672, and the aggregate yield 2,216,976, or an average of forty-two bushels and a fraction per acre.

Sheep Husbandry.—The introduction of the merino sheep, with improved breeds of cattle and horses which occurred about 1816–20, seemed to afford the farmers that had hitherto cultivated but wheat and corn the diversification so much needed; as the area devoted to the cultivation of these cereals lessened, the flocks and herds increased. In the brief period of twenty years the hill-tops and valleys were swarming with valuable flocks and herds, and so rapid was the growth of sheep husbandry that as early as 1860 and 1865, it became in many sections of the upper Ohio valley a leading industry. In 1870 the clip of wool in the counties of Belmont, Harrison and Jefferson amounted to 1,871,017 pounds, and ten years later, in 1880,

it had increased to 2,308,392 pounds. These industries have proved so well adapted to the uplands of eastern Ohio, and the business, with occasional fluctuations, so profitable, that it has continued ever since. The number of sheep of all kinds reported in 1888 was 388,528, and the wool clip 2,097,552 pounds.

While sheep husbandry in certain sections of the upper Ohio valley has been made a specialty, and the wool growers of these sections have acquired a well deserved reputation for the high grade of wool produced, it cannot be said to be the staple industry, for while the value of the sheep in the three counties of Belmont, Harrison and Jefferson in 1888, is given at $874,005, the value of the cattle is reported at $955,981, and of horses at $1,689,421; and while the value of the wool clip in the same counties is $639,541, the value of the hay crop is placed at $1,175,984, and the wheat crop at $587,317.

Fruit Culture.— Perhaps no section of the country has acquired a higher reputation for fruit culture than the upper Ohio valley. As early as 1801, the eccentric Johnny Appleseed established his first nursery on the headwaters of Big Stillwater, from thence he traversed the entire valley, planting seeds wherever there was a settlement and furnishing stock to the poor and needy without money and without price.

*A Unique Character.** — Many of the choicest apples in existence today, originated in the nurseries of Johnny Appleseed, and the fruit growers of Ohio owe a debt of gratitude to this unique character for his untiring efforts and unflagging zeal in the cause of pomology. John Chapman, better known as "Johnny Appleseed," was born in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., in 1773, and early became widely known throughout the counties of western Pennsylvania, Virginia and eastern Ohio, on account of his passion for producing apples from seed. How he obtained the idea of growing choice apples from seed, and opportunities for the sale of his trees is not known, but it is enough to know that, before the close of the eighteenth century, he was frequently seen, with ax in hand and a bag of apple seeds on his back, wending his way through the settlements to the wilderness, there to practice his cherished theory. His method of operation, after securing a suitable situation, was to clear away the underbrush, deaden the trees, and then sow his apple seed. This done, he enclosed it with a brush fence, and during the summer cultivated the young trees and looked up suitable places for other nurseries. In the fall he returned to the settlements, procured another stock of seed and, at the proper season, again wended his way to the wilderness and repeated the previous year's operations.

The western country was rapidly settled, and as soon as the pioneers made their clearings, Johnny was ready with his apple trees. The price of the trees was of little consequence, and he seemed to derive intense satisfaction in seeing them transplanted in orchards. The benevolence of this eccentric man was unbounded. He gener-

* From Atlas of Belmont and Jefferson counties.

ally went barefooted, but if he had a pair of shoes, and saw any one whom he thought needed them, he would take them off and give them to the person. Among his many eccentricities was one of bearing pain with the fortitude of an Indian warrior. He gloried in suffering, and would very often thrust needles and pins into his flesh without a tremor or quiver. He hardly ever wore shoes, except in winter, but if traveling in summer time, and the roads hurt his feet, he would wear sandals, and a big hat, with one side very large and wide and bent down to keep the heat from his face. He was religiously inclined, and at an early day embraced the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg. Almost the first thing he would do when he entered a house, and was weary, was to lie down on the floor, with his knapsack for a pillow, and his head toward the light of the door or window when he would say "will you have some fresh news right from Heaven?" and carefully take out his old, worn books, a testament and two or three others, the exponents of the beautiful faith that Johnny so jealously lived out—the Swedenborgian doctrine. A prominent nurseryman and pomologist, of Ohio, in an article published in 1846, thus speaks of Johnny Appleseed: "Obscure and illiterate though he was, in some respects he was another Dr. Van Mons, and must have been endued with the instinct of his theory. His usual practice was to gather his seeds from seedling trees, and take them from as many different trees as were to be found within the range of his yearly autumnal rambles, and from those particular trees affording the highest evidence in their fruit that the process of amelioration was begun and was going on in them. At first his visits were necessarily extended to the seedling orchards upon the Ohio and Monongahela rivers, but when orchards of his own planting began to bear his wanderings for the purpose of collecting seed, became more and more narrrowed in their extent, till the time of his departure farther westward." It is known that he planted a nursery in Belmont county, but what became of it is now a matter of conjecture. His greatest nursery was in the valley of the Walhonding, in Coshocton county, but he proceeded on up the Mohican, and at one time had several large nurseries in the counties of Knox, Ashland and Richland. He continued to push his operations farther west to the Maumee valley, and continued to plant apple seeds in different parts of the country until old age. He died near Ft. Wayne, Ind., in the spring of 1845, aged seventy-two years.

First Nurseries.—The first seedling nursery established in the upper Ohio valley was that of Ebenezer Zane, on Wheeling Island, in 1790. A year later Jacob Nessley began the propagation of fruit trees, near the mouth of Yellow creek, but the first orchard of grafted fruit trees was planted in 1810, upon the farm of Judge Ruggles, near St. Clairsville. These trees were obtained from the old Putnam nurseries, near Marietta, and were the source from which all grafts were subsequently obtained in the vicinity of St. Clairsville.

A Philanthropist.—Judge Ruggles was a philanthropist deeply interested in the cultivation of fruit. He furnished scions from his

young orchard freely to all that asked for them. In 1815–20 while serving his state in the senate of the United States he brought scions obtained from the original Seckel pear tree near Philadelphia, and introduced the cultivation of that celebrated pear in eastern Ohio. An eccentric lawyer named Thomas H. Genin, residing near St. Clairsville, planted largely of this choice variety of pears and the orchard is still living and producing biennial crops of excellent fruit. And thus it was that many of the old orchards of natural fruit were converted by means of top-grafting into thrifty trees that annually bore great crops of choice Greenings, Golden Pipins, Gate, Bellflower, Pennock, Rambo and other old time varieties of apples, that for beauty, flavor and productiveness, have never been excelled. The city of New Orleans furnished a good market for the apples of the upper Ohio valley, and the demand for them grew so rapidly that many farmers were induced to engage in the business; the same flat-boat that carried the pioneer farmer's surplus flour and bacon, completed their cargo with immense quantities of choice apples. The cultivation of orchards thus begun has steadily increased until the hill-tops of eastern Ohio to-day are crowned with trees that in October are burdened with their crop of golden fruit. In 1870 the total number of bushels of apples produced in Belmont, Harrison and Jefferson counties was but 311,274; in 1880 it increased to 1,153,563 bushels, and in 1888 it reached the enormous figure of 1,607,059 bushels, Belmont county alone producing 854,000 bushels, the largest yield, in proportion to acreage, produced by any county in the state.

Grape Culture.—The sunny slopes along the banks of the Ohio seemed so well adapted to the cultivation of grapes, that in 1855–6 large vineyards were planted and the business has been conducted with varying success up to the present time. In 1872 there were 164 acres in Belmont county alone, yielding a total of 200,800 pounds of grapes; in 1879 there were under cultivation in the same county 361 acres in the single township of Pease. About this time the mildew and rot began its destructive work, and the acreage has steadily decreased, until, according to the statistics of 1888, there were but 111 acres in the counties of Belmont, Harrison and Jefferson, and that mainly upon the river slopes, which yielded a total of 450,000 pounds.

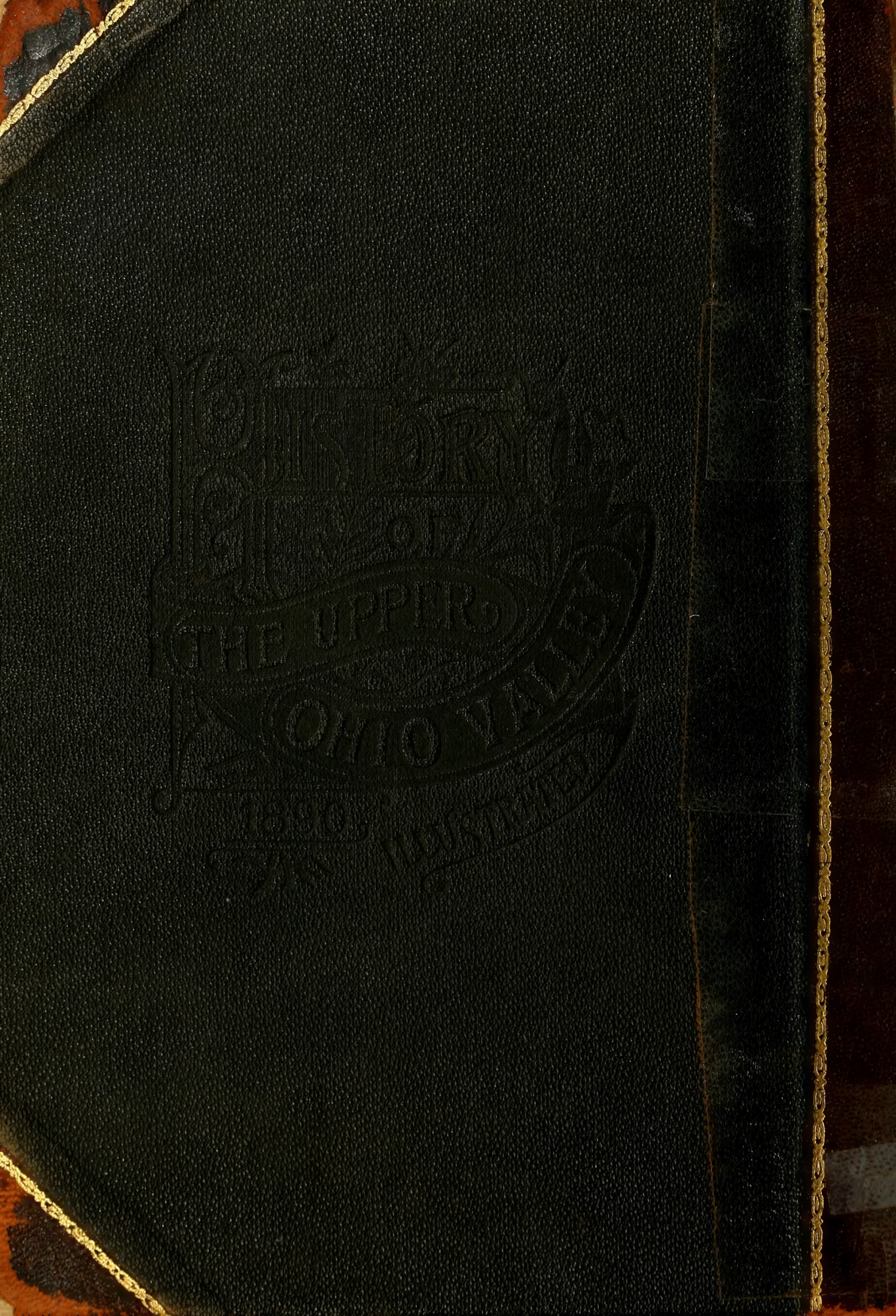
Other Fruits.—Plums, peaches and cherries are cultivated successfully in every part of the upper Ohio valley, but notably upon the hill-tops, where the fruit is highly colored and comparatively free from blight and mildew; extremely cold weather occasionally kills the germ of tender varieties of peaches and cherries. Pear blight and curculio are the inveterate foes of plums and pears, but modern methods and appliances for killing the one pest and preventing the development of the other, has given the business a fresh impetus. In 1888 there was produced in the counties of Belmont, Harrison and Jefferson, 8,558 bushels of peaches, 3,464 bushels of pears, and 6,292 bushels of plums.

Strawberry Culture.—Small fruit culture in the upper Ohio valley has become in many sections a leading industry, and hundreds of acres are now devoted to the cultivation of strawberries and raspberries alone.

The fame of Barnesville strawberries is as wide-spread as the nation; from a small beginning the business has reached extraordinary dimensions. In 1866, the success that attended the venture of the berry-growers in shipping to foreign markets, induced others to enter the field, and in less than ten years upwards of sixty-nine acres were under cultivation in the vicinity of Barnesville alone. The business has extended to several adjoining townships, but Barnesville is the recognized center of the berry industy of the upper Ohio valley. In 1889 there were 340 acres under cultivation in Warren township, viz.: 140 acres in strawberries and 200 acres in raspberries, and the aggregate yield was 30,250 bushels, as follows: 12,250 bushels of strawberries and 18,000 bushels of raspberries; 500 acres would not be an exaggerated estimate of the land devoted to small fruit culture in the entire valley.

A Review.—Thus we have briefly set forth a century's growth of agriculture in the upper Ohio valley, but in order that the reader may have a proper conception of the magnitude of this magical development, and an appreciation of the almost limitless resources of this almost incomparable valley, we present for their consideration the sum of the products of a single year. Upon the 700,000 acres of land embraced in the counties of Belmont, Harrison and Jefferson, devoted to agriculture, there was produced in 1888, 3,500,000 bushels of grain, 2,000,000 bushels of fruit, 2,100,000 pounds of wool, 77,000 tons of hay, 938,000 pounds of tobacco, 1,100,000 pounds of butter, 500,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,300,000 dozen of eggs, 370,000 gallons of milk, 21,000 gallons of mollasses, 30,000 pounds of honey, 470,000 pounds of grapes. It produced and sustained withal an aggregate of 500,000 head of live stock, and millions of fowl.

A Preview.—The historian of the twentieth century, looking backward over the age of electricity upon which we are entering, will contemplate with wonder the achievements accomplished by the farmers of the upper Ohio valley, in this year of grace 1890, with their cumbersome appliances of labor, and their limited facilities of transportation. When the horse has been discharged from service upon the farm, except to minister to the farmer's pleasure, the husbandman of the future will harness the lightning to plow his fields, to mow his meadows, to reap his wheat, and to thresh his grain. And when steam is almost forgotten as a motive power, electric tramways will have penetrated into the sections of the upper Ohio valley, that are today the most remote from modern civilization, and the swift motor gliding noiselessly through the valleys and over the hills will bring a market to every farmer's door. When the farms of today have been divided and sub-divided into little tracts, and every rood of land is cultivated to its utmost capacity in order to support the vast population that will a century hence swarm the streets of its great industrial centres, some inventive genius will arise equal to the occasion and successfully imprison the illimitable free nitrogen that invitingly envelops us today and impress it into service in supplying the over-taxed and hungry soil with a feast of fertility from its inexhaustible store.


BIRDS
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